22101147031

THE

Gentleman's Magazine:

AND

Hiſtorical Chronicle.

For the YEAR MDCCXCI.

VOLUME LXI.

PART THE FIRST.



By SYLVANUS URBAN, *Gent.*

LONDON, Printed by JOHN NICHOLS,
at *Cicero's Head, Red Lion Paſſage, Fleet-Street*;
for DAVID HENRY, late of *St. John's Gate*.
And ſold by ELIZ. NEWBERY, the Corner of St. *Paul's Church Yard, Ludgate-Street*. 1791.

72253

To SYLVANUS URBAN, Esq. on completing his SIXTY-FIRST Volume.

URBAN my friend with studious cares
The annual mental feast prepares,
And ranges in th' historic page
The facts of each eventful age;
"Time past a different aspect wears
"From that which time advancing bears,"
Palmeria said; nor said in vain;
Such chances through each year obtain!
Whether, upon this earthly ball,
Or mortals drop, or empires fall,
Subjects or kings in Hymen's bands
Unite, or die throughout these lands;
Whether, in giddy, flippant France,
The king or people lead the dance;
To please the democratic crew,
Old Constitution's forms undo;
Like spider's web, make laws and break;
On dukes and priests their vengeance wreak:
Whether Potemkin trims the Turk,
Priestley and Payne belabour Burke;
All-conquering Death the victor stops,
And on the blood-stain'd field he drops.
Priestley, in vain thy powers assail,
Nor can o'er Church or State prevail;
Nor can address upon address
Thy self-taught grievances redress.
Fashion, whatever form prevails,
Floats down the stream like tubs for whales;
The rights of men and heresy
Felo de se alike, must die:
And ev'n the dying Negro's prayer,
Impolitic, is spent in air.
Whatever is is right we find,
And hard to shake the settled mind.
Though shaken off the feudal yoke,
Beware, lest some convulsive stroke
Level the pile so lately rear'd,
And Tyranny be less than Discord fear'd.

Hail, happy Britain, fam'd in song,
May Heaven thy Sovereign's years prolong!
Truth, Freedom, Science, ever live,
And SYLVAN URBAN long survive!

Dec. 31, 1791. R. G.

PREFACE.

THAT the Sixty-firſt Volume of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE meets the Public Eye, at the cloſe of the Year 1791, Survivor to ſo many of its Contemporaries, is acknowledged with every grateful Sentiment by the Compiler, whom it encourages to flatter himſelf, that, out of the heterogeneous Maſs of Matter that offers itſelf to his Ingenuity, he has ſerved up ſome Diſhes at leaſt ſuitable to the various Palates of his Readers.

When the World around him is in Confuſion; when "the Nations rage, and the People imagine a vain Thing, the Kings of the Earth ſet themſelves, and the Princes take Counſel together;" with Aſtoniſhment and an impartial Eye he ſees the abſurd Doctrine of the Rights of Men, and of turning looſe into a State of Equality Men who have no more Idea of Liberty than Infants have of being left to go alone, or are no more to be truſted than the Tenants of Bedlam or Newgate. For of this Axiom he is firmly convinced, that the torpid Greenlander, the indolent Turk, the placid Hindoo, the ferocious Coſſack, and the ſtupid Negro, the more flippant Frenchman, and the ſelf ſufficient Chineſe, have not the ſame Idea of Liberty, or the ſame Talents for uſing or improving it, with his brave and generous Countrymen;—conſequently, all Men are not equal in their natural or acquired Advantages. He conſiders too, that it is not the obtruding of private Opinions or Vagaries, whether by ſecret or open Artifice, that will weary a whole People out of their received and well-founded Syſtems, to which they are convinced no better can be ſubſtituted. In giving his Sentiments on theſe Topicks with Freedom, he has borne his Teſtimony as a true Friend to the Conſtitution of his Country, which, he hopes and prays, will not be ſubverted, or even ſhaken, at the Caprice of every Viſionary, or the Clamours of every Incendiary.

It is the Glory of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE to be founded on true Proteſtantiſm and true Patriotiſm, ſuperior to the Clamours of the Day, whether extorted by miſtaken Humanity, miſguided Faith, or intereſted Policy. Thus its Conductor condemns the total and inſtantaneous Abolition of the Slave-Trade, and thinks himſelf warranted by the Horrors of St. Domingo; he deprecates ſuch a Revolution as has happened in France, when he contemplates the Succeſſors to the firſt National Aſſembly, the Miſeries of the Bulk of emancipated Twenty-five Millions, who have more Liberty than they know what to do with, and the rapid Approaches of a Civil War; and, ſincerely as he commiſerates the Sufferers by Riot and Outrage in his own Country, he feels and laments, that they brought their Sufferings on themſelves, and perſiſt in their Attempts to provoke them with unrelenting Reſentment.

So much for the Speculations which adminiſter (we heartily wiſh the Term could be avoided) *Fuel* to Controverſy, Religious or Political: but we may ſurely be allowed to claim a Merit from endeavouring to damp, if we cannot extinguiſh, the Fire; and to hope for

for the Concurrence of good Men of all Denominations, inſpired by genuine Chriſtian Charity and Peace. To confeſs the Truth, we are ſo heartily weary of being the Recorders or Examiners of the Follies or Extravagances, the Exceſſes and the Crimes, of our Fellow-creatures, that nothing but our Duty to our Country and our Readers would induce us to ſubmit to the painful Taſk.

In the Article of Biography, it is our Study to collect and preſerve as many intereſting Facts in the ſeveral Lives as the Shortneſs of Time allows. Happy ſhould we be, if the Public Impatience would permit us to obſerve the Advice of a Correſpondent, to compreſs the Obits into a *Quarterly* Form, which would certainly be more favourable to Accuracy and Information; or if we could perſuade our Readers to forgive our Errors on immediate ſubſequent Correction.

There is another Article on which we are free to confeſs the Imperfection we ſometimes feel in our Regiſter of Domeſtic Events: but, when it is conſidered what intereſting Public Events preſs upon us from every Quarter of the Globe, and ſtill thicken in the Political Atmoſphere, we may hope for Indulgence if they engroſs too much of the Hiſtorical Page, and occaſion the Omiſſion of a Flood or a Fire.

But we haſten to releaſe our indulgent Readers from the Impertinence of a long Preface, by repeating our grateful Acknowledgements for paſt, which is the ſureſt Earneſt of future and unabated Encouragement.

'Tis not in *Authors* to command Succeſs;
But we 'll do more, good Readers, we 'll deſerve it.

*** ADDENDUM to p. 1001.

CLONMELL, a conſiderable town in the barony of Offa and Iffa, and the capital of the county of Tipperary, was formerly fortified, and at preſent is a market-town and borough. The Franciſcan Friary here (the ruins of which are engraved in our Magazine for November, p. 1001) owed its origin, in 1269, to Otho de Grandiſon, although ſome writers erroneouſly give it to the inhabitants of the town; and others, with as little certainty, make the family of Fitzgerald the founders. The Butler family granted a mill to this priory, but we know not at what period. The church of the Friary was truly magnificent, and eſteemed one of the fineſt in Ireland; in this church was a miraculous image of St. Francis. By an inquiſition taken March 8, 31 Henry VIII. the ſaid Robert ſurrendered this Friary, containing a church and ſteeple, dormitory, hall, three chambers, a kitchen, ſtable, and two gardens, containing one acre, the whole in a ruinous ſtate, and of no value; and four meſſuages, four gardens, ſix acres of arable land, a fiſhing-pool and wier in Clonmell, and eleven acres of arable land with the appurtenances in the town of ——, annual value 6s. 8d. Iriſh money. The inquiſition alſo found, that the Provoſt of Clonmell and his predeceſſors enjoyed a chief-rent of 6s. 8d. Iriſh money, payable half-yearly by the ſaid Friary.—May 19, 34th of ſame king, a moiety of this Friary, and of all its poſſeſſions in Newton, near Annor's bridge, in this county, was granted to the ſovereign and commonalty of Clonmell, at the annual rent of 12d. Iriſh; and May 15, in the ſame year, the other moiety was granted to James Earl of Ormond at the ſame rent, the ſaid poſſeſſions to be held by the grantees, *in capite*, for ever. The church of this Friary is now the meeting-houſe of a Diſſenting congregation. ARCHDALE, Monaſt. Hib.

The *Gentleman's Magazine*;

Lond. Gazette
General Even.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James's Chron.
Whitehall Even.
London Chron.
London Evening.
L. Packet—Star
Engliſh Chron.
Evening Mail
Middleſex Journ.
Courier de Lond.
Daily Advertiſer
Public Advertiſer
Gazetteer, Ledger
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
Woodfall's Diary
World—Argus
Bell's Oracle
Times—M. Poſt,
13 Weekly Papers
Bath 2, Briſtol 4
Birmingham 2
Bury St. Edmund's
Cambridge
Canterbury 2
Chelmsford

St. JOHN's Gate.



Coventry
Cumberland
Derby, Exeter
Glouceſter
Hereford, Hull
Ipſwich
IRELAND
Leeds 2
Leicester
Lewes
Liverpool 3
Maidſtone
Mancheſter
Newcaſtle 3
Northampton
Norwich 2
Nottingham
Oxford
Reading
Saliſbury
SCOTLAND
Sheffield 2
Sherborne 2
Shrewſbury
Stamford
Wincheſter
Worceſter
York 3

For JANUARY, 1791.

CONTAINING

Meteor. Diary for Jan. 1791—Price of Grain, &c. 2
Lady Banks's Stuffs worn at the Lincoln Balls 3
An Extract from the Album of the Carthuſians *ib.*
Hops not ſo good as formerly, with a Remedy 4
Beneficence of the preſent Biſhop of Saliſbury 5
Arabic Coins explained—Mohocks illuſtrated 7
On the Removal of the Poor—Pope and Dryden 8
Copies of Burton's Leiceſterſhire enquired for *ib.*
Deſcription of Marden Church in Herefordſhire 9
Remarkable Tour to the Top of Cheviot Hills 10
Liturgy reformed for Laity, Articles for Clergy 11
Hiſtory of Llanbadarn Fawr in Cardiganſhire 13
On the Antiquity of Oxford and Cambridge 14
Terms uſed at Cards, and in familiar Language 16
Dean Prideaux' Opinion on the Slave Trade 17
Sir Walter Rawleigh's Manſion at Iſlington *ib.*
On the Interpoſition of a particular Providence 18
A Clerical Evil noticed, and its prorer Remedy 19
Speeches of eminent Lawyers--Cure for Deafneſs 21
Ferber's Theory of the Formation of Volcanos 24
A Botanical Deſcription of the Roſe of Jericho 25
Military Infirmary at Dublin—Daniel Featley 26
Hiſtory of the Origin of the Word Tontine 27
The famous Golden Manual of Prayer analyſed 28
A dark but beautiful Paſſage in Milton cleared 30
Produce of Briefs—A curious Houſhold Order 31
A ſingular antient Tenure at Hampton-Biſhop *ib.*
Hals's MS. on Cornwall—Cicero and Lactantius 32
Miſcellaneous Remarks on curious Subjects 33
Diſſertation on the pleaſing Study of Antiquities *ib.*
Jeu d'Eſprit aſcribed to an Honourable Baronet 35
Hints towards Natural Hiſtory of Fairy Rings 36
Deafneſs entirely cured—Character of Socrates 39
The Recognitions and Clementines conſidered 40
Chatterton's Father—A noted Paſſage of St. John 41
A Criticiſm of the late Mr. J. Toup conſidered 42
Layman's burying the Dead?—Pharmacopœia 44
Orig. Letter of Cromwell—Horace and Bentley *ib.*
Antidote againſt the preſent gloomy Weather 45
Proceedings in the Two Houſes of Parliament 46
Review of New Publications 49—66
Index Indicatorius—Queries anſwered 66
Select Poetry, ancient and modern 67—72
For. Affairs, Domeſt. Occurrences, &c. 73—86
Births, Marriages, Obituary, &c. &c. 87—95
Daily Variations in the Prices of the Stocks 96

Embelliſhed with beautiful Perſpective Views of Marden Church in Herefordshire; Sir Walter Rawleigh's Manſion at Islington; the Military Infirmary at Dublin; and an accurate Delineation of the Roſe of Jericho.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

Printed for D. HENRY by JOHN NICHOLS, Red Lion Paſſage, Fleet-ſtreet; where Letters to the Editor are deſired to be addreſſed, Post-paid.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for January, 1791.

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'c. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Jan. 1791.
Dec.	0	0	0		
27	31	38	30	30,05	cloudy
28	29	34	29	,26	fair
29	28	33	33	,22	fair
30	38	40	38	,	rain
31	38	42	40	,07	fair
J. 1	40	45	45	,03	rain
2	35	44	38	29,62	fair
3	31	40	37	,4	fair
4	38	44	44	,27	ſhowery
5	35	42	37	,2	ſhowery
6	36	43	38	,38	fair
7	50	51	43	,01	ſhowery
8	43	45	38	,16	fair
9	42	44	37	28,88	ſhowery
10	40	51	44	29,72	fair
11	44	49	43	,68	cloudy

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Jan. 1790.
Jan.	0	0	0		
12	41	46	42	29,95	cloudy
13	43	46	43	,26	fair
14	41	46	36	,79	cloudy
15	35	44	44	30,	cloudy
16	47	53	45	29,82	cloudy
17	46	48	44	,40	ſhowery
18	40	44	43	,48	rain
19	42	43	41	28,68	cloudy
20	42	44	40	,19	fair
21	37	43	38	29,08	fair
22	35	43	40	,86	cloudy
23	46	47	41	,71	cloudy
24	36	43	41	30,52	fair
25	45	49	44	,31	cloudy
26	46	48	47	,29	cloudy

W. CARY, Mathematical Inſtrument-Maker, oppoſite Arundel-ſtreet, Strand.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Jan. 17, to Jan. 22, 1791.

	Wheat s.	d.	Rye s.	d.	Barley s.	d.	Oats s.	d.	Beans s.	d.
London	5	7	3	6	2	9	2	6	3	1
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middleſex	6	0	0	0	2	10	2	4	3	2
Surrey	6	1	3	5	2	11	2	5	4	0
Hertford	5	10	0	0	2	10	2	4	3	11
Bedford	5	10	3	10	2	3	2	3	3	4
Cambridge	5	4	3	2	2	6	1	10	2	11
Huntingdon	5	8	0	0	2	9	2	0	3	1
Northampton	6	5	3	11	3	1	2	2	3	7
Rutland	5	10	0	0	3	2	2	1	3	2
Leiceſter	6	4	4	0	3	6	2	3	4	3
Nottingham	6	1	4	1	3	3	2	5	3	10
Derby	6	7	0	0	3	9	2	4	4	4
Stafford	6	7	0	0	3	9	2	3	4	7
Salop	6	4	4	10	3	8	2	5	5	0
Hereford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Worceſter	6	5	3	11	3	6	2	5	4	0
Warwick	6	6	0	0	3	5	2	9	4	5
Glouceſter	6	3	0	0	2	11	2	2	3	9
Wilts	6	4	0	0	2	10	2	2	4	2
Berks	6	2	0	0	2	7	2	3	3	4
Oxford	6	2	0	0	2	10	2	5	3	9
Bucks	6	1	0	0	2	8	2	3	3	3

COUNTIES upon the COAST.										
Eſſex	5	8	0	0	2	9	2	2	2	9
Suffolk	5	6	3	3	2	8	2	3	2	9
Norfolk	5	5	3	0	2	7	2	0	2	10
Lincoln	5	7	4	0	2	9	2	0	3	7
York	5	9	4	1	3	1	2	1	4	2
Durham	5	9	3	11	3	2	1	11	4	0
Northumberld.	5	8	3	9	3	0	1	11	3	7
Cumberland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weſtmorland	7	2	0	0	3	4	2	1	0	0
Lancaſhire	6	5	0	0	3	7	2	4	3	11
Cheſhire	6	7	5	2	3	11	2	4	4	0
Monmouth	6	1	0	0	3	2	1	11	0	0
Somerſet	6	5	0	0	3	1	2	0	3	4
Devon	5	10	0	0	2	11	1	7	3	6
Cornwall	5	6	0	0	2	10	1	7	0	0
Dorſet	6	4	0	0	2	9	2	0	3	7
Hampſhire	6	0	0	0	2	8	2	1	3	1
Suſſex	5	9	0	0	2	9	2	1	3	4
Kent	5	7	0	0	2	8	2	4	2	10
WALES.										
North Wales,	6	8	4	9	3	6½	1	11½	4	1
South Wales,	6	5½	4	10	3	3¼	1	6¼	4	0

BILL of MORTALITY, from Jan. 4, to Jan. 25, 1791.

Chriſtened.			Buried.		
Males	767	1549	Males	747	1486
Females	782		Females	739	

Whereof have died under two years old 493

Peck Loaf 2s. 4¾d.

Between					
2 and 5	118	50 and 60	141		
5 and 10	35	60 and 70	119		
10 and 20	53	70 and 80	97		
20 and 30	113	80 and 90	38		
30 and 40	134	90 and 100	6		
40 and 50	139	104	1		

THE

THE Gentleman's Magazine:

For JANUARY, 1791.

BEING THE FIRST NUMBER OF VOL. LXI. PART I.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 15.

THE ſtuffs, which your correſpondent (vol. LX. p. 1127.) wiſhes to be informed about, are of that ſpecies which the Yorkſhire manufacturers call *wild-bore tamies*; the colour *geranium*, pitched upon by Lady Banks, as patroneſs of the ball, held at Lincoln Oct. 8, 1789. A friend of mine, who was lately in town, ſaw many of them in the ſhop-windows; but upon enquiry of the drapers here, I do not find that they are ſold at any particular place by appointment.

The annual ball, for the benefit of the ſtuff-manufactory in Lincolnſhire, was begun about ſix or eight years ago at Alford, with an intention to encourage the ſpinning of worſted among the poor, and in the houſes of induſtry in this county; and removed to Lincoln at the time before mentioned, when Lady Banks was patroneſs. The following are the rules by which the ball is conducted.

Ladies admitted *gratis*, appearing in a ſtuff gown and petticoat of the colour appointed by the patroneſs, ſpun, woven, and finiſhed within the county, and producing a ticket ſigned by the weaver, and counterſigned by the dyer; one of which tickets to be delivered with every twelve yards of ſtuff. Tickets to gentlemen, 10s. 6d. who are to appear without any ſilk or cotton in their dreſs, ſtockings excepted.

The firſt year, the aſſembly-room was ſo very much crowded, that the ſtewards erected a temporary booth for the cold collation the year following; when the ball was honoured with moſt of the nobility and gentry of the county; 466 perſons being preſent, viz. 252 ladies, and 214 gentlemen. Lady Monſon was patroneſs, and the ball colour a dark-brown, or carmelite. The Dutcheſs of Ancaſter is mentioned as patroneſs for this year. I have been led into this minute detail, from the enquiry of your correſpondent; and the more readily, from a wiſh, that ſo laudable an inſtitution may be more generally known through the extenſive circulation of your Magazine. J. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 6.

I SEND you the following odd extract from the Album of the Carthuſians, written by the preſent Biſhop of Derry, Earl of Briſtol.

"If ſecond thoughts are beſt, ſecond viſits are not ſo; my ſon and I arrived here on the 18th of December, and left it the Monday following. The General refuſed me a ſight of the library, and the Cook the neceſſary food; perhaps I outſtaid their liking. I return (to uſe a faſhionable expreſſion) more penetrated with cold, than the civility of the inhabitants; more ſtuffed with compliments than with food; and when I ſee two ſwaggering Capuchins, with their paunches as full as their wallets, I cannot help thinking of the Scripture phraſe, "He hath filled the *hungry* with *good things*, and the *rich* he hath ſent empty away." As for the Holy Fathers, they always put me in mind of Virgil.

"——— Quam vellent æthere in alto,
Nunc & pauperiem, & duros perferre labores."

As I do not know whether this Nobleman's anſwer to the addreſs of the Iriſh volunteers has ever been publiſhed, except in a newſpaper; I will ſpeedily tranſmit it. It is well worth preſerving.

I ſend you two ſhort Poems; the firſt was written by an officer, and addreſſed by him to a lady of the name of *Whiting*: upon his being ordered abroad, it has never appeared in print. The other was written by Mrs. Piozzi, when at Florence, and addreſſed to an Engliſh gentleman of her acquaintance: it was publiſhed in a work called the "Florence Miſcellany;" to which that lady, Mr. Merry, Mr. Parſons, Mr. Greatheed, and other Engliſh travellers, were the chief

chief contributors. The work has not reached England, I believe; at least it has not been exposed to sale here.

Sure Whiting is no fasting dish,
Let Priests say what they dare;
I'd rather eat *my* little fish,
Than all their Christmas fare.

So plump, so white, so clean, so free,
From all that leads to strife;
Happy the man, whose lot shall be,
To swim with thee through life.

But Venus, goddess of the flood,
Does all *my* hopes deny;
And surly Mars, cries, "d—n your blood,
You've *other fish to fry*."

From the FLORENCE MISCELLANY.

P——, who oft has strung the lyre,
To liveliest notes of gay desire,
No longer seek these scorching flames,
Or trifle with Italian dames.
But haste to Britain's chaster isle,
Receive some fair one's *virgin* smile;
Accept her vows, reward her truth,
And guard from ills her artless youth.
Keep her unconscious of the crimes,
That taint the sweets of warmer climes;
But let her weaker bloom disclose
The blushes of the hot-house rose,
Whose leaves no *insects* ever haunted,
Whose perfume but to *one* is granted;
Pleas'd with her partner to retire,
And cheer the safe domestic fire.

If, Sir, my scraps afford you, or your readers, any entertainment, you shall hear again from VIGORNIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Lyndon, Jan.* 21.

I FIND it is an opinion in this country, that hops are not so good now as they were formerly, and that more are now required to make beer keep than were sufficient many years ago. So far I find is fact, that Sir Jonas Moore, and other writers about brewing, who lived an hundred years ago, order much fewer hops than are now generally put in; and they say the beer will be too bitter if you put in more. I allow about half as many more as we used to do 40 years since, but do not find more effect from them. Some old people have said, that good hops should be full of seeds: if they mean by that, large plump seeds, I believe there are hardly any such things now. I have once or twice met with a few odd ones, round, plump, and larger than white mustard; those, I suppose, had been accidentally perfected by some male hop near them; but the common hop-seeds are lean, skinny, and imperfect.

If it be true that hops are degenerated, I think it must arise from some wrong practice in cultivating them; for I suppose right management will rather tend to improve plants than make them worse. What this wrong method is may perhaps be explained in the following manner:

In most kinds of plants there is contained, in the same blossom, a male part, which scatters dust, and a female part, which stands on the top of the seed-vessel. This is the case in fruit-blossoms, cowslips, pease, and most other sorts of flowers; and the Linnean botany divides plants into classes according to the number and situation of each of these parts.

But in some sorts of plants these two parts grow in different places on the same plant. The catkins which appear in January are the male parts of a nut-tree, and are full of dust; the female parts are scarlet threads, which come out of the top of many of the buds at the same time. The catkins soon scatter their dust, and fall off; and when the bunches of nuts appear in June, they come out of those buds which have had the scarlet threads, of which there are still some remains. The false blossoms of cucumbers and melons are the male part, the fruit blossoms are the female. Indian wheat (maize) has a reed-like top, which scatters dust, and is the male part; the ear, which is the female part, comes out at the bottom of the stalk, covered close up with leaves, to preserve the grain from insects; and many flax-like threads come out of the top of it, each of which stands at the top of the several grains of corn. So far a single plant is capable of bearing good seed, because the male and female parts both grow out of the same root.

But there are some plants of a different kind, where the male and female parts grow upon different roots; the seeds of these will not be perfected unless a male and female plant grow near together. So the male spinach scatters its dust, and soon dies; the female lasts longer, grows larger, and bears seed. The case is the same with hemp; the male is the smallest, full of dust, and is pulled up before the female hemp comes to perfection, and bears its seed. Sallows are of the same nature; the catkins of the male sallow are yellower, and soon fall off; those of the female sallow are greener, and hang on till they become pods of a dark-coloured very small seed,

seed, which come out with a white cotton, like down, to them. And hops are of the same nature; the male plant scatters a great deal of dust, but produces no hops; it is the female plants which bear the hops we use, which are the seed-vessel: and in this, I think, the wrong husbandry consists.

A bull never gives milk, nor does a ram ever bring a lamb; yet we find it necessary to keep both, that the cows and ewes may not be barren. The case is the same with plants; and it has been tried in several instances. All the false blossoms of melons were carefully pulled off before they opened, and then not one melon set. If the end of an ear of maize be tied up in a bag before the flax-like threads appear, that ear will have no corn in it; and if all the reed-like tops are cut off before they scatter any dust, all the ears will be barren. When the pods of the single peony, which bears seed open in September, some of the seeds are hard, round, and black, these are perfected, and will grow; but there are, in the same pods, others which are red, soft, and irregularly shaped; these will not grow, for they are not perfected. In shelling of pease, many will be found grown to a proper size, and are good; but sometimes there will be, in the same pods, some which are only rudiments of imperfect pease; these did not set, and are come to nothing.

This, therefore, I take to be the mistake in the management of hops; the male plants never produce any hops; on which account the planters carefully destroy them all as useless, not considering nor knowing that thereby the seed is never perfected, the strength of the seed is lost, and the hop probably smaller than it would have been, if the seed had been perfected and grown large. I know no plant so often subject to a total failure of a crop as hops are; perhaps the seed being not perfected is one cause of their so entirely failing; and that, if they had male plants among them to set the seed, the crop might not so often fail, and probably the hops would be much finer. Garden-pease are an example of the fruit being smaller when ill set; for, at the end of summer, there are fewer pease in a pod which are proportionably shorter, and the pease not so plump as in the height of the season; perhaps for want of the summer briskness of the bees, who are supposed to be instrumental in making flowers set, by carrying about the farina. So, in a frame kept close shut, melons do not set so well as where the air and bees are let-in to disperse the dust. And large grapes have several seeds in them; the small ones are often those in which no seeds are set.

Upon the whole, therefore, I think a prudent and experimental hop-grower should plant some of the male hops in the fence round his garden, where they would take up no room, and a few within it, suppose one plant in an hundred, which can be no great loss, and see whether his garden will not be more certain of bearing, and produce more and finer hops, with larger seeds and better quality than those of his neighbours; which I should think would probably be the case. Or, if any one would chuse to try it first on a lesser scale, he might plant some male hops on one side of his garden, and take notice whether that side will not produce more and better hops than the other.

The North clay hops, in Nottinghamshire, are said to be stronger and bitterer than the South-of-England hops, so as to be disagreeable the first year, but to keep better than the others. Qu. Whether they have any different method of managing them which may occasion that difference? T. Barker.

Mr. Urban, *Jan.* 6.

I ENTIRELY concur in opinion with your correspondent *Laicus*, who, in vol. LX. p. 1094, threw out some reflexions on the conduct of a noble Prelate. As the dead can neither feel nor resent the greatest outrages which can be offered to them, he does well in barely mentioning this shocking subject, and in dwelling more at large upon the many good deeds that would fully atone for this singular proceeding.—Still, as he seems to speak conditionally, rather intimating the sufficiency of such a compensation, than the actual existence of it, I would fain establish the character of so learned and virtuous a man, and ascertain the truth of your correspondent's suppositions. For this purpose let me appeal to those who have experienced the disinterested friendship, the unsolicited support, and impartial behaviour of the *Bishop of Salisbury*.—It may fairly be presumed that his clergy will readily step forward, and confirm the favourable sentiments which are entertained of their Diocesan. Ask them whether his great Pastoral vigi-

lance

lance and care have not the love of Christianity for their motive, the humility and meekness of it for their means, the propagation and perfection of it for their end? Whether he be not unbiassed in his views, and consistent in acting up to them? Whether the rigour of his authority, and the lenity of his indulgence, have not been extended *indifferently* to all, according to their several deserts and characters?—Respecting the faithful discharge of his engagements, no enquiry need be made, for that will be determined by the signal manner in which those strong professions, so solemnly made at his primary visitation, have been fulfilled.—Part, if not the whole, of the chapter of Salisbury will deny that he is a man capable of perverting the powerful influence attending his high station and holy office to the base purposes of interest and emolument; a conduct so much beneath the dignity of one who can provide for his dependants by other means than those of duplicity and chicane. Review, Mr. Urban, the different clergymen whom he has ordained, and see if you can discover a single person, whose learning and endowments do not eminently qualify him for his situation. It cannot be expected that a Bishop should stoop to search into the excesses of misery and want for hidden merit; it is enough if he patronize men already growing in repute. This every one knows has been the case, with regard to his late and present chaplain; the last of whom he has rewarded with the ample provision of a prebend in his cathedral. Let the widow of the late *respected* Bishop testify his beneficence*; and let the inhabitants of Salisbury and its environs bear witness to the general good-will and satisfaction which he diffuses throughout his neighbourhood. In short, we must acknowledge that all his pious purposes verge towards the same end, and are concentrated in one point. What that point is, the unprejudiced and discerning will determine. Ambition cannot be conceived to have any place in a mind already seated on the summit of preferment; nor avarice amidst an overflow of wealth; nor vanity within a heart, disgusted, perhaps, by repeated honours and caresses. In a word, the pomp and pleasures of the world must not be thought to gain admission into a breast, from whence they ought to be utterly excluded.—"O! si sic omnes!"—An appeal of this kind to known facts and living witnesses, will, I hope, preclude all doubt and supposition for the future. It is a public advantage that public characters be well understood; and my sole aim is to throw light on one, that might otherwise be mistaken; and I wish I may induce many of your readers (like your abovementioned correspondent) to pass over the treatment of the dead, when so many notable facts and strong circumstances cannot but excite the attention of the living. VERIDICUS.

* At the present Bishop's access to the see of Sarum, he accepted only 1,300l. for dilapidations, generously remitting the rest.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 20.

IN your August Mag. appears a plate of various coins found in Cumberland, and existing in a collection at Keswic. The coin, No. 9 in this plate, not being explained, your readers may perhaps be gratified to learn that it is an Arabic coin; and apparently of the Abbasid Caliphs. I have compared it with the coins engraved by Adler and Assemanni, from the cabinets of those deservedly celebrated patrons of literature, Cardinal Borgia and Cavalier Nani; copies of which works I possess through their bounty; but this coin differs from any which there appear in several respects; and particularly in the double margin of the face, and the inscription in four lines, instead of its usual form, in three. I believe it is yet new to our Western world. The coin is copied, indeed, with sufficient inaccuracy; but, as far as can be judged from the engraving, the form of the characters, and the execution of the whole, it agrees only with those of the earlier times of the Caliphate. I conceive it may have been struck at Bagdat in the eighth century. The inscription on the area of the face appears to be the usual symbol:

There is no God, but God, who has no companion. Coran, Surat, IX. 32.

The remainder of the inscriptions afford less opportunity for accuracy of explication. But, if my conjectures be well founded, they probably resemble those of other coins of the same æra; and one of the margins of the front, as it is likely, contains the date in the common form. *This money was struck, in the name of God, at* . . . .

The other margin exhibits no means o investigation. On the field of the reverse is probably the following usual epigraph:

The

God is one, God is eternal, not begotten, and there is none like unto him.
Coran, Surat, CXII.

On the margin,

Mahommed is the ambaſſador of God, who ſent him on a righteous embaſſy, and with a true religion, that he might ſhow its excellence above all religions, in deſpite of the aſſociation. Coran, Surat, IX. 34.

As this coin was found in a caſe with twenty others, it certainly becomes a curious problem, how ſo many coins of this deſcription could be tranſported from the Eaſt to the mountains of Cumberland; unleſs the Cruſades may be ſuppoſed to have produced this ſingular and improbable connexion. If the other twenty coins differ in ſize and die from that here publiſhed, they are all, probably, worthy the eye of the publick.

Enquiries having been made, p. 703, after the *Mohocks*, recorded by Steele and Addiſon; I have ſent you, Mr. Urban, a ſong made upon them by their contemporaries; which, being the native expreſſion of the ideas of the people about them, may be conſidered as containing ſome curious information.

THE MOHOCKS.

There's a new ſet of rakes,
Entitled Mohocks,
Who infeſt her Majeſty's ſubjects;
He who meets them at night,
Muſt be ready for flight,
Or notwithſtanding he many a drub gets.

In their nightly patrole,
They up and down roll,
To the bodily fear of the nation,
Some ſay they are gentlemen, otherwiſe ſimple,
And their ſenſe like their reputation.

Others ſay, that the van's
Led by noblemen,
Though to foreigners this will but ſound ill;
But let them take care,
How they manage th' affair,
For a lord may be kill'd by a ſcoundrel.

Some count it a plot,
And the Lord knows what,
Contriv'd by the Whigs out of ſeaſon;
But ſhould it be ſo,
By the High Church or Low,
Rebellion was always high treaſon.

Fie, curb the diſgrace,
'Tis imprudent and baſe,
Pray take the advice of a ſtranger;
But, if you go on
Like fools as ye've done,
When ye're hang'd ye'll be quite out of danger.

Having been long abroad, my intercourſe with you has been interrupted; but I have the pleaſure to ſign myſelf your old correſpondent, T. F. HILL.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 10.

IN anſwer to the query in your laſt volume reſpecting the Mohocks, let me refer your correſpondent to the SPECTATOR, Nos. 324, 347; and more particularly to the following paſſage of Gay's "Trivia:"

"Who has not heard the Scowerer's midnight fame?
Who has not trembled at the Mohock's name?
Was there a watchman took his hourly rounds,
Safe from their blows, or new-invented wounds?
I paſs their deſperate deeds, and miſchiefs done,
Where from Snow-hill black ſteepy torrents run;
How matrons, hoop'd within the hogſhead's womb,
Were tumbled furious thence; the rolling tomb
O'er the ſtones thunders, bounds from ſide to ſide:
So Regulus, to ſave his country, dy'd."

Gay publiſhed alſo, in 1712, a humourous treatiſe on the Mohocks, intituled "A Wonderful Prophecy," &c. whence the following "Epigrammatical Expoſtulation" was extracted in Johnſon's edition of the "Engliſh Poets:"

"From Mohock, and from Hawkubite,
Good Lord, deliver me,
Who wander through the ſtreets by night,
Committing cruelty.

They ſlaſh our ſons with bloody knives,
And on our daughters fall;
And, if they raviſh not our wives,
We have good luck withal.

Coaches and chairs they overturn,
Nay carts, moſt eaſily:
Therefore from Gog, and eke Magog,
Good Lord, deliver me!"

Yours, &c. M. GREEN.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 11.

YOUR correſpondent S. (vol. LX. p. 1088), is inclined to believe that but few perſons quit the places, in which they are legally ſettled, to evade the payment of rates. Within the ſmall circle of my enquiry, I have been told of ſeveral who are ſuſpected, and upon ſufficient grounds, to be influenced by this view; and in ſome inſtances their motive is hardly queſtionable, becauſe they live in adjoining pariſhes, where they are not more conveniently ſituated for their conſtant work than they would be in their own. Not that they always have the full advantage they expect from their removal; for landlords are aware of their deſign, and often demand a higher rent from their intruding tenants, on the preſumption that they will not be charged with aſ-

sessments to church and poor. It is this coalition of landlords and tenants of houses under ten pounds a-year that has prompted the overseers of Birmingham, with the consent of a majority of the inhabitants, to apply to Parliament for an act, to oblige landlords of this class to contribute to parochial rates in proportion to the increase of rent they are supposed to receive from this unfair practice. I scruple not to term it unfair, because no justifiable plea can be alledged why, in this respect, landlords of houses of ten and eleven pounds a-year should not be upon the same footing with those of eight and nine pounds. And, as in consequence of the gain that accrues to proprietors and tenants of low-rented houses the occupiers of lands and of all other houses in the parish sustain a loss, they have reason to complain, and are warranted in seeking for redress. In the public prints it has been stated, that, in Birmingham, houses of this description are calculated to amount to near ten thousand, which is a fourth part of the number of houses in that town; and that these should not be assessed, whilst the rest of the inhabitants and landholders pay annually three pounds to the poor for every ten pounds rent, is a grievance which calls loudly for the interposition of the legislature. (See General Evening Post, Oct. 26—28, and Nov. 16—18, 1790). But, probably, there is hardly a parish in the kingdom that does not suffer from the same interested collusion; and it is a growing abuse. Much therefore is it to be wished that it should be speedily obviated by a general law; and, after mature deliberation and advice, I am fully persuaded, that very desireable effects would ensue from not allowing a settlement to be acquired by the payment of rates, unless, as it is expressed in the certificate, Act 9 and 10 W. c. ii. "the person *bonâ fide* take a lease of a tenement, of the yearly value of ten pounds." This alteration being made, assessments will be indiscriminately levied as they ought to be, and many vexatious removals prevented. It is a further recommendation of the proposal, that this amendment of the statute may be adopted without deranging the present system of the poor laws; certificates, as was observed in your last volume (p. 886), being so seldom granted, and the main purposes intended to be answered by them being thus obtained.

Yours, &c. W. and D.

Mr. URBAN, *Newhailes, near Edinburgh, Jan. 1.*

HAD the controversy, as to Dryden and Pope, been carried on by inferior writers, the publick might have been entertained with it as long as the antagonists had any literary ammunition left of paper and ink. But it must give pain to considerate readers, when they see persons of genius bestowing *that* time in fruitless altercation, which they might employ more worthily, and more usefully. Will the combatants agree to an *armistice* for twelve months, on the principle of *uti possidetis?* I dare say that, after the lapse of that term, neither party will be disposed to renew hostilities.

The cause of Pope's censure is said to have originated from a pamphlet, intituled "Homerides." I will not assert positively, but I think that the pamphlet was not aimed against Mr. Pope, or his translation of Homer, which, by the way, is no more to Homer, than I to Hercules. It is, if I mistake not, a catalogue of the last House of Commons in the reign of Queen Anne, composed in burlesque rhymes. As the author was a zealous Whig, it may well be supposed that he did not spare the Tory friends of Mr. Pope.

Your correspondent, vol. LX. p. 1072, treating of *fairy circles*, says, "All the rings that I have ever observed have been temporary; appeared one year, and disappeared the next." My own observation leads me to say, that there are *fairy circles* in my gardens, which have subsisted without any change for twenty years and more; and, in confutation of an hypothesis produced by another correspondent of yours, I beg leave to inform you, that in the places where those circles appear, there has not been within my memory, nor could have been, any post set up by way of supporting a rack for the feeding of cattle. DAV. DALRYMPLE.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan. 29.*

ALLOW me to fill a niche, by asking your correspondents to indulge me with,

1. A Copy of Burton's Leicestershire, with notes by Mr. Carte, sold in Osborne's catalogue.

2. Another copy, which belonged to Mr. F. Peck, Clerk of the Peace, with notes by Mr. Wadland, father of the first wife of Mr. Lawrence Carte the elder.

3. A copy which belonged to the Rev. J. Blackburn, who had actually printed one sheet of a new edition in 1726; but stopped lest Mr. Burton's heirs should prosecute him.

4. Another copy in the possession of some relation of Mr. Burton, whom the late Mr. T. Warton once mentioned to me as living somewhere near Shrewsbury. J. NICHOLS.



J. W. del. Sept.r 1790

S. W. View of MARDEN CHURCH, Herefordshire.

T Cook Sc.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 22, 1790.

INCLOSED you will receive a drawing of Marden Church, 5 miles N. of Hereford, it is situated near the river Lug, and is one mile from Sutton-walls, or camp; a spot your Antiquarian readers, I conclude, are well acquainted with. The following account of Marden is given by Leland, vol. V. p. 66: "Marden village is about a myle from Sutton, and harde by ys a hill wher, as men say, St. Ethebirt was behedded. At the village is now a faire chirche dedicate to him; I think verely that he was slain at Sutton in King Offa's house. The name of Marden seemeth to express Martyrs-hill." The parish church of Marden was built on the spot where Ethelbert was first buried. In the church are several old monuments, some to the memory of the Burghills, who were formerly Lords of Burghill and Tillington, in this neighbourhood. This part of Herefordshire has long been celebrated for the richness of the soil and its fine plantations of fruit-trees, particularly the villages of Bodenham, Marden, and the Suttons, St. Michael, and St. Nicholas; the cyder made here being generally esteemed for its superior quality. The fine meadows, known by the name of the Lug meadows, extend some miles by the river of the same name near these villages; our Herefordshire bard (Philips), in his poem of Cyder, justly remarks,

"The meadows here with battening oze
Give spirit to the grass." [enrich'd

If the celebrated Sutton-walls have engaged the attention of the Antiquarian, it also merits the notice of the traveller, as a more beautiful scene can scarcely be conceived than the charming vale beneath, consisting of rich meadows and orchards watered by the Lug, with the adjoining woods of Tellington and Dinmore, bounded by the Radnorshire hills to the N. W. The country to the S. E. is equally pleasing, Stoke park and church with the Malvern hills being principal objects. A few miles from Marden, N. in a beautiful vale finely wooded, is the venerable and magnificent old mansion of Hampton-court, built in the reign of Henry IV. it has lately received considerable improvements from the present noble owner, Lord Visc. Malden (a descendant of the Coningsbys), who has shewn much taste and skill in opening the wood and laying out the grounds and plantations. J. WATHEN.

GENT. MAG. *January*, 1791.

On a monument in Marden church, to the memory of PHILIBERT BURGHILL, of the family of the Lords of Burghill and Tillington.

Obiit Dec. 30, 1653. Æt. 87.

"How little fame of ancestors availes,
If once the vulgars idalls riches fails;
Since the dust of greatest princes long since dead
Cannot afford their wanting issue bread,
No shining tombs (tho' such) these bones inclose,
Protect their offspring from pursuing foes;
Now Cæsars reliques no distinction have
To know them from the ashes of the slave.
In sons of man, alas! where is the trust;
Whose glory lie so quickly in the dust?
Their boundless empire, mighty victories,
We see forgotten, even by the wise.
Old Rome's fam'd towers in scorn'd dust lie hid,
And so shall Egypt's lofty Pyramid.
Thus all things here in Time's vast gulph are droun'd,
Only good deeds in heaven shall be renoun'd."

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 9.

LOOKING over a book intituled, "A Tour through the whole Island of Great Britain," by a gentleman, and published in 1727, I find an account of a journey up one of the Cheviot-hills; an extract of which I offer you for a corner in your excellent repository.

"Cheviot-hill, or hills, are justly esteemed the highest in this part of England, and of Scotland also; and, if I may judge, I think it is higher a great deal than the mountain of Mairock in Galloway, which they say is 2 miles high.

"When we came to Wooller, we got another guide to lead us to the top of the hill; for, by the way, though there are many hills and reachings for many miles, which are all called Cheviot-hills, yet there is one Pico or master hill higher than all the rest by a great deal, which, at a distance, looks like the Pico Teneriffe at the Canaries, and is so high, that I remember it is seen plainly from the Rosemary Top, in the East-riding of Yorkshire, which is near sixty-miles. We prepared to clamber up this hill on foot; but our guide laughed at us, and told us we should make a long journey of it that way; but, getting a horse himself, told us he would find a way for us to get up on horseback; so we set out, having 5 or 6 country boys and young fellows who ran on foot volunteer to go with us; we thought they had only gone for their diversion, as is frequent for boys, but they knew well enough that we should find some occasion to employ them, and so we did, as you shall hear.

"Our guide led us very artfully round to a part of the hill, where it was evident, in the

the winter ſeaſon, not ſtreams of water, but great rivers came pouring down from the hill in ſeveral channels, and thoſe (at leaſt ſome of them) very broad; they were overgrown on either bank with alder-trees, ſo cloſe and thick that we rode under them, as in an harbour. In one of theſe channels we mounted the hill, as the beſiegers approach a fortified town by trenches, and were gotten a great way up before we were well aware of it.

"But, as we mounted, theſe channels leſſened gradually, till at length we had the ſhelter of the trees no longer; and now we aſcended till we began to ſee ſome of the high hills, which before we thought very lofty, lying under us, low and humble, as if they were part of the plain below, and yet the main hill ſeemed ſtill to be but beginning, or as if we were but entering upon it.

"As we mounted higher we found the hill ſteeper than at firſt, alſo our horſes began to complain and draw their haunches up heavily, ſo we went very ſoftly; however, we moved ſtill, and went on, till the height began to look really frightful, for, I muſt own, I wiſhed myſelf down again; and now we found uſe for the young fellows that ran before us, for we began to fear, if our horſes ſhould ſtumble or ſtart, we might roll down the hill together; and we began to talk of alighting, but our guide called out and ſaid, "No, not yet, by and by you ſhall;" and with that he bid the young fellows take our horſes by the head-ſtalls of the bridles and lead them. They did ſo, and we rode up higher ſtill, till at length our hearts failed us all together, and we reſolved to alight; and though our guide mocked us, yet he could not prevail or perſuade us; ſo we worked it upon our feet, and with labour enough, and ſometimes began to talk of going no further.

"We were the more uneaſy about mounting higher, becauſe we all had a notion, that when we came to the top we ſhould be juſt as upon a pinnacle, that the hill narrowed to a point, and we ſhould have only room enough to ſtand, with a precipice every way round us; and with theſe apprehenſions we all ſat down upon the ground, and ſaid we would go no further.

"Our guide did not at firſt underſtand what we were apprehenſive of; but at laſt by our diſcourſe he perceived the miſtake, and then not mocking our fears, he told us, that indeed if it had been ſo, we had been in the right, but he aſſured us there was room enough on the top of the hill to run a race if we thought fit, and we need not fear any thing of being blown off the precipice, as we had ſuggeſted; ſo he encouraging us we went on, and reached the top of the hill in about half an hour more.

"I muſt acknowledge I was agreeably ſurprized, when coming to the top of the hill I ſaw before me a ſmooth, and with reſpect to what we expected a moſt pleaſant plain of at leaſt half a mile in diameter, and in the middle of it a large pond, or little lake of water, and the ground, ſeeming to deſcend every way from the edges of the ſummit to the pond, took off the little terror of the firſt proſpect; for when we walked towards the pond, we could but juſt ſee over the edge of the hill; and this little deſcent inwards no doubt made the pond, the rain water all running thither.

"One of our company, a good botaniſt, fell to ſearching for ſimples, and, as he ſaid, found ſome nice plants, which he ſeemed mightily pleaſed with; but as that is out of my way, ſo it is out of the preſent deſign. I in particular began to look about me, and to enquire what every place was which I ſaw more remarkably ſhewing itſelf at a diſtance.

"The day happened to be very clear, and to our great ſatisfaction very calm, otherwiſe the height we were upon would not have been without its dangers. We ſaw plainly here the ſmoke of the ſalt-pans at Shields, at the mouth of the Tyne, ſeven miles below Newcaſtle; and which was South about 40 miles. The ſea, that is, the German ocean, was as if but juſt at the foot of the hill, and our guide pointed to ſhew us the Iriſh ſea; but if he could ſee it, knowing it in particular, and where exactly to look for it, it was ſo diſtant, that I could not ſay I was aſſured I ſaw it. We ſaw likewiſe ſeveral hills, which he told us were in England, and others in the Weſt of Scotland, but their names were too many for us to remember, and we had no materials there to take minutes. We ſaw Berwick Eaſt, and the hills called Soutra hills North, which are in ſight of Edinburgh. In a word, there was a ſurprizing view of both the united kingdoms, and we were far from repenting the pains we had taken.

"Nor were we ſo afraid now as when we firſt mounted the ſides of the hill; and eſpecially we were made aſhamed of thoſe fears, when, to our amazement, we ſaw a clergyman, and another gentleman, and two ladies, all on horſeback, come up to the top of the hill with a guide alſo as we had, and without alighting at all, and only to ſatisfy their curioſity, which they did it ſeems. This indeed made us look upon one another with a ſmile, to think how we were frighted at our firſt coming up the hill; and thus it is in moſt things in nature. Fear magnifies the object, and repreſents things frightful at firſt ſight, which are preſently made eaſy when they grow familiar.

"Satisfied with this view, and not at all thinking our time or pains ill-beſtowed, we came down the hill by the ſame route that we went up, with this remark by the way, that, whether on horſe-back or on foot, we found it much more troubleſome, and alſo tireſome, to come down than to go up."

To

To me, Mr. Urban, who have ſcarcely ever ſeen a mountain higher than Malvern-hills, in Worceſterſhire, or May-hill, in Glouceſterſhire, this of Cheviot ſeems to be of a moſt ſtupendous height. From the deſcription of its general external appearance, and more particularly from the form of its elevated ſummit, I cannot reſiſt offering a conjecture, that great part of it, or more eſpecially of the ſummit, may have been produced by a ſubterraneous fire: the plain formed in the top, deſcending gradually from the edge thereof to a lake of water in the centre, ſeems to declare it the ſunken crater of an exhauſted volcano; but at what period of time this volcano may have exiſted, tradition is ſilent. Conjecture may perhaps lead us to think that it may have happened about the period of Plato's ſuppoſed Atlantic iſland. If I am not miſtaken, it is imagined that no remains of a volcano are diſcernible in England; though in Scotland, near Inverneſs, there is a mountain ſaid to be of volcanic production.

It does not appear that this Northumberland alps has ever invited a Hamilton or a Whitehurſt to its ſummit. However, I am induced to hope that ſome one of your ingenious and enquiring correſpondents in that neighbourhood may be excited to examine, whether any lava, or other volcanic production, is diſcoverable in or on any part of this beatifully formed mountain; and by publiſhing the reſult of his obſervations in the Gentleman's Magazine, it could not fail pleaſing many of your readers, as well as highly gratify,

Yours, &c. T. R.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 3.

DEVOTED attachment to the Church of England has led a ſerious mind moſt anxiouſly to conſider by what means the permanency of our Eſtabliſhment may beſt be ſecured. Of all other methods effectual towards producing this moſt deſireable end, no one ſeems ſo obvious or practicable as reformation in the Liturgy. In purſuing this work of reformation, the principal objects ſhould be, 1ſt, to compreſs whatever is prolix; 2dly, to reject whatever is obſolete; 3dly, to correct whatever has given offence to tender conſciences; and, 4thly, to avoid all minute and particular explanations of points doctrinal in matters of faith.

Under the firſt head: as the Morning Prayer, the Litany, and the Communion, are now uſed as one ſervice, or rather at one time, there is prolixity which might without difficulty be compreſſed, and tautology which it were more eligible to avoid.

Under the ſecond head; the ſervices for the fifth of November, the thirtieth of January, and the Inauguration, were better omitted entirely than be obſerved with ſo much indifference, or neglected with ſo much unconcern. Perhaps too the ſervice for Aſh-Wedneſday ſhould be laid aſide for the ſame reaſons.

Under the third head: the paſſages in the Communion ſervice, and thoſe in the Offices for Matrimony, Viſitation of the Sick, and Burial of the Dead, which have created uneaſineſs to delicate and ſcrupulous minds, ſhould be amended. From the Office of Baptiſm likewiſe much might be retrenched; and, to thoſe who object to Infant-baptiſm, it ſhould be left as matter of choice either to bring their children or otherwiſe for baptiſm during infancy.

Under the fourth head: the Athanaſian Creed ſhould be omitted, and all thoſe paſſages, in which points of faith are minutely explained, ſhould be expreſſed in terms of latitude. The articles of faith to which laymen ſhould aſſent were better drawn up in propoſitions more ſimple than even the Apoſtle's Creed; perhaps thus:

"The Chriſtian faith is, that we have God for our Father, Chriſt for our Redeemer, the Holy Spirit for our Sanctifier; that, though our bodies will die, our ſouls will be alive; and that thoſe who have been good in this life will be happy in another; but thoſe who have been evil will (without repentance and amendment) be unhappy."

Such are the outlines on which a comprehenſive Liturgy might and ſhould be drawn; and to theſe outlines the Catechiſm ſhould be accommodated. The ſelection of Leſſons, Epiſtles, Goſpels, and Pſalms, would of courſe be conſidered; but no other hints on that ſubject can here be given, than that ediſication ſhould be the principal object.

And thus much for the Laity.

For thoſe who mean to become Officiating Miniſters, objectionable paſſages in the Ordination-ſervices ſhould be removed.

In order to prevent contradictory doctrines of faith from being preached, to the confuſion and diſguſt of the congregations, it is neceſſary that miniſters ſhould agree in one general ſenſe and extended acceptation of Scripture terms and Scripture doctrines. For this end,

ſome

ſome articles are neceſſary, and they might be to this effect: 1ſt, By the word Godhead is meant Divine Power. 2d, Divine Power originates from that Self-exiſting, Independent, Almighty Being, whom the Scriptures call the Father. 3d, The Father communicated Divine Power to a ſupereminent Being, whom the Scriptures call the Son. 4th, The Father alſo communicated Divine Power to another ſupereminent Being, whom the Scriptures call the Holy Spirit. 5th, In theſe Three Spiritual Beings does One Godhead reſide. 6th, Thus, tho' we acknowledge Three Divine Minds to be concerned in the exerciſe of Divine Power, and to be the workers of creation, preſervation, redemption, and ſanctification, yet the Godhead is but One, becauſe derived from the One Self-exiſting and Independent God. 7th, We apply the term God to the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit; but with this diſtinction; to the Father we apply it in the moſt exalted ſenſe, but to the Son and Holy Spirit in a ſenſe more limited and ſecondary. 8th, The Scriptures authoriſe prayers and praiſes to be offered to the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit. 9th, All prayers and praiſes are, nevertheleſs, offered to the glory, and for the honour, of God the Father; and thus God the Father is All in All, as every being is derived originally from Him, and every act of worſhip is referred ultimately to Him. 10th, The ſupereminent Being, whom the Scriptures call the Son of God, took on himſelf the form and faſhion of a man; he wrought miracles; he taught principles of pure religion; he died to confirm the truth of his doctrines, and to redeem mankind; but after death he roſe again and aſcended into Heaven. 11th, Chriſt may be called the Redeemer of mankind in either of theſe two ſenſes, *viz.* either becauſe he redeemed men from the practice of wickedneſs, or becauſe he redeemed them from the guilt of ſin. The Scriptures warrant both theſe ſenſes. 12th, By the Scriptures we mean the Old and New Teſtament as now received; and to them we appeal for the truth of all we profeſs to believe, and undertake to teach.

A Liturgy for the Laity, and Articles for the Clergy, compoſed according to theſe leading ideas and general outlines, would contain the ſubſtance of Chriſtian faith, and compriſe the principles of thouſands who now ſeparate from our Church. If any of your correſpondents, ſtill maintaining the Divinity of our Saviour, will propoſe other outlines for a Liturgy and ſyſtem of comprehenſive faith, he may perhaps ſuggeſt hints which, ſooner or later, may be adopted.

Yours, &c. H. I. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 3.

CONCEIVING that many things ſelected from the miſcellaneous papers of the late Mr. Lewis Morris might not be thought unintereſting to the curious, who will have the candour to paſs over ſuch imperfections as may meet the eye in mere ſketches, I am induced to offer the following for inſertion; and, if agreeable, ſhall occaſionally ſend a continuation from the ſame ſource. WILLIAM OWEN.

MORRISIAN MISCELLANY.

Anſwers to the Queries of the Society of Antiquaries *of* London, *by* LEWIS MORRIS, *of the Pariſh of* Llanbadarn Fawr, *in the County of* Cardigan, South Wales.

(Part I. ANTIQUITIES.)

1. The antient and modern name of the pariſh is Llanbadarn Fawr. Llan, in Welſh, when added to the name of a ſaint, &c. ſignifies a place of worſhip, and ſeems to be derived from *Lle*, a place, q. d. *Llean*, *Llannerch*, a ſpot or area; Perllan, an orchard; Gwinllan, a vinyard; Ydlan, a corn-garden; Eorphlan, a burying-place, &c. are alſo of the ſame original. *Padarn* (which is Latinized *Paternus)* is the name of the patron ſaint, who (tradition ſays) was an Armorican, and firſt founder of this church. There are other churches in Wales dedicated to this *Padarn*; as, Llanbadarn Fach, Llanbadarn Odwyn, and Llanbadarn Fynydd, which ſhews that the addition of *Fawr*, which ſignifies great, is to diſtinguiſh this church from the reſt, as being the largeſt, or mother church, and doth not mean Padarn the Great, but the *great church of Padarn*. It is ſaid, in our Annals, that the people of this place once killed their biſhop, who reſided here, and that they never proſpered afterwards: whether that be the cauſe or no, the people of the village are poor enough, though it is ſituated in a fine ſpot of ground. Padarn is a Welſh name as well as an Armorican, for I find one Padarn Beiſrudd mentioned in our antient genealogies, who was one of the Northern princes about the time the Romans left Britain: *Peiſrudd* ſignifies *red-coat*, or *bloody-coat*. His name is alſo mentioned in the catalogue

logue of the princely rarities of Great Britain, kept then at *Caerllion ar Wyſg*, where it is ſaid his coat (of mail, I ſuppoſe,) was, which would fit no man but Padarn himſelf.

Whether the inſcription following regards this *Padarn* or no, I leave the reader to determine; but this I muſt obſerve, that if in the inſcription the name is to be read *Paternini*, and not *Paterni*, then the Britiſh name of that perſon, if he was a Briton, muſt, according to the idiom of the language, be *Padernyn*; but I have never met with ſuch a name as Padernyn, nor any name among the Welſh, nor in MS, reſembling that of *Roſtece*, or *Raſtece*, his daughter, the perſon interred in this place. So that, upon the whole, it may be thought this was a Roman, and called Paterninus, the ſituation of the letters on the ſtone being exactly as they are here, having copied them with my own hand: the pricked letters are illegible. There was beſides a Roman urn found by ploughing in the neighbouring pariſh (Llanfair Caer Einion) about 14 years ago, containing a great quantity of Roman copper coins, ſome of which I have: they were of the latter emperors, Conſtantius, Conſtantine, &c. ſuch as thoſe proud people buried at their ſeveral ſtations, for the ſake of ſhewing poſterity how they had been maſters of thoſe places. But yet, if this was a Roman, how came the tomb to be in the churchyard? For ERFYL, the founder of this church, was at leaſt 200 years later than the time of the Romans in Britain.

In the churchyard of *Llanerfyl*, in Montgomeryſhire, there is a ſtone ſtanding on end in the ground with the following inſcription. *(Plate III. fig. 3.)*

2. This pariſh is bounded northerly on the ſea, called commonly Cardigan Bay, which is a name given by ſailors to all that great bay from Bardſey iſland to St. David's head; on the eaſt with the pariſh of Llanfihangel Geneu'rGlyn; on the ſouth-eaſt with the lordſhip of Arwyſtli, in Montgomeryſhire; on the ſouth with the lordſhip of Creuddyn, in Cardiganſhire; on the weſt with the pariſh of Llanychaiarn. It is in length, from Aberyſtwyth to Eiſteddfa Gurig (St. Curig's reſting place), about 18 meaſured miles, and in ſome places about three or four miles broad. The pariſh of Llangwrig joins upon us here. Curig, or Cyricus, was alſo an Armorican ſaint of great fame. There is a remarkable ſtory in Giraldus Cambrenſis's Itinerary of Wales concerning this ſaint's well, called, to this day, Ffynon Gurig, which cured diſeaſes, provided they paid honeſtly, &c.

3. The number of villages in this pariſh are three: 1. Aberyſtwyth, a fiſhing village on the ſea coaſt, and a member-borough of Cardigan. Here the county-courts are kept alternately with Cardigan. 2. Llanbadarn, a village about a mile inland from Aberyſtwyth. 3. Yſpytty Cenwyn, a village of a few houſes, where there is a chapel of eaſe of that name. This is near the river Rheidiol, and about 12 miles from the ſea. It appears by the name that this was the reſidence of ſome knights-hoſpitallers, inſtituted by one *Cenwyn*.

4. q.

5. q.

6. The church of Llanbadarn is in the manor called Y Faenor, belonging to the Duke of Leeds, in the dioceſe of St. David's, in the hundred of Geneu'rGlyn.

7. See N° 1.

8. The church is built of ſtone: it hath a tower and a wooden ſpire.

9. q.

10. q.

11. A vicarage, part of an impropriation belonging to John Chicheſter, Eſq. a Roman Catholick.

12.

13. q.

14. See N° 11. Neither hay nor horſes pay any tythe in this pariſh.

15. A manor in this pariſh, called Y Faenor, belonging to the Duke of Leeds, alſo part of a ſmall manor, called Rhydonnen, belonging to Thomas Jones, Eſq. and a manor of the crown called Perfedd, part of a manor of the crown's called Creuddyn.

16. q.

17. q.

18. None antient.

19. q.

20. The tenures of the crown-manors are, free ſocage tenures; and courts leet and baron are kept in the ſaid manors. Their remarkable cuſtoms in their weddings here are too long to be inſerted; and the *Priodas ſach* (little wedding), or wedding for trial, among the miners, is too ludicrous; but it is ſo well liked, that the marriage-act will have no effect upon it in a country where an act of parliament is looked upon as no more than a ballad.

21. q.

22. q.

23. One

23. One chapel of ease, called *Yspytty Cenwyn*, supported by the benefactions of the inhabitants, amounting to about six pounds a-year.

24. None.

25. Easter Monday is a wake-day kept at Llanbadarn, and Whit Monday at Aberystwyth. The English word *wake* seems to be of the same original with the Welsh word of the same sense, *Gwylmabsant*. Our modern criticks have not been able to give any rational account of this word. It signifies, literally, the holyday of the son of the saint. Gwylio, in the Welsh, signifies, to watch, especially in the night. Gwylio gwl bentan is, to sit up all night at the fire-side. *Gwyl* then is the same with *vigil*; and we have an expression in Wales, *Nid ychwi mo mhabsant i*; i. e. You are not my father saint, my patron saint, my father confessor. Now the sounding the *b* after the *m* shews the word to be derived plainly from *Pab*, or *Pap*, father, by the very nature of the flexions of our nouns, and not from *Mab*, son, which can never admit an *b* after the *m*. Then the true meaning of the word is, the vigil of the father saint, or patron saint, of the parish church; and this watching, or keeping awake, in church the night before the holyday, gave the first rise to the wrestling in church, mentioned N° 29. Nat. Hist.

26. The great road from Cardigan to Aberdovey and North Wales, and a branch to Machynlleth, another from Aberystwyth to Llanidloes and Salop, another to Cwm Ystwyth, Rhaiadr Gwy and London.

27. The waste land or common in this parish may be about 8 or 10 thousand acres.

28. Beef 2d.½ a pound, mutton 1d.½, veal and pork about 2d. sometimes less, a goose 8d. or 12d. a duck 6d. chicken 2d. or 3d. a barn-door fowl 4d. or 5d. butter 3d. a pound, cheese 1d.½, eggs ten a penny; but mutton, veal, lamb, and kid, are never sold by the pound.

29. Labourers for ditching, &c. 6d. a-day on their own victuals, 3d. and victuals, carpenters 6d. or 8d. and victuals, or 12d. their own victuals, masons 12d. and victuals, some 18d. taylors 6d. and victuals.

30. Coal and turf commonly used for firing near the sea coast; wood, heath, furze, and peat, in the inland parts. Peat sold on the hills 3d. or 4d. the car load (or drag drawn by one horse), about 150lb. weight. Coal at the seaport about 14s. a ton, brought from Flintshire or Glamorganshire by sea.

31. Aberystwyth is about 220 measured miles from London. The price of the carriage of lead ore is about 12d. a mile for a ton.

32. q.

33. No.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Pembroke, Jan.* 1.

THE following observations, on the antiquity of our two English Universities, are presented to you for the new year, by Sir, your obliged humble servant, W. WILLIAMS.

ON THE ANTIQUITY OF OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.

John Caius the assertor of the antiquity of Cambridge, and *Bryan Twyne* his opponent, have respectively produced many real reliques of British history, and have detected many spurious records, venerable for their age, though destitute of veracity; like the fables of Brute and Arthur. Such are the accounts in Lydgate, and in Cantalupe's "Niger Codex," of an academy founded at Cambridge (on the river *Cant*, as Ross and Leland name it, though Leland elsewhere calls it *Granta)* by *Canteber*, a Spaniard, Partholaim's brother, with the permission of Belin's son *Gurgunt*; the bridge there being built by Cantaber's son *Grantinus*, as John Ross of Warwick relates, from Cantabridgian accounts; and Leland, "from an uncertain author of more uncertain faith, in the archives Grantæ Girviorum;" which fabled that *Anaximander* and *Anaxagoras* studied there, as Lydgate also notices; and that it flourished under *Cassibelan*. *Arthur's* diploma, mentioning *Doctors* of Cambridge, and referring to a decree of *Lucius*, the real patron of *Ban Chor*, was a pious fraud, that at length furnished a pretext for future favours, as the bull of Eugenius 1443; just as authentic is Arthur's *seal* with the legend, "Patricius Arturius Brit. Gallicæ, Germanicæ, *Daciæ* Imperator." Arthur or *Aruthr*, and *Uthr*, the pretended name of his pretended father (both signifying *wonderful*), were titles probably of *Nathan Leod* the British king, mentioned by Ethelbert, Florence of Worcester, and H. Huntingdon. Arthur's battles are attributed by Gildas and Paul Diacon to Ambrose Amelian; though Nennius, A. D. 858, mentions Arthur,

who

who by this time was romantically begotten for clerical patronage. Lambert has groundleſſly wrote that Arthur eſtabliſhed the grand Mot-bel, in May; a Pagan inſtitution in honour of Sol. Holinſhed's account of nine doctors and ſcholars of Cambridge, baptized A. D. 141, ſeems alſo meer invention; *Doctor* is a more modern title. The diploma of Honorius (not a *bull*, which was a ſort of inſtrument firſt made uſe of A. D. 772, by Hadrian I. as Polydore Virgil writes), was dated 624, two years before his predeceſſor's death, and mentions *Univerſity*, *Archdeacon*, and *Chancellor*. The reſcript of Pope Sergius, A. D. 689, mentions *Doctors*, and *Univerſity*.—Cadwallader's grant is ſpurious; it mentions Cantabar, Grantinus, and others.

Theſe concluſions are drawn from Bryan Twyne, who proves himſelf a chopper of logic ſuperior to Burgersdicius, and even the Stagirite himſelf; at every turn evincing that he could

Still change ſides, and ſtill confute.

Thus, to prove the title *Archdeacon* to be modern, he proves from Caius that that term was not in uſe ever at Canterbury till 1070; and immediately brings other proof to ſhew that it was in uſe above a century before. Vaſt are his logical exertions to demonſtrate Granta and Cambridge to be two different towns, as to ſituation, antiquity, and other criterions; though he might have ſucceeded better as to his Greek Lade and Oxon, or as to Caer Memprie and Rhydychen. His greateſt advocate (except that Bede terms, "Grandcheſter civitatulam deſolatam") is Stow, who ſays, that "Cambridge, *corruptly* ſo called (yet Q?), was named Grantbridge, from a bridge over the river Grant, which, by its convenience, ruined Grand Cheſter, of yore a famous city, a little more than a mile from Grantbridge." Thus Weſtminſter is not an ancient city, becauſe it has modern buildings a mile diſtant from the ancient; London is not an ancient city, becauſe burnt down in 1666. Caerleon is not an ancient city, becauſe now "Civitatula deſolata." Ban Chor is not an ancient ſeat of learning, becauſe now "Civitatula." Cambridge bore two ancient names, Caer Grant, and Camboritum; "Britannice, Cam Pôrth." Polydore ſays, that "Caer Grant was at the foot of *Whyt-hill*;" but the diſtance of the old town and new town from that hill differ little. That part of the place was called Caer Grant, where the citadel anciently ſtood, reverſed by devouring Time into Camden's Viculus; ſo the Athenian citadel was called Acropolis; the Roman, Capitolium. The ſuburbs extended to the Paſs, or Pôrth, over the river. As Pôrth ſignifies a paſſage, ſo Oxford (in P. Appian's Coſmography, called Ochenfurt) ſignifies Upperford; Rhyd Uche, or Rhyd Uch Hên, Geofry's Ridoc'en; according to Humphrey Lhuyd and Roſs, Ryd-ych-en. Hence Twyne's arguments, that Cambridge is not Caer Grant may be retorted concerning his Caer Mempric; Rhyd is no more a kin to Caer, than Pôrth is.—That the ſite of Cambridge and Granta were the ſame, appears hence: Bede ſays, "Going aboard, they arrived at Grant Cheſter." Now how much farther than Cambridge they could have proceeded by water is obvious, even in the preſent improved ſtate of that navigation. Leland ſays, "ſed nova, pro veteri, non procul inde ſita;" and Camden, "Camborit: vel pars vel proles fuit, adeo & ſitu & nomine eſt confinis." As it was called Cambridge from the river Cam (*Camus* ſignifying a river, though *Cam*, as an adjective, is crooked) and its bridge. So Leland, in Cyg. Cant. ſays it was named Granta from the river; and Polydore ſets Caer Grant at the *foot* of a hill, on the river *Cante*.

However, though Caer Grant was one of the 28 ancient cities in Nennius, we cannot thence infer that it was an ancient ſeat of the Muſes; which remains to be proved. For this purpoſe, let us wave the indirect argument from Bede; who ſays, that, 630, when Sigebert became king of the Eaſt Angles, he founded a ſchool for youth to be inſtructed in literature; and, with the aſſiſtance of Biſhop Felix, procured them tutors and maſters. But he does not expreſsly declare that this ſchool was at Cambridge. But Leland ſays, the conſent of writers attributes the Gymnaſium inſtituted at Grantapont to Sigebert and Felix; and Polydore aſſerts that Sigebert founded ſchools throughout his realm, eſpecially at Cambridge. Roſs of Warwic furniſhes a ſtrong argument for the exiſtence of an academy at Cambridge *long* prior to Alfred; whoſe ſon Edward he proves to have been the reſtorer of it to its ancient ſplendour, after it had been from a *remote* time ſuſpended, deſolated, and deſtroyed; removing thither maſters of the liberal ſciences from Oxford, patronized by his father.

father. "Not only Rudburne relates this; but (ſays he) I ſaw it in the abbey de Hyde at Winton more fully, on an *ancient* tablet: alſo in a noble chronicle there, which, from an antique and antiquated hand, has been tranſcribed into a new and familiar hand. So Leland ſays that Ralf Higden, as well as Roſs, attributed to this Edward the glory of *reſtoring* the Grantan academy, that had been ſubverted by the Danes. Roſs ſays, by the Saxons; alſo afterwards by the Danes, 1010. Thus it was that Giſlebert, and three other monks, in the reign of Henry I. taught *philoſophic theorems* at Cambridge, in a public barn, to a great number of pupils, who were augmented the ſecond year to ſuch a degree, that theſe profeſſors taught in ſeparate ſchools at different hours: Odo, grammar from Priſcian; Terric, logic from Ariſtotle; his brother William, rhetoric from Tully and Quintilian. Giſlebert the maſter expounded the Scriptures on Sundays and holidays in Engliſh, Latin, and French; and refuted the Jewiſh error." See Ingulph's Continuator.—As to Oxford, Twyne's logic abſolutely tranſcends my utmoſt ſcan and comprehenſion. He alledges Oxford to have been an ancient univerſity; becauſe, according to the legend of Brute, there were ſtudents at another place, called Greek Lade; and the ſcholars there in Alfred's time were tranſlated thence to Oxford; by which means Oxford legally inherits Greek Lade's antiquity. This argumentation, founded on the figure called *tranſpoſition*, being above my capacity, I muſt acquieſce in this peripatetic antiquity, which perambulated from Greek Lade to Belloſitum; on ſuppoſition that Brute's ſtory is a true bill, though never preferred by the Britons to their Roman Conquerors; and was unknown to our celebrated hiſtorian Florence of Worceſter. This tranſmigration of antiquity Twyne attempts to confirm from the interpolated paragraphs in Camden's Aſſer; and from Roſs and Leland; whoſe teſtimony as to Cambridge he invalidates, though confirmed by the ancient tablet and chronicle in the abbey at Winton. In a few years there will be an *ancient* academy at Pembroke; where ſome learned men, reſident at Ban Chor, intend ſhortly to ſettle! O rare Oxonian logic, diſplayed there for the entertainment of the truly learned and royal Eliza. O immortal advocate for Oxon; who, in the height of his triumph over the deſolated Granta, glories that Oxford is under the influence, not of Jove, Apollo, or Minerva; but the plumbean Saturn, and the frigid Capricorn. I ſuppoſe, as to theſe two Oxonian *Lares*, the leaden-headed God is prevalent in the morning; but in the afternoon, when the juice of the grape ſparkles in their common rooms, the Oxonians are inſpired by their reſpective Capricorns; till Saturn in turn recovers the aſcendency; whichever preſides, *Indulgete Genio.* W. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Lincoln, Jan.* 15.

I REMEMBER to have read, ſome time ſince, in your Magazine, a very ſatisfactory explanation of the ſeveral terms applied to cards. There are, however, ſome other particulars relating to them, which I have not yet ſeen accounted for; and which, however trifling they may be thought, I ſhall mention here, in hopes of ſeeing them commented upon by ſome of your correſpondents.

At the game of whiſt, when one of the parties reckons ſix, for inſtance, or any other number, and the other none, why is it uſual to ſay *ſix love*; and at the concluſion of the game, *U. P.* or *U. P. K. ſpells goſlings?*

Suppoſe one of the players leads a card, with an intention for his partner to trump it, and the next player unexpectedly puts on a trump, which the other cannot beat, he is then ſaid to *p-ſs in his boots.* The tenth card is often called the *Welſh honour*, and why?

The common people, in a great part of Yorkſhire, invariably call diamonds, *picks.* This I take to be from the French word *piques*, ſpades; but cannot account for its being corruptly applied by them to the other ſuit.

I cannot aſſent to L. E.'s explanation (p. 978) of *eyes drawing ſtraws.* When a perſon is in a doſing ſtate, and the eyes wink, the eye-laſhes are perpetually *drawn between*, or intermix with one another, as you would *draw ſtraws* between one another in plaiting with them. Or it may be uſed in alluſion to that pencil of rays, which appears to be *drawn* backwards and forwards, not unlike *ſtraws*, from a candle, when the eyes are doſing and winking.

Your correſpondent Quiz's cook, p. 1075, is certainly right in her derivation of *bubble and ſqueak.* I have been told, that ſailors are particularly fond of this diſh; and therefore think it probable, that they firſt gave it the name. Perhaps the cheeſe in a *Welſh rabbit*, which

in



North View of the Mansion of Sr Walter Rawleigh at Islington.

in its liquid ſtate is ſpread over the diſh, and *ſmothers* the bread, may allude to the rabbit *ſmothered with onions*. I cannot think rabbit a corruption of any word; but that it is uſed here from ſome imaginary ſimilarity either in the cooking or appearance of the two diſhes. The fondneſs of the Welſh for toaſted cheeſe is proverbial. Yours, &c. J. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 6.

THE following ſhort paſſage from Dean Prideaux's "Commentary on the Old and New Teſtament," ed. 10. vol. III. p. 514. may not be improperly noticed, whilſt the Slave Trade is ſtill a ſubject of converſation. After a very full account of the Fanatic Jews, named Eſſenes, extracted at large from Joſephus, Philo, and Pliny, the good Dean proceeds thus:

"And who will ever ſay, that Chriſtianity is a religion made out of Heatheniſm? Our holy profeſſion is ſo far from having any of the documents of the Eſſenes in it, that almoſt all that is peculiar to that ſect is condemned by Chriſt and his Apoſtles. For almoſt all, that is peculiar in them, being only in a higher degree the ſame things which they condemned in the Phariſees, who practiſed them in a lower degree, they are certainly much more ſo, where they were in a higher. Such were their ſuperſtitious waſhings, their over rigorous obſervance of the Sabbath, their abſtaining from meats, which God hath created for man's uſe, their touch not, taſte not, and handle not; their will worſhip in their neglecting and voluntary afflicting the body, and other like ſuperſtitious uſes, which God never required of them. Moreover, contrary to the law of Chriſt, they forbade marriage, which God had ordained from the beginning; and abſolutely condemned *ſervitude, which the Holy Scripture of the New Teſtament, as well as the Old, allow.*

"When the inſtitutions of this ſect carry with them ſo great a diſtance and diſparity from thoſe of Chriſt and his Apoſtles, what argument of ſimilitude between them can poſſibly be framed for the proving the one to be the parent of the other?"

Is it not amazing to ſee the Commons of Great Britain ſeriouſly deliberating whether they ſhall abſolutely condemn (with Fanatical Phariſees) *ſervitude*, which the Holy Scriptures of the New Teſtament, as well as the Old, allow? If they do condemn it, they muſt of neceſſity either proceed on the ſame principle with the old Fanatics, or a worſe. They can have no better principle, none equal to it in goodneſs. The good Dean cannot be taxed with partial regards to any party of the preſent times. Perhaps modern humanity, and what ſome call Chriſtianity, with an emphaſis, would chuſe to ſuppreſs this teſtimony by a prudent ſilence. It would, indeed, bewray an unlovely principle in either, were they ſo hardy as to aſſert that Dr. Prideaux was little acquainted with hiſtory, or did not underſtand his Bible. Dr. Lardner ſays he thinks it a juſt obſervation of Dr. Prideaux, that almoſt all that is peculiar in this ſect (the Eſſenes) is condemned by Chriſt and his Apoſtles. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 1.

I Send you a drawing of the curious old houſe at Iſlington, formerly the reſidence of Sir Walter Rawlegh; which is now, and for many years paſt has been, known by the name of *The Pyed Bull Inn.* [*See Plate II.*]

In every part of the houſe are to be found traces of the magnificence of the once noble manſion; particularly ſeveral coats of arms; of which one, in the principal room, is, Azure, an eſcutcheon between four maſcles Or, impaled with, Argent, within a border Azure three lions paſſant Azure; the whole ſtained beautifully on glaſs. On the top of the ſhield is a tobacco-plant, between two ſea-horſes; on each ſide of the ſhield are two mermaids; at the bottom are two parrots, one green and the other grey: the whole incloſed within an oval border.

In the kitchen is a coat of arms within a mantle, with the dexter ſide of the ſhield plain, and the other as above, Argent, within a border Azure three lions paſſant Azure. Creſt, on a helmet a demy lion rampant. Several remains of coats of arms and mantles are ſo defaced as not to be deſcribed.

In the principal room, till very lately, were the arms of Sir Francis Drake, the circumnavigator. The cieling of the ſame room is ſuperbly ornamented. There are the five Senſes repreſented by figures, with Latin mottos; viz. in the middle, *Tactus*; on one ſide, *Auditus*; on others, *Olfactus*, *Guſtus*, and *Viſus*.

Yours, &c. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 3.

WHEN I ſat down to write my letter to you concerning the loſs of the Royal George, I had no object in view but to ſet you right, with regard to an article in your Obituary, reſpecting the death of Capt. Waghorn; but that

that bringing into my mind young P's eſcape, the ſubject of lucky eſcapes, in general, naturally followed; that again brought to my remembrance the *warm* diſpute concerning a *particular* providence which fell out between *our* two late learned and worthy friends there mentioned; and my reflexions followed of courſe, juſt as the falling of my uncle Toby's compaſſes was the cauſe of his other inſtruments and ſnuffers following them, and theſe again the occaſion of *M. Blondel* and *Count Pagan* tumbling after. You, Mr. Urban, muſt, by this time, be old enough to know, that when an old man's pen is ſet a-going, it is as difficult to ſtop it as it is to ſtop an old woman's tongue when it is ſet a-wagging (for the two things are exactly alike), and therefore will not be ſurprized at what has happened, nor yet that mine ſhould, without thinking of it (like all other unthinking folks), have led me headlong into a neſt of hornets. But as I never diſpute on ſubjects which, like this, admit not of determination, and evidently never meant to maintain one on this; it will be ſufficient to inform your friend *Durgan* ("perhaps an anagram," as he ſays, for *Gander*; which, as he wrote in haſte, he might forget how to write properly) that I have heard the ſtory both from Mr. Pearce and Capt. Waghorn, and make no doubt but many others have heard it from them alſo, notwithſtanding he very politely tells us "it ſtands ſelf-convicted." He is welcome to enjoy his "hear-ſay."

With reſpect to your correſpondent M. N. p. 1087, I am perſuaded he is not only a well-meaning, but a good man alſo; and therefore, were we to diſpute, which I have already ſaid it is not my intention to do, there is little reaſon to fear that we ſhould quarrel; but, as he ſays he does not comprehend the grounds of my poſition, I will endeavour to explain them a little farther, and then leave both it and them to his conſideration, and ſubject to his remarks, with a determined reſolution not to *reply* to them.

By *chance*, I mean a fortuitous event, or one that happens without the premiditation of any Being whatever.

By a *particular* Providence (for none but an Atheiſt can deny a *general* Providence), I mean an interpoſition of the Deity, pre-diſpoſing natural cauſes or agents to act for the preſervation of a particular object. And this I believe is the ſenſe in which every one, who has written on the ſubject, has underſtood them.

Now, when I propoſed the circumſtance under conſideration as a proper one to be attended to, as a teſt of the truth of one or other of theſe opinions, I evidently ſuppoſed that the Deity *would* not (for I will not ſay *could* not) operate for *no end*; much leſs fantaſtically, like ſome fooliſh fathers and mothers, who, while they fondle one, and that generally the moſt undeſerving of their offspring, treat another with great, and perhaps unmerited ſeverity; that is, as M. N. expreſſes it, "make one a veſſel to honour, and another to diſhonour." I can ſuppoſe that a diabolical fiend (if it had the power) might ſo act; but cannot, *according to the meaſure of knowledge that is given me*, conceive that an all-powerful, an all-wiſe, and conſequently an all-beneficent Being will act in ſo partial a manner. With theſe notions of the Deity, it was not poſſible for me to ſuppoſe Mr. P. was preſerved by the interpoſition of Providence, *merely* "that he might become a worthy and commonly uſeful member of ſociety, and that by a religious and virtuous life he might entitle himſelf to the favour of his Maker and Redeemer;" while ſeveral others, who were exactly in the ſame ſituation with him, were ſuffered to be ſnatched away, and by that means deprived of the opportunity of obtaining the ſame bleſſing. But, notwithſtanding, I am firmly perſuaded that the Deity does not operate to the pre-diſpoſition of natural cauſes for *no purpoſe*, or for *trifling ones*; I am not certain that it may never operate, by the pre-diſpoſal of ſuch agents, for great and general purpoſes, though I ſee no abſolute neceſſity even for that, and conſequently I am not diſpoſed to deny poſitively the truth of the former opinion. Yours, &c. P. Q.

Mr. URBAN, *Bath, Jan.* 15.

I PERFECTLY agree with your Correſpondent, under the ſignature of DURGAN, reſpecting the preſervation of the youth who fell from the Royal George into the ſea at the time that ſhip ſunk at Spithead; and although he was ſo miraculouſly ſaved, do not ſee why it ſhould be expected, in his future life, he ſhould exhibit any particular feats of courage, or be born to better luck than others; it was the will of Providence this young man ſhould be pre-

preſerved, whilſt thoſe of far greater abilities perhaps were conſigned to a watery grave; and if Mr. Pearce lives to a good old age, and performs every act worthy of a man, in which I comprehend the ſocial duties, by rendering happineſs to others as well as himſelf, he will then not only have fulfilled the part allotted him, but reap the benefits accruing from it in a future ſtate of exiſtence.

In every perſon's life there is probably a period which we may reflect on with ſatisfaction, at the danger we have eſcaped, when ſome great miſhap had like to have befallen, and driven us into eternity: as to myſelf, there is one, which I never think of but with horror, and at the ſame time gratitude for the means of preſervation, as well as that of two others concerned.

Being on a viſit to Sir Thomas Champneys, ſome years ago, at Orchardley-houſe near Frome, a party was propoſed to view Longleat, the ſeat of the Marquiſs of Bath, and being a fine ſummer evening the airing was extended to Maiden Bradley; on entering the village, my horſe took fright at ſome hay-makers who were carouzing and making merry. A child playing in the road, and the mother at a diſtance perceiving the hazard it was in, flew to its aſſiſtance at the moment the animal was galloping full-ſpeed; both were knocked down, the horſe with myſelf falling on them; in this condition did four of us lie for a conſiderable time fairly ſtunned, and, wonderful to relate, the woman only received a ſlight injury; conſidering my horſe was ſpirited, this may be called one of the providential eſcapes of life; the child that *was* then, *is* now become a woman; and I have made it a rule not to paſs through the place without calling on the family, who never ſee me without the deepeſt meditation on the melancholy event which had like to have overtaken us.

Yours, &c. J. ELDERTON.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 4.

AS your excellent Miſcellany ſeems to be particularly appropriated to matters wherein the cauſe of religion and virtue is concerned; I would beg leave through its channel to convey a hint, the expediency and utility of which muſt be the excuſe of the Individual who obtrudes it. I mean to point out (what I conceive to be) an evil and an antidote: whether the one exiſts, and if it do, whether the other can prevent it, muſt be left to the judgement of my right reverend ſuperiors.

The reſpectability of the reſident parochial clergy is acknowledged by all who are not ill-diſpoſed to our civil and eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhment; and it muſt be by ſome ſtrange concurrence of perverſe circumſtances that any inſtitution, well-calculated to ſupport the dignity and to promote the uſefulneſs of this body of men, ſhould be made inſtrumental to their degradation and annoyance.

Nevertheleſs, that ſuch perſuaſions may happen, will appear from the following ſtatement of a plain ſtory.

In the Northern part of our iſland, there lived a clergyman of the middle age of life, an agreeable companion, a good ſcholar, and a firm Chriſtian. He had a large family and but a poor pariſh; but, being well reſpected, he obtained a perpetual curacy contiguous to his pariſh; on this curacy he reſided, committing the charge of his pariſh to a very worthy man, allowing him a competent portion of its income; and, by frequent viſits and every good office in his power, always preſerving a friendly intercourſe with all his pariſhioners.

In a large town, not far from both the livings, the biſhop held his viſitation.—The church, as uſual, was much crowded; the Clergy made but a *part* of the congregation, whilſt a numerous body of Non-conformiſts, Methodiſts, Weſleyan and Whitfieldian, Seceders, Independants, and Diſſenters, of various names, compoſed the great majority of lay-attendants. The good biſhop gave us a charge, excellent in its general matter, and elegant and ſtriking in its compoſition, deriving pathos from the manner of the ſpeaker, illuſtration and weight from his character.

Now, who could imagine that ſuch an oration could hurt its own ends? or be, in any inſtance, the means of ſcattering contemptuouſneſs, litigation, and ill-blood, through thoſe connexions which it was meant to unite and improve?—In one part of his charge, our worthy diocеſan inſiſted with a laudable ſtrenuouſneſs on the general propriety, the canonical and legal duty of clerical reſidence, together with the various advantages which farmers and pariſhioners have by ſtatute over their non-reſident paſtor.—The time nor place did not allow his lordſhip to ſet forth

the

the occaſions wherein the law of the land, as well as reaſon and equity, grants a diſpenſation from this duty, and allow a plurality, as a reward for good abilities and diſpoſitions, and a compenſation for the expence of academic inſtruction. In the proceſs of the charge, as if to relieve the dryneſs of legal obligations, his lordſhip threw ſome ſarcaſtic points at clerical foppery in the article of dreſs; there the highly powdered head, the white ſilk ſtockings, and the magpye uniform of the canonical beau, were deſcanted upon in terms, better ſuited, I believe, to the reverend bucks of the South, than to their ruſtic brethren in theſe parts.

Be that as it may, this part of the charge "was devoured with greedy ears;" whilſt all the wholeſome inſtructions, excellent remarks, and learned criticiſms, of the worthy biſhop, fell like water into a ſieve. The bulk of the congregation came, as profeſſed, to view the pride of lawn-ſleeves, and the humiliation of black-ones; and the topics, congenial with ſuch ideas, were received and brought forth in abundance.

Now, Mr. Urban, obſerve this fact: from the day of the viſitation, the clergyman I have named underwent a new kind of treatment from his pariſhioners. His farmers, when collecting his dues, had the ſtatute of non-reſidence thrown in their teeth; his tythes were ſometimes withholden, and generally paid with grudgings and murmurs, unheard till now; the Weſleyans found fault with his curate for the topics of his diſcourſes, &c.; whilſt the Whitfieldians railed at rector, curate, doctrine, ſervice, &c. &c. all in the lump.

Whatever might be the poor rector's wonder and lamentation, when told of this change of behaviour, he received a double ſhock when he repaired himſelf to a public meeting of his pariſh. In the room where buſineſs was tranſacted, out of 40 or 50 perſons only 2 or 3 offered him a ſeat, or noticed him on his entrance; and, when the heat of the buſineſs was over, one, with a coarſe voice, cried out from the table, "Well, Parſon! how like you your biſhop's charge? he tickled up you macaroni prieſts." And as ſoon as the horſe-laugh, which this accoſtment had produced, had ſubſided, a ſmirking preſbyterian remarked, that it was a pity that clergymen did not mind the inſide of their heads more than the out, and the ſouls of their pariſhes more than the tythes. My friend, ſeeing that the familiar ſpirit of hackney gibe had got abroad, and that he was likely to appear, for the firſt time, as the butt of vulgar raillery, mounted his horſe, and, not without much ſorrow and vexation, turned his back upon his pariſh. He was as plain-dreſſed a man as one meets, always clean, never ſhowy; from his taking out his inſtitution, he not three times had a hair-dreſſer to his head, and never a pair of white-ſtockings to his legs; nor did his appearance (being now upwards of 40 years of age), in any reſpect, betoken that he ever beſtowed an extra minute of his time or thoughts on the outward man. Moreover, he was qualified by law, as well as indulgeable in reaſon and equity, for non-reſidence. But reaſon had no part in the cauſe, nor would be heard in the removal of his troubles. Promiſcuous ridicule and the weapons of litigiouſneſs had been thrown into the crowd; and theſe were ſeized, to the injury of the cauſe which the good biſhop always meant to advance, to the ſatisfaction of the enemies, and to the annoyance of the friends, of our eſtabliſhment.

Now, Sir, to prevent ſuch evils, without impairing the utility or expediency of viſitational charges, I would humbly recommend that this part of the epiſcopal, or archidiaconal office, as well as the ſermon which always accompanies it, be executed in the Latin tongue; for though among the determined enemies, and the looſe friends of our church, there are thoſe who could well enough underſtand all that ſhould fall from the right reverend viſitor or his preacher, yet ſuch men would no more have the inclination, than the ruder part of the auditory would the ability, to pervert the word of exhortation.

And, Sir, in this ſcheme I think there are poſitive as well as remedial uſes.

The clergy would, from the calls of their profeſſion, if not from natural reliſh, keep up their claſſical acquirements; when they came to their country benefices they would bring with them an elegance of taſte, an elevation of ſentiment, and a decorum of manners and behaviour. And giving to the Muſes thoſe hours of morning and evening relaxation which others conſume in the chace or over the bottle, the young miniſter would become a pattern to the manners as well as to the morals of his neighbourhood. In his eccleſiaſtical duties alſo I think we ſhould ſee tinctures of elegance and improvement;

ment; and, instead of the good sermons of others, altogether spoiled in the utterance, we should have a pure and classical composition flowing down upon us with a pleasing propriety and a lively ardour, unknown to the dull transcribers of printed sermons. The *matter* of our sermons would thus be growing more rich, the *form* more pleasing and effectual; and thus the friends of the Universities would rejoice to see that those persons, who come into the church without the preparative of a regular education, are like to be shamed out of it, or to be precluded from all respectibility in it.

Lastly, I cannot but think that the sacred profession will claim a higher veneration from the people, when the learned languages are found to be the languages of clerical meetings.

All the arguments which the Romanists advance in *favour* of the Latin tongue, and all which *we* so justly object *against their* use of that language, as the vehicle of prayer, do strongly, as I conceive it, apply themselves for the adoption of that language, on the occasions I have named.

Other arguments might be adduced; but with those I have proposed I shall now content myself, requesting that some of my reverend and learned superiors will take the matter of this letter into their consideration, and use the channel of your miscellany, either in pointing out to me the fallacies of my present arguments, or in recommending, with their better abilities, this improvement to the venerable fathers of our church.

—— Si quid novisti rectius istis,
Candidus imperti; si non, his utere mecum.

Yours, &c. CARBO.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 3.

MR. Sollom Emlyn, in his preface to Lord Chief Justice Hale's "Historia Placitorum Coronæ," gives us an extract from the speech of Sir Richard Rainsford, who succeeded Sir Matthew Hale in his office of Chief Justice of England, in honour to the memory and of the character of Hale, as taken from Burnet's life of him. I wish to be put in possession of the *whole* of that speech; therefore trouble you with this, as I am persuaded from many years experience, that, if it is to be had or referred to, the correspondents to the Gentleman's Magazine are the only persons likely to supply the information.

Mr. Gregor, in the last edition of "Forteſcue de Laudibus Legum Angliæ," 1741, a thin folio [there is indeed a late edition in a large thick octavo, but, being only an incorrect copy of the former, scarcely deserves notice], gives us an extract from Sir Thomas Coventry, lord keeper to Charles I. his speech to the call of Serjeants, in Michaelmas Term, 12 Car. I. the *whole* of this speech is also requested.

Yours, &c. J. R.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 10.

YOUR two correspondents, the one Anonymous, the other Mr. Edward Goodwin, have in some measure anticipated my reply to Mr. J. Elderton's request of a remedy for deafness.—I have been deprived of sending you the little assistance I can afford this subject, and the afflicted person, by not having met with the article in question so early as to permit me to send an answer time enough for insertion in your last Magazine.

The remedy your anonymous correspondent recommends is in some measure similar to one from which I have found (not in my own case, but from experiments with it on others) singular benefit. That oil of rosemary and warm milk may have had the good effect mentioned is, I think, very possible. Warmth, in most cases of deafness, is, I am well convinced, the great desideratum. The application in question would naturally excite warmth in the part, and of consequence, in all probability, afford some relief to the patient. I cannot, I confess, see the utility of applying the remedy for a few nights to one ear first, and then to the other, except to see whether it is likely to succeed, as in all human probability success in one ear would augur the same in the other. I would also humbly suggest, Mr. Urban, whether the period of nine nights, prescribed as the boundary of its application, does not savour too much of an *old woman's* medicine. The time for the application of any remedy must so much depend on the circumstances of the case, the length of time the patient has been afflicted, his age, or the probable cause of complaint, that what would abundantly suffice in point of time for the experiment in one case would be very inadequate in another. At any rate I cannot augur much success from an application of nine days, in an obstinate deafness of a twelvemonth standing. The application I have used (and with suc-

ceſs) is equal parts of tincture of caſtor and oil of almonds mixed together, five or ſix drops of which I have ordered the patient to drop into each of his ears at night, afterwards putting cotton into the ears, which I recommend to be worn conſtantly, day and night, till the deafneſs is removed. The time of applying the remedy muſt depend, as I have before noticed, on the circumſtances of the caſe. In ſo obſtinate a deafneſs as Mr. Elderton mentions, I ſhould conceive the patient cannot expect much relief from an application of a few days, though I knew an inſtance of great relief in a deafneſs of ſix weeks ſtanding, the moment the application was made, and in three days a perfect reſtoration of hearing. Amongſt the many trials I have made of this remedy, ſome with great, and others with little ſucceſs, I will mention two. One was on a ſtout, robuſt, middle-aged man, of a naturally ſtrong conſtitution; but who, on the departure of ſevere colds, to which he was ſubject, had an obſtinate deafneſs left, which afflicted him for ſeveral months. I gave him the compoſition I have mentioned, and he was ſhortly relieved; and though afflicted ſtill with ſevere colds, he has had leſs deafneſs remaining after them than formerly, which has conſtantly yielded to the application. The other was a ſervant maid, who from her childhood had been ſlightly deaf. The malady increaſed with age. Her miſtreſs mentioning to me the inconvenience ſhe ſuffered from this defect of hearing in her ſervant, I recommended her to uſe my remedy, which ſhe did, and with ſingular ſucceſs. The lady afterwards tried it on ſome of her deaf neighbours. It was of ſervice to many; to ſome it afforded no relief. As Mr. Elderton mentions the gentleman for whom he ſolicits relief, as ſubject to this melancholy complaint this laſt twelvemonth, I ſhould ſuppoſe that has been the period of his malady; if ſo, I ſee no reaſon for him to deſpair (though I am not acquainted with the circumſtances of his caſe) of receiving great relief from external applications, if not a perfect cure. Before I mention two or three other remedies, which I have not had the opportunity of making trial of myſelf, but which, from people of credit in the world, I am aſſured, have in many caſes of deafneſs ſucceeded, I would beg leave to notice the recommendation of Mr. Edward Goodwin, whoſe mode of relief, eſteeming in many inſtances judicious, I ſhould have recommended warmly to Mr. Elderton's friend, had not your correſpondent anticipated me. I ſhall therefore only ſay, that in caſes where deafneſs proceeds from an obſtruction of the auditory duct, by *wax* (which I am convinced is the caſe of one half that are deaf, except from old age), I ſhould not doubt of its ſucceſs; that is, ſuppoſing there is no latent cauſe beyond the obſtruction, to counteract the good effects of the application. I am inclined to believe that the uſe of the ſyringe is generally recommended by medical practitioners in deafneſſes, and only omitted (when it is omitted) from an idea that the cauſe of the diſorder is not of ſo ſimple a nature. I ſhould adviſe any of my friends afflicted with this complaint, to have their ears well ſyringed with warm milk and water; if it anſwered no other end, as a preparative to further applications, if found neceſſary. I have been acquainted with a gentleman of late years, who during his life has been ſubject to nervous complaints, which have brought on a deafneſs, ſometimes in one ear, at others in both. From recommendation, he uſed the common ſalt, which putting in his ears at bed time, and keeping it in, as well, and as much of it as he could, obtained the deſired relief, being once perfectly cured by it, and at all times greatly aſſiſted by its application. A lady to whom I am nearly allied, had ſome ether poured into her ear, by a phyſician, to whoſe houſe ſhe was on a viſit, and from being exceſſively deaf, was reſtored in a few hours to her hearing. It is neceſſary, however, to add, that this deafneſs was cauſed by a cold, and was only of a few days ſtanding, ſo moſt probably (though much more ſlowly) it would have yielded to the balm of time. I muſt add, that I have often heard great commendations of ether, as a remedy for deafneſs, and intend, on failure of my former medicine, to make trial of it, when I have an opportunity. I ſhould think it makes very little difference, with which of the acids the ether is compoſed, whether the vitriolic, nitrous, or marine. I muſt beg leave to add one more remedy for this unhappy complaint, which, though at firſt ſight it might ſeem ludicrous, yet coming from an old lady, whoſe veracity I cannot doubt, and who was perſonally acquainted with the gentleman, though I admire the ſingularity of the remedy, yet I am inclined to believe its ſucceſs. A gentleman, aged 50, who felt the infirmities of old age at an earlier period than moſt do,

amongſt

amongſt others, being troubled with an increaſing deafneſs, was adviſed to walk to a baker's in the ſame ſtreet every morning, and dividing a roll hot from the oven, to apply half, till cold, to each of his ears. He received great benefit from this application, and lived many years after, and enjoyed his faculty of hearing in a greater degree than moſt of his own age. Had Engliſh hot rolls been a faſhionable food at the breakfaſt tables of our modern fine ladies, I ſhould have been afraid of exciting ſome unpleaſant ideas in their own minds, by the recital of the laſt remedy. French bread having driven Engliſh from the tables of the great, my ſtory can do little injury to the latter. It was related to me by a very fine lady, in every ſenſe of that word, and who, inſenſible to the diſguſt which a knowledge of ſuch an application of her favourite food, might naturally enough excite, ate hot buttered rolls (except in July) to the day of her death.

I have now done, Mr. Urban, with my recipes. I confeſs myſelf no profeſſional man; though driven by the choice of friends for a ſhort ſpace of time to the ſtudy of medicine. I have retained a little of the advantage I gained by ſuch a ſtudy. Chance has thrown in my way many unhappy objects labouring under this malady. At the univerſity I was ſerved by a deaf footman, a deaf hoſtler, and a deaf laundreſs; all three to the full as deaf, and perhaps more ſo, than any I ever before or ſince met with. I at that time knew the good effects of ſyringing the ears; it gave them a partial relief, but I cannot ſay more of it. Since that time I was acquainted with the remedy firſt mentioned; my ſervant uſed it, and received conſiderable benefit from it. Having left the univerſity, I had no opportunity of trying it on the others.

It certainly, Mr. Urban, was an inſtance of great equanimity of temper, and ſerenity of mind, in the late Lord Holland, who, labouring under an inveterate deafneſs, could retain that *gaieté du cœur* which he poſſeſſed in his happier days, and which I am convinced is not the caſe of many. I have generally obſerved that perſons afflicted with this malady have been gloomy, reſerved, and not ſeldom ſuſpicious; deprived of that good temper and chearfulneſs they poſſeſſed in happier times, and in the circle of their friends and acquaintance, ſitting mute and melancholy images of their former ſtate; and this I have conſtantly remarked in proportion to the ſtrength of their underſtanding, and ſuperiority of their talents over their contemporaries. The late Lord Cheſterfield was a memorable inſtance in ſupport of my opinion, and ſhews the power which this moſt melancholy of all diſeaſes, to which the human frame is ſubject, can have on men, poſſeſſed of the moſt ſhining abilities, and ſtrongeſt intellectual attainments. With talents ſuperior to moſt in converſation; with a wit as ready and brilliant as it was inexhauſtible, with a fund of information in himſelf, which needed little external aid; the vaſt powers of his mind ſunk beneath the weight of an incurable deafneſs, which, to uſe his own words, "cut him off from ſocial life, and left him to walk in the paths of ſolicitude and ſcience." I have known one great exception to this remark, which was the late Lady Cathcart, who, though moſt intolerably deaf, yet, with the aid of a ſpeaking trumpet, at the advanced age of 90, retained all the vivacity of youth, and the chearfulneſs of thoſe in poſſeſſion of their faculties unimpaired. At this great age, when the powers of the mind are generally cloſed, ſhe would relate with all the ſpirit and fire of youth, ſome of the ſingular occurrences of a life replete with viciſſitudes of ſituation, and rendered ſingular from a confinement of 20 years, inflicted through avarice by her fourth huſband.

I ought to beg yours, and your readers pardon, for this long letter, which has inſenſibly been ſpun to this length. I cannot agree with Mr. Elderton, that he could have adopted a better mode of obtaining the relief he ſolicits, than through the channel of a publication ſo univerſally read; nor can I think with him, that there are any of your readers ſo inſenſible to the calls of humanity as to be indifferent to the ſubject of his letter. We are all of us (no age or ſtation excepted) ſubject to the infirmities of human nature. The one in queſtion, I am ſatisfied, has at preſent a more extenſive ſway than it formerly had. Is this from neglect of the treatment, or from the different mode of living, and late hours, at preſent in faſhion? This may deſerve the conſideration of medical men. From whatever cauſe it proceeds, a remedy for ſo afflicting a diſorder deſerves to be made public, and I truſt it will. For my part, happy ſhall I be if the mite I have contributed ſhould have had the effect I wiſh it. Should any of my remedies prove effectual in the preſent caſe, I ſhall claim as a reward (not on my account, but

but on that of the publick) an acknowledgement of it through the channel of your Magazine. HUMANUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 3.

IN a journey which I took into Pembrokeſhire, in the ſummer of 1777, I had many opportunities of obſerving Mr. Ferber's, I think it is his, new theory of the formation of hills and mountains, whether it is probable or not. It appears to me, who am, I moſt readily grant, a very ſuperficial obſerver, and conſequently not a very competent judge, to be well founded; and the only rational ſcheme hitherto propoſed for accounting for theſe great inequalities on the ſurface of our globe. A mountain near *Bwlch*, lying N. E. from it, in the road from *Abergavenny* to *Brecon*, contains moſt evident marks, i. e. in my opinion, of its having been once a volcano. The extent to which the lava at different eruptions flowed is very viſible at a great diſtance. At the firſt eruption it extended to near the edge of a very ſteep hill of conſiderable height, which forms the baſe of this mountain on the ſide I viewed it. Farther to the Eaſt the deſcent is more gradual down to the road. At the ſecond (the combuſtibles within being, we may ſuppoſe, conſiderably exhauſted at the former), it does not extend to within ſome diſtance of the firſt; leaving a ſpace, of eaſy aſcent, from the root to the beginning of the declivity of the firſt; and ſo on, to the top of the mountain, which is nearly conical on the *Tretwr* ſide. The old caſtle at the bottom is engraved by Buck. Though the top is nearly conical, yet it is not ſo ſharp as that which the blockheads of Abergavenny call the *Vale*. But my deſcription may be as unintelligible to you, as calling a mountain of a ſugar-loaf form a vale is erroneous: and ſo you think the appellation may as well, if not better ſuit me, than thoſe who are guilty merely of a miſnomer, in calling a *Voel*, the Britiſh name for a pyramidal mountain, a *Vale*, through ignorance of the etymology of the real name. Be it ſo; you will permit me then to endeavour to illuſtrate the matter in the beſt manner I can: for however diſpoſed I may be to call others hard names, I wiſh not to lie under any imputation of defect of intellect and inaccuracy myſelf. Thus, next time your cook is making pies and tarts, you may borrow ſome of the paſte, and make it into a cake an inch thick, and ſix in diameter, and let it lie on the table. Then take another piece of the ſame, of greater or leſs thickneſs, and five inches in diameter, and lay it on the firſt: proceed thus till you can lay no more, and you will have a tolerable idea of what I mean. The edges of each cake will bear ſome reſemblance to the edges of the lava at the different eruptions; and the ſpace from the upper part of the edge of the firſt cake to the upper part of the ſecond will be a plain; which is not the caſe in the real mountain; for the aſcent is, I ſuppoſe, conſiderable, but may be called a plain in compariſon of the ſteepneſs of the edge of the lava. The ſhelves, as I may call thoſe edges and the plain above, lie in a pretty regular circular manner round one ſide of the mountain. Well, Sir, do you underſtand me? Very hard indeed if you do not, after all the pains I have taken. Once more then, and but once more, and I have done. And, if I fail now, let the ignorant be ignorant ſtill; and which of us he may be, it ſhall remain undetermined till we both meet, *propriis perſonis*, to examine the mountain and deſcription of it upon the ſpot.

The other illuſtration I intend for your peruſal, you may have various opportunities of examining the propriety of as you ride round London in wet weather. The men that ſhovel the dirt out of the road, may eaſily make a mountain in miniature, ſuch as I would deſcribe. Let there be a quantity of dirt in a ſoft ſtate thrown together, and left to acquire ſome conſiſtence. Then let there be another quantity in the ſame fluid ſtate thrown upon the middle of the firſt pile, but not ſo much as to run over the firſt, nor to come near the edges of it; and ſo till no more can be laid on. You perfectly underſtand me. Oh! I am glad of it. Having at length diſpatched this important point, I now proceed to make ſome ſage reflexions. What heavings, throes, and convulſions, muſt our globe have undergone, ere theſe enormous maſſes of matter, theſe great exceſcences of nature, could have been raiſed to ſuch a height above its common level; and yet how eſſential are they in their effects to the being perhaps, at leaſt to the well-being, of its inhabitants! I am certain they have contributed much to my pleaſure. I wiſh I could by my account promote in any low meaſure yours, and I ſhould be ſatisfied.

The fractures in our mountains I account for thus: that near Abergavenny, is a very remarkable one. It may be accounted for, I apprehend, in the fol-

ANASTATICA, Rose of Jericho.

Gent. Mag. Jan.y 1791.

Pl. III. p. 25.

Fig 1. p. 25. Dodoens's Figure;
Vicia Africanus.





Fig. 2. Parkinson's
Figure;
Arachus Indica

Fig. 3. p. 13.

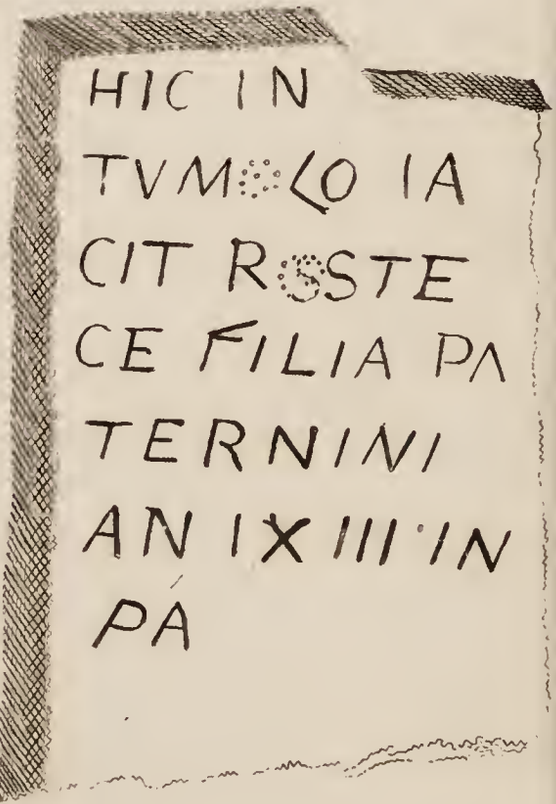




Fig. 4. Military Infirmary Dublin, p. 26.

following manner. There muſt be a cavity under every hill and mountain upon my ſcheme, in proportion to their reſpective ſizes. That part of the earth which forms the arch of this cavity, being either not ſtrong enough to ſupport the weight above, or through the concuſſion of an earthquake, broke, cauſed the ſeparation and diſmemberment I mentioned. There is a fine mount near Warminſter; not unlike a mole hill, *ſi magna parvis componere licet*, only not ſo flat on the top. It is nearly circular; and makes a very beautiful appearance on the ſide of a fine valley. It looks very like a pudding turned out of a baſon, in which it was boiled, upon a diſh; and that has had a piece, in the form of a wedge, cut out of it; not a ſlice cut off the ſide. The above ſcheme will eaſily account for this inciſion made into this mount. It is only ſuppoſing that a part of the arch below gave way, and that the earth which once filled up this nook fell in, and cauſed the preſent hollow. Suppoſe now you had a quantity of corn in your granary, lying in a heap, like the belly of Solomon's miſtreſs, and you ſhould take an augur, and bore a hole from below, through the floor near the extremity of the heap, the conſequence would be, that the corn near the hole would run through, and leave a perfect reſemblance of what I would deſcribe in the mount; only obſerving, that the mount having acquired ſome ſolidity before the part fell in, the ſides of it therefore muſt be ſteeper than the ſides of the corn would be.

But I will not detain you any longer with ſuch ſtuff as this. I wiſh your patience may not be exhauſted.

Yours, &c. J. H.

ANASTATICA. ROSE OF JERICHO.
(See Plate III. fig. 1. 2.)

IN "Aiton's Hortus Kewenſis," two ſorts are mentioned, the firſt as a native of the Levant, and firſt cultivated in England in 1656, by *John Tradeſcant*. The ſecond, called "Syrian Anaſtetica," native of Auſtria and the Levant, and introduced into Kew garden in 1778, by Mr. *Thouin*.

In the "Dictionaire d'Hiſtoire Naturelle, de Valmont de Bomare," is an account of this plant, article, "Roſe de Jerico."

In the "Encyclopædia Britannica," is a further account of this plant.

In "Dodoens's Herbal," in *Dutch*, (firſt publiſhed in 1582), is a deſcription, with a wooden cut of the plant in its dry ſtate; this cut is copied and inſerted in "Gerard's Herbal," 1597, with the addition of another cut of the green plant; and this laſt has been copied and inſerted by "Parkinſon," in his "Herbal," 1640.

I have ſought for this plant, and for the ſeeds, in vain, at the Royal garden at Kew; the phyſic garden at Chelſea; Lord Coventry's garden near Worceſter, Sir A. Hume's garden at Wormley (both celebrated for botanical curioſities); and moſt of the London nurſeries.

In "Dodoens's Herbal," is an account of a plant, there called "Viciana Africana," with a cut of a twig with leaves and ſeed-pods, and the ſeeds. As neither *Gerard* nor *Johnſon* have noticed it, here follows what Dodoens ſays, tranſlated from the Dutch, laſt edition of 1644; printed at *Antwerp*, by *Moretus*.

"African Vetches," in Latin "Vicia Africana," (perhaps the *Abrus* of *Alpinus* or *Lablab*) grew from ſeed which was brought from Guinea, have tender leaves and alſo flowers like thoſe of wild vetches or lentils, and rough brown pods only an inch long, half as broad, flattiſh, ending in a hooked point, white in the inſide, containing each four or five oval ſeeds, as red as poliſhed coral, with a black ſhining ſpot, very hard, and remaining even three years in the earth unchanged, as *Cluſius* ſays, and therefore fit to ſtring on a thread and to be uſed as coral beads, for they are too hard for food. Some call this plant "Phaſeolus ex Semen," and ſay that it always turns its leaves to the ſun." *See Plate III. fig.* 1.

Parkinſon has copied this cut in his "Herbal," and ſays, "Arachus Indicus, ſive Africanus," corall beades of *Guinea*. This brave plant, too tender for our climate, groweth like the former (wild vetch or tare), but with more ſtore of leaves and flowers and fruit, ten or twelve growing together in thick, ſhort, and browniſh red cods, the peaſe within being roundiſh, and as red ſhining as if they were poliſhed coral beades, but with a black ſpot on the one ſide as hard almoſt as a ſtone, and enduring being ſtrung for bracelets a long time. *Lobel*, long before *Cluſius*, ſet out this plant, whoſe pod with the ſeed being mis-ſet is in the next chapter."

Fig. 2. is a ſmall cut of a pod and two ſeeds. No flower is drawn; but according to Dodoens it is papilionaceous, as the pods teſtify likewiſe. I ſhall try to raiſe ſome of the ſeeds in a hot-bed in the ſpring, and have

have distributed several to different nursery-men. These seeds are sold at many shops in London, for ornamenting grottoes and shell-work. I shall be glad to be informed what name Linnæus has given to the plant, and likewise whether it is cultivated in any hothouse in England. The *Anastatica* being an annual, some cold summer has prevented it from seeding at Kew and elsewhere; and consequently it could not be propagated again. Some account of the plant is desired, and also of the seeds, and where to be seen or procured.

Mr. Urban, *Dublin, Dec.* 21.

YOUR valuable Magazine for November has just now come to my hands; and I take this earliest opportunity of requesting you to correct in your next publication an error in the last, p. 981. Plate II. fig. 3, is the front of St. Audoen's (not St. Andrew's) church; St. Andrew's church is orbicular, and a newer erection than the other. The two fountains in the same plate are not both in St. James's street; that ornamented with the obelisk is only there situate; that adorned with an urn is in another part of the city.

I now send you a plan of the Military Infirmary near the Phœnix-park in Dublin. *See Plate III. fig.* 4.

Yours, &c. J. Prancer.

Mr. Urban, *Jan.* 7.

SOME time since D. H. desired to be informed of the poem in which is this line, that has been not unfrequently quoted:

Conveniunt rebus nomina sæpe suis.

Featley's "Clavis Mystica" is the book of the earliest date in which I have met with it; and, from there being no marginal reference, I began to suspect it might have originated with him. The surmise was, however, too hastily conceived; for, on a further examination, I discovered his not having mentioned his authorities for divers of his numberless Latin citations. But, if he was not the composer of the verse, I am much mistaken if there is not a superlatively ingenious application of it, which is the offspring of his fertile imagination. It occurs in a sermon preached in the chapel of Croydon-house, Aug. 5, 1618, on the anniversary of the Gowrie conspiracy, before Archbishop Abbot, and divers lords and persons of eminent quality: the text is from Psa. lxiii. 9—11, and the title "The Traitor's Guerdon." In the personal address to his *most reverend, right honourable, right worshipful* auditors, he apprises them of "their being assembled to celebrate the *unfortunately fortunate* nones of August, noted in red letters in the Roman Calendar (as he guesses), to represent the blood of many thousand martyrs spilt upon them, but which deserve to be distinguished from other days by golden letters in ours, in memory of the nativity, the ordinary Genesis of King Oswald, who united the crowns of England and Scotland, and of the safety of the pacific monarch *(rex pacificus)* who fastened the two diadems together,—of his extraordinary Exodus or exit on that day out of the chambers of death, by a preservation little less than miraculous from the bloody assacinate of Earl Gowry and Alexander Ruthwen." To their names, and to their atrocious deed, the preacher, at p. 63, thus appropriates the line in question:

"Moses, the meekest magistrate that ever drew the sword of justice, had a murmuring *Core*, and his Majestie a mutinous *Gowrie*, and a brother in iniquitie, *Ruthwen*; both bearing as the hearts so the names of two antient most infamous rebels and traytors, the one of *Core*, whom the earth *swallowed* up, and the other of *Ruthenius*, a desperate caitife, that attempted a like villanie upon the person of *Tiberius* (Sueton. in Vit. Tib.) to that which *Ruthwen* would have acted upon the person of King *James*.

"*Nomen* { *Core* } { *Ruthenius* }
"*Omen* { *Gowry* } { *Ruthwen* } *Conveniunt rebus nomina sæpe suis.*"

Not less happy was the learned Doctor in shewing, in another discourse (p. 823), that the name *Guido Faux*, that *firebrand of hell*, and *chop of the divell*, was prognostic of his being employed as Satan's instrument in the Gunpowder Plot, *Fax* signifying a *torch* or *brand*, and *Faux* a *chop*.

During the reigns of James and of his son Charles, punning was the language of the Pulpit as well as of the Court; and probably no divine made a freer use of the *paranomasia* than Dan. Featley, one of the most celebrated preachers of his time; several pages of his sermons consisting of a series of verbal quibbles and jingles. In his "Traytor's Guerdon," agreeably to his promise, he applies all the verses in the present text, "together with their several parts and commaes, even to the least iota or tittle," to the wonderful de-

livery

livery of his ſovereign; obſerving, that "the propheſie ſeemeth text to the ſtorie, and the ſtorie a commentarie on the propheſie, and beſeeching his hearers to attend to the *harmony* of them, and to let their heart *dance with joy at every ſtraine.*" Perhaps his firſt and laſt brief illuſtrations may both ſurprize and amuſe ſome of your readers.

The firſt is, "*They that ſeeke my ſoule to deſtroy it, ſhall goe into the lower parts of the earth.* This was exemplified, and according to the letter accompliſhed, in *Alexander Ruthwen*, who ſought the ruine of our *David*, and was himſelfe *throwne downe* the ſtaires, and after part of him into the loweſt parts of the earth, a *deepe pit*, into which his bowels were caſt."

The ſixth and laſt is, "*And the mouth of all that ſpeake lies ſhall be ſtopped.* This was alſo fulfilled by the means of *George Sprot*, who by his pious behaviour, and penitent confeſſion, at his death, and a ſigne which he promiſed to ſhew after his *breath ſhould be ſtopped, and accordingly performed (after he had hanged a great while, clapping his hands above his head)*, ſtopped the mouths of all ſuch as before *ſpake lies* againſt the truth of the precedent relation."

Of Sprot's promiſed ſign in confirmation of the truth of what he had depoſed, Dr. Robertſon (Hiſt. of Scotland, v. 11) only ſays, "he thrice clapped his hands after he was thrown off the ladder by the executioner." But Dr. Featley's narration of this marvellous incident (to write in the ſtyle of the preacher) mars the verity of the tale. It is not unlike the legend of St. Thomas à Becket, who (the monks inform us), after the obſequies were performed, as he lay upon his bier, lifted up his right-hand, and gave his benediction to the whole aſſembly. W. & D.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 11.

YOUR correſpondent Scrutator having requeſted an explanation of the word Tontine, I'll thank you to inſert the following in your next Magazine, if you think it worth noticing.

PAUL GEMSEGE, jun.

The word *Tontine* is only a cant word, derived from the name of an Italian projector. This was one Laurence Tonti, a creature of Cardinal Mazarine; who, finding the people extremely out of humour with his eminency's adminiſtration, imagined he could reconcile them by a propoſal of making people rich in an inſtant, without trouble or pains. His ſcheme was a lottery of annuities, with ſurvivorſhip, which he propoſed in 1653, with the conſent of the court, but the parliament would not regiſter the edict. Three years after, he tried his project again, for building a ſtone bridge over the Seine, when it had both the favour of the court and the ſanction of parliament, under the title of Banque Royale, but it failed again; for ſomebody having given it the unlucky name of Tontine, nobody in Paris would truſt his money in a lottery that had an Italian title. The laſt attempt poor Tonti made, was to get his plan adopted by the clergy for the payment of their debts; but though they acknowledged the ingenuity of it, they rejected it as unfit for their purpoſe.

Such was the invention of the Tontine. If it is not treſpaſſing too much upon you, I will now ſhew when it firſt came into uſe. When Lewis XIV. was diſtreſſed by the league of Augſburg, and granted money beyond what the revenues of the kingdom would furniſh, for ſupplying his enormous expences, he had recourſe to the plans of Tonti, which, though long laid aſide, were not forgotten; and by an edict in 1689 created a Tontine Royale of 1,400,000 livres annual rent, divided into fourteen claſſes. The actions were 300 livres apiece, and the proprietors were to receive 10*l. per cent.* with benefit of ſurvivorſhip in every claſs. This ſcheme was executed but very imperfectly; for none of the claſſes roſe to above 25,000 livres, inſtead of 100,000, according to the original inſtitution; though the annuities were very regularly paid. A few years after, the people ſeeming in better humour for projects of this kind, another Tontine was erected upon nearly the ſame terms, but this was never above half full. They both ſubſiſted in the year 1726, when the French King united the 13th claſs of the firſt Tontine with the 14th of the ſecond; all the actions of which were poſſeſſed by Charlotte Bonnemay, widow of Lewis Barbier, a ſurgeon of Paris, who died at the age of 96.

This gentlewoman had ventured 300 livres in each Tontine; and in the laſt year of her life ſhe had for her annuity 73,500 livres, or about 3,600*l.* a year, for about 30*l.* P. G.

Mr. URBAN, *Cheſhunt, Jan.* 15.

HAVING been favoured with a *facſimile* copy of the curious little miſcellany of devotions, very ſuperbly bound

in

in ſolid gold, which Queen Elizabeth, it is ſaid, uſually wore, hanging by a gold chain, at her ſide; of which, according to promiſe indicated in p. 988, you herewith receive a more particular and correct account than I was enabled to give when "The Typographical Antiquities of Great Britain and Ireland" were publiſhed; and intreat your indulgence to give it a place in your valuable Repoſitory.

This rare collection of devotional pieces begins with "Morning and Euening Prayer, with diuers Pſalmes, Himmes, and Meditations. ¶ Made by the Lady Elizabeth Tirwit. Scene and allowed. Printed by H. Middelton, for Chriſtopher Barker." This title is printed within a border of metal flowers. On the back page is an eſcutcheon bearing theſe arms, A lion rampant double queved, in a bordure charged with eight eſcallops. Theſe prayers, &c. occupy ſignatures M, in eights; the ſize of the leaf is two inches and a half high, and one inch and three-eighths broad, margin included in both dimenſions. Prefixed thereto is "A briefe Exhortation vnto Prayer," in ſix leaves; the form of Morning Prayer, on ſeventeen leaves; Evening Prayer, on eight leaves. On the laſt of them is C. Barker's device, as repreſented on the frontiſpiece to "The Typographical Antiquities," with this couplet over it:

A Barker if you will:
In name, but not in ſkill.

Then follow "Certaine godly Sentences," on four leaves, with the ſame device on the back of the laſt.—"Certaine other godly Prayers," on twenty-three leaves; the back of the laſt blank.—"Hymnes," on ſeventeen leaves, with the ſame device on the back of the laſt, and a blank leaf after it.—"The Lettanie," on ſeventeen leaves, concluding with the "Prayer of Chriſoſtome;" before which are inſerted, "A Prayer for the Queene's Maieſtie," and "A Prayer for Paſtors and Miniſters of the Church." On the back of the laſt of theſe leaves is this colophon, "¶ Imprinted at London, by Henrie Middelton, for Chriſtopher Barker. 1574." On another leaf is C. Barker's device again; and, laſtly, a blank leaf. Theſe prayers, &c. by Lady Tirwit, were re-printed, with conſiderable variation, and without the Letany, in Tho. Bentley's 2d Lamp of Virginitie, vol. I. p. 103—138.

The next article in this curious miſcellany has the following title in a border of metal flowers: "The Queene's Prayers, or Meditations: wherein the Mynde is ſtirred to ſuffer all Afflictions here." On the back is the text, Col. iii, 1, 2. It is needleſs to deſcribe theſe prayers particularly, as they differ only in orthography from thoſe you have given from Mr. Levett's curious MS. bound in ſilver, in your Magazine for laſt September, and the reſidue thereof from Berthelet's edition, printed 1545, in that of November following. I ſhall only mention that the running title throughout is "The Queene's Praiers;" even over that part of "The Letanye," which remains in this ſplendid binding. A probable reaſon for leaving out the reſidue of the Litany, might be to render the volume more portable; the whole Litany having been inſerted at the end of Lady Tirwit's prayers. It would doubtleſs have been taken entirely away, but that "The Letanye" begins on the ſame page (F iiii) on which the Queen's prayers end. Theſe are complete according to the printed editions, but at the end of the meditations has only "A devoute Prayer * to be ſayde daiely." See Gent. Mag. for Nov. laſt, p. 988. The four firſt leaves are without a ſignature, B—E, in eights; F has only four leaves remaining. Had this piece been left entire, we might very likely have found a colophon at the end. I have an edition not much larger than the forementioned Queen's prayers, printed by William How, 1571, which has its title, *verbatim*, the ſame, and environed with a border of the ſame metal flowers, and has the ſame running title, even to the end of the "Letany †." From ſo great ſimilarity may it not reaſonably be conjectured, that both editions were printed by him? I cannot ſuppoſe Q. Catherine Parr publiſhed theſe meditations and prayers out of any oſtentation of authorſhip. In this particular eſpecially ſhe does not in the leaſt pretend to it, as was obſerved, in the note, p. 987, they were only "collected out of holy workes

* Which is a ſhort comment upon the Lord's Prayer.

† About this time the Litany appears to have been much in vogue, and frequently annexed to manuals of private devotions. I have a collection of Chriſtian prayers and meditations, ſeveral of them ſigned John Bradford, with a calendar and almanack prefixed, from 1572 to 1588, and a Litany at the end, with Lidley's prayers annexed, printed by H. Middelton. 1574, in 24°, K k, in eights. If this account, the beſt account I can give, affords any ſatisfaction to your worthy correſpondent G. A. I ſhall be very glad.

by

by her," neither does ſhe profeſs herſelf, though poſſibly ſhe might be, the tranſlator. The times then and now are indeed very different. Ladies of quality, and even crowned heads, thought it then no diſgrace to write and publiſh what they hoped would promote piety and virtue. True! no one now would let ſuch a performance appear in their name, any more perhaps than any other of thoſe times. Elegance of ſtyle, no doubt, has been greatly improved in near two centuries and a half.

To the forementioned devotional treatiſes in this auguſt collection is annexed the latter part of an almanack "for xx yeare" (this is the running title for this page; as it may be preſumed, An, or The Almanack, was for the preceding one), exhibiting the Eaſter days, Golden numbers, Dominical letters, and leap years, from 1583 to 1591, inclusive. The former part of the almanack, doubtleſs, was printed on the back of the firſt leaf (which is wanting), and commenced with the year 1572. On the back of this remaining part of the almanack begins "The Kalender," each month occupying two pages. On the back of the laſt leaf of the "Kalender," and the two following ones, are theſe articles, viz. "In the name of the Father, and of the Sonne, and of the Holy Ghoſt. Amen.—The Lorde's Prayer.—The Beliefe, or Creede.—The Ten Commaundements of Almightie God." Which ends on the back page of ſignature B, 8; and as the ſix latter lines of the tenth commandment diminiſh gradually to a ſingle ſyllable, here ſeems to be the concluſion of this little piece; but then, what ſhall we ſay to ſo ſmall a building having ſo large a door! I am inclined therefore to ſuppoſe, it might contain alſo ſome graces, ſhort prayers, &c. as frequently ſet before Primers; perhaps ſimilar to, if not, "The Chriſtian A, B, C," as in the liſt of James Roberts's copies, in Brit. Typogr. Antiq. p. 1032.

Thus have I fulfilled my promiſe, to give a faithful and particular detail of the contents of the famous golden miſcellany, and I hope to the ſatisfaction of its proprietor. W. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Marlborough-ſt. Jan.* 6.

I DO not at preſent recollect, that the ſubject of the following remarks has been *anticipated* by any preceding writer. If you are of the ſame opinion, you may give them a place in your Magazine.

Yours, &c. J. R—RT—N.

Milton, near the concluſion of his Paradiſe Loſt, has the following lines:

"They looking back, all th' eaſtern ſide beheld
Of Paradiſe, ſo late their happy ſeat,
Wav'd over by that flaming brand, the gate
With dreadful faces throng'd, and fiery arms.
Some natural tears they dropp'd, but wip'd them ſoon. [chooſe
The world was all before them, where to
Their place of reſt, and Providence their guide.

"If I might preſume," ſays Mr. Addiſon, "to offer at the ſmalleſt alteration in this divine work, I ſhould think the poem would end better with the paſſage here quoted, than with the two verſes which follow:"

"They, hand in hand, with wand'ring ſteps and ſlow,
Through Eden took their ſolitary way."

"Theſe two verſes," continues this excellent critick, "though they have their beauty, fall very much below the foregoing paſſage, and renew, in the mind of the reader, that anguiſh which was pretty well laid by this conſideration:

"The world was all before them, where to chooſe
Their place of reſt, and Providence their guide."

Mr. Addiſon's obſervation is certainly juſt. The ſentence of expulſion was pronounced with ſome comfortable intimations.

"Diſmiſs them not diſconſolate,"

ſaid the Almighty, when he gave his orders to Michael,

"—— Send them forth, though ſorrowing, yet in peace."

Dr. Bentley, in order to remove the foregoing objection, corrects the two concluding lines in this manner:

"*Then*, hand in hand, with *ſocial* ſteps, *their way*
Thro' Eden took, *with heav'nly comfort chear'd.*"

No reader of taſte, I preſume, would wiſh to adopt this frigid alteration; and none, I think, would deſire to expunge the two beautiful lines with which Milton concludes his poem. They give us a lively and natural repreſentation of the melancholy ſtate of our firſt parents, and the reluctance with which they left the delightful ſcenes of Paradiſe; and as they muſt neceſſarily paſs through Eden, that is, the province in which Paradiſe was ſituated, before they proceeded into what they called the "wild" and "inhoſpitable world," I would, by all means, preſerve that part of the deſcription, altering only one

one word, for the ſake of a better connexion, and invert the order of the four concluding verſes in this manner:

"Some natural tears they dropp'd, but wip'd them ſoon; [flow,
Then, hand in hand, with wand'ring ſteps and
Through Eden took their ſolitary way.
The world was all before them, where to chooſe
Their place of reſt, and Providence their guide."

Or, by placing a period at the end of the firſt line, the perſonal pronoun *they* may be retained; but the former reading, I think, is preferable.

By this alteration, the words of the Poet remain almoſt entirely unviolated; the beautiful picture of the loving, wandering, lingering, depicted pair is preſerved; they are repreſented as gradually proceeding from the garden, through the adjoining region, into the world at large; and are finally left, as they ought to be left, under the guidance and protection of Providence. J. R.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 3.

AS in p. 1147 you expreſs your wiſh "to be the faithful recorder of hiſtoric facts," I am induced to ſend you, what I believe to be, a more exact account of ſome particulars in the panegyrical repreſentation of a late worthy, though eccentric character, in p. 1153.

Mr. George Thickneſſe, who died at Arleſcote, a hamlet in the pariſh of Warmington in Warwickſhire, reſided, when he quitted St. Paul's ſchool, in part of the old manſion at Mollington, by the favour of William Holbech, eſq. of Farnborough, whoſe memory will be ever revered by all who knew him. Soon after his death, Mr. Thickneſſe choſe to leave the habitation allotted him, and to live in a hired houſe in the ſame pariſh of Mollington; and in 1784, upon the death of the proprietor of Arleſcote, he became the tenant of the manſion-houſe there, where he paſſed the remainder of his days "beatus; procul negotiis;" ambitione procul: continuing to receive the annuity of 50l. ſettled on him by his excellent friend of Farnborough, who died there in June 1771, and whoſe character appeared in one of the county papers thus conciſely and truly drawn: "His hoſpitality was, according to the Apoſtle, without grudging; his integrity was unſhaken; his benevolence was univerſal; and his piety towards God was ſincere." Such was the friend of the late reſpectable George Thickneſſe; in the anecdotes of whom, in p. 1153, col. 2, we ſhould read "Holbech;" and the 14th line of that column ſhould be eraſed. In line 29, for "pariſh" read "neighbourhood;" and in line 36 "Warmington."

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 4.

THE laborious reſearches of your learned and ingenious correſpondents in throwing new light upon obſcure paſſages in hiſtory, and in reviving to me many remarkable, but almoſt forgotten places, have long afforded a conſtant ſource of inſtruction and amuſement to the publick; permit me, Sir, as a conſtant reader, to point their attention to a place well worthy of notice, and not leſs remarkable for its antiquity, than for the beauty of its ſituation; I mean "Havering atte Bower," in the county of Eſſex. Morant mentions it having been a royal reſidence ſo far back as Edward the Confeſſor.—Richard II. is ſaid to have uſed it as a hunting-ſeat; and Queen Elizabeth to have viſited it in her Progreſſes. *It* and Pirgo were formerly ſettled in dower on the Queens of England. No regular account when Havering-Bower ceaſed to be a royal reſidence, or who have been the perſons occupying it from time to time, having appeared; if any of your correſpondents are in poſſeſſion of ſuch knowledge, and will have the goodneſs to communicate it, they will gratify and oblige the world in general, and in particular a very ſincere admirer of your valuable Magazine. M. N.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 6.

THE cauſes why ſo little attention is paid to briefs for repairing or rebuilding *Churches*, and ſuch inconſiderable ſums produced from them, are, I think, worthy the attention of every real friend to the eſtabliſhed church. Poſſibly ſome of your readers may point them out.

It is a common objection, that a very ſmall part of the money given is applied to the purpoſe it is deſigned for. If this is erroneous, it would be well to have it expoſed, and the truth fairly ſtated. For, I muſt confeſs, to me it ſeems very extraordinary, that a congregation of a thouſand perſons ſhould not contribute twenty ſhillings towards a place where the public worſhip of God is conducted upon their own principles; and that fifty, or perhaps a greater

ter number of the individuals compoſing that aſſembly, upon application being made to them for money towards building a meeting-houſe where the mode of worſhip is contrary to their own views, ſhould contribute, *ſeparately*, more than the whole in the firſt inſtance *collectively*.

I ſhould be much obliged if any of your correſpondents, converſant with the ſubject, would inform me what part of every hundred pounds collected is received by thoſe who originally applied for it; and at the ſame time point out any other cauſes that may occaſion the neglect complained of. I have ſeveral briefs now waiting to be read, and ſhall be happy to ſee their product increaſed, by obviating the objections made to their ſupport. A CHURCH WARDEN.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 6.

THE following curious order is taken from the Harl. MSS. 3064 fol. 41. b. As ſome part of it is rather difficult to comprehend, a tranſlation will oblige CLARENSIS.

"Rauf Baroun de Stafford Seneſchal de hoſtiel noſtre Seignour le Roi a touz Viſcountez Baillifs Purveours & aux tous altres Miniſters auxibien du dit hoſtiel noſtre dict Seignour le Roi come dautres aux quex ceſtes lettres vendrount Salutz. Nous vous maundoins & commaundoins de par noſtre dit Seigneur le Rei & de noſtre ch'r & byen ame freer Joh. de Waldingfield priour del o dre Seynt Auguſtin de Clare ne purvez bleds beſtiez *ſien-gravenous* litter *pulvile* carriag nulles altres vitayſles al oeps dit Seignour le Roi ne daut' emes lizces bienz & ſes chateux en la ville maundie ou le quelle part giles ſoient tr'mes ſaluetz meigleur & defendetz *ſolen veſtre poair*. *En teſmaignaunce* de quelle choſe a ceſtz noz lettres outres avoins noſtre ſeal adurere taunque la feſte de Paſque proſchein aveneir apres la dat de ceſtes eſcriptes. A Sudbur le 2 jour de Novemb. l'an du regne noſtre Seignour le Roi Edward tiercz puis le conqueſt diſoctime & de Fraunce quinte."

Mr. URBAN, *Kirrier, Cornwall.*

IN *Beckwith's edition of Blount's Fragmenta Antiquitatis*, p. 271, the following tenure is inſerted from the *Black Book of Hereford*:

"Tenentes de *Hampton Epiſcopi* in com. Hereford debent quærere annuatim ſex ſummas virgarum, apud *Boſcum* de *Haya* juxta *Hereford*, et apportare ad *Hereford* ad cletas nundinarum faciendas, quando fuerint requiſiti, et pro qualibet ſumma dictarum virgarum allocabitur eis obolum de nundinis."—Which tenure is thus tranſlated: "The tenants at *Hampton Biſhop*, in the county of *Hereford*, were to get yearly ſix horſe-loads of *rods* or *wattels*, in the *Hay Wood* near *Hereford*, and bring them to *Hereford*, to make *booths* (or hurdles to pen ſheep in) at the fair, when they ſhould be required; and for every load of the ſaid rods they were to be allowed a halfpenny at the fairs."

This tenure, I conjecture, relates to *one particular fair only*, and not to all the fairs held at Hereford. The word *nundinæ* is indeed in the plural number; but, as it has no ſingular number, it is from thence that the uncertainty ariſes. The fair which I ſuppoſe the tenure concerns begins on the 19th of May, and, from its continuing nine days, is called *the nine-day fair*. From time immemorial, *this fair* is proclaimed, with *certain formalities*, by the *Biſhop of Hereford's bailiff*, or *his deputy*, and the *tolls of the fair belong to one or both of theſe officers*. During the continuance of the fair, the *Biſhop's bailiff ſuperſedes the Mayor of Hereford*, and is the *acting magiſtrate*. The fair alſo is not held in the *uſual place*, but in *a ſtreet before the Biſhop's palace*. The *Biſhop of Hereford* has likewiſe had, at all times, an intimate connexion with the pariſh of *Hampton Biſhop* (as may be inſinuated from *its name*), being the *patron of the rectory*, and *keeping in repair a large embankment of the river Wye*. He is, I believe, *paramount lord* over the *greateſt part*, if not the *whole*, of the *pariſh*.

Theſe are my grounds for ſuppoſing the *nine-days' fair only* to be alluded to in the foregoing tenure: and, could it be made appear that the *Hay Wood* had ever any dependance on *the Biſhop of Hereford*, my conjecture would be more ſtrongly ſupported.

Mr. Kelham, in his *Domeſday Book illuſtrated*, to "*heimaris*," in the collection of difficult paſſages explained, adds a note, expreſſive of his inability to underſtand the word,—"*Lector! tu tibi Oedipus eſto.*"

Without aiming at a claim to the ſkill of an Oedipus, I beg leave to offer an explanation of the term. The paſſage, as quoted, is "*heimaris medietas unius & quarta pars alterius medietatis tunc reddebat 20 mill. alletium, modo 25 mill.*" I have no copy of *Domeſday* to conſult, but ſuppoſe that the quotation occurs in the account of *ſome county on the coaſt*, poſſibly *Suffolk*, as *St. Edmund* is mentioned as having *the Soc and Sac*. I take

take the meaning, therefore, of the word to be a *weir* or *dam*, or ſome kind of *incloſure of the ſea*, or elſe ſome *ſpecies of net* for the taking of ſea-fiſh; and that the word is compounded of *baia*, or *beia*, and *mare*.

The copy of *Hals's Parochial Hiſtory of Cornwall*, which I had the opportunity of inſpecting, extended no farther than the beginning of the *pariſh of Falmouth*. *Syne's* copy, p. 711, is more compleat, though far from the whole of the work. I know not where to direct your correſpondent, vol. LX. p. 703, to procure a copy; as, beſides that which was lent me, and that in *Syne's* poſſeſſion, I have no knowledge of any other.

Yours, &c. M. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 10.

THE celebrated Le Clerc, in ſpeaking of the *Conſolatio* aſcribed to Cicero, has aſſerted, that the paſſages, quoted by Lactantius from Cicero's real work, do not exiſt in the preſent *Conſolatio*: "quorum nec vola, ut aiunt, nec veſtigium in hodiernâ Conſolatione." This is a miſtake, which remains uncorrected in the fourth edition of his *Ars Critica*, printed in 1712, tom. II. p. 333. The author of a late "Diſſertation on the Authenticity of the Parian Chronicle has copied this miſtake, tho' he appears to have taken uncommon pains to corroborate all his aſſertions by an appeal to original authorities. But this error ſeems to have ariſen from a momentary forgetfulneſs; for the very ſame writer, in his account of Blacklock's *Paracleſis*, has the following words: "It is certain that the fragments of Cicero's treatiſe contained in Lactantius are to be found verbatim in this piece." Crit. Review, Jan. 1768, Blacklock's *Paracleſis*.

A certain vindicator of the Marbles, though no adept in critical learning, has taken occaſion from this circumſtance to inſult both Le Clerc and the author of the Diſſertation.

Though few perſons, perhaps, would have ſuſpected the accuracy of the former; yet, by this incident, we ſee how neceſſary it is for an author to conſult every book very carefully which he has occaſion to quote.

In this improved ſtate of literature, the moſt conſummate accuracy is required; and nothing is thought ſo contemptible, by every competent judge, as the careleſs and ſlovenly manner in which ſome critics, hiſtorians, and miſcellaneous writers, refer to the authors they pretend to cite. They will ſay, Cicero ſomewhere obſerves—it is the opinion of an excellent author—it is the maxim of an antient philoſopher—Xenophon, if I rightly remember, has aſſerted—I have met with this thought in a French poet—Ariſtotle lays it down as a rule, &c. This is puzzling the reader with enigmas, and refuſing him immediate ſatisfaction, though it might be given him in half a line. If it be worth while at any time to produce an authority, or to borrow a thought, it is certainly worth while, nay, rather, it is extremely proper, to mention the author from which it is taken.

Every reader of claſſical taſte and learning will be glad to ſee and examine ſuch references and alluſions at their reſpective ſources. The republick of letters is infinitely obliged to M. Coſte for the pains he has taken in ſubjoining references to all the curious quotations in Montaigne's Eſſays. There is ſomething pleaſing and ſatisfactory in this proceeding, eſpecially if the paſſages in queſtion are remarkable either for elegance of expreſſion or beauty of ſentiment. This, however, is a rule which ought to be particularly obſerved by hiſtorians, who are indiſpenſably obliged not to advance any thing which is not ſupported by proper authority.

Yours, &c. A. C. R.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 14.

IN vol. LIX. p. 1194, B. L. A. has aſked an ignorant queſtion concerning a medal of Paulina, which is coupled with as abſurd a remark upon the ſpelling of *Paullus*, &c. Had he conſulted the medallic work of the gentleman whom he has inſolently called Therſites, and the modern Zoilus, the preſent remark would have been unneceſſary. The reference which this writer has made to an enquiry after "a hair of the old dog" is not to be found.

P. 1199. Eudemon punningly demands from what information Mr. Steevens has framed his *dogmatic* opinion, that a tyke is a ſmall kind of dog; ſurely this is merely for the pun's ſake; let him aſk any Yorkſhireman or North country whether tyke is not uſed to expreſs a dog, at leaſt as often as a clown. I believe in Scotland it always means a dog.

P. 1203. I am concerned, Mr. Urban, to ſee you unconſtitutionally adopting a French word when there is no occaſion.

casion. Is it because the "*Noblesse*" is abolished in France that it has found an asylum in the Gentleman's Magazine?

Vol. LX. p. 306. After Dr. Farmer had most satisfactorily proved that Shakspeare was not versed in Greek or Latin, comes a person to shew that he understood *Hebrew*.

P. 307. I do not doubt your correspondent's quotation from Manwood, but wish he had referred to the folio; yet surely there are authorities sufficient to warrant the reading of "*havock*;" see Grose's Military Antiquities, *passim*. Shakspeare likewise says, in some other place, "cry havock rings," but I cannot refer to the passage.

P. 351. M. Crevenna is not *dead*, as is here suggested by mistake.

P. 499. For an account of "Hagmanheigh," see "Brand's Popular Antiquities," pp. 164. 181.

P. 901. I should be obliged to the author of the remarks on the Tatler for some further account of the Duke of Wharton's buffoon; or to any of your correspondents for information, who was the *last* of these personages retained in England.

P. 798. One of the lines said to be composed by P. Paganus is ascribed by Dr. King, in his "Adversaria," to Wase, but it is somewhat different, and is as follows: "Sta, pes; sta peto, pes; peto, pes, sta; sta peto, mi pes." The one seems borrowed from the other, but it is difficult to say which is the original. See King's Works, vol. I. p. 242, edit. 1776. To it is subjoined the identical translation (by Wase) given by L. E. p. 940. I remember to have seen this line in some other place, and do not despair of being able to point it out upon some future occasion. S. E.

ON ANTIQUITIES.

AMONG many advantages which attend the labours of the Antiquary, there is, perhaps, none more important than that, by the discovery of sensible objects, he is often able to illustrate and to confirm many points of history and even of tradition; which, without such assistance, might be involved in obscurity, perplexed with a variety of interpretations, or rejected by scepticism.

Nor indeed can we be surprized if, in tracing the history of those ages when printing was not yet invented, and an imperfect tradition was loosely delivered down by perishing memorials, we should wander in the dark, or at best walk only in the uncertain track of conjecture. A fortunate discovery however of some sensible object has not unfrequently relieved the anxiety of doubt; an ancient medal, a symbolical representation, an instrument of war, of commerce, or of sacrifice, has interposed a friendly light to clear up what was contradictory to historical evidence, to point out the origin, or to illustrate the manners, the arts, the religion, of ancient nations.

It is, moreover, by the comparison of such sensible objects with the descriptions which tradition or history has furnished, that the fidelity of both may receive the strongest confirmation: for can there be a better proof of the general truth of any narration, than that those things are found to agree, whereof the only comparison can now be made, since all the others have perished by the necessity of their natures? And in the same manner as, upon the occasions of life, we judge of the credibility of a person with respect to some facts, which facts we cannot be assured of from knowledge, by our *experience* of his veracity as to others; so do we not fail to measure the *probable* truth of history by our *actual experience* of its truth. But this *actual experience* is principally obtained by the labours of the Antiquary; like the lightning, "which does cease to be ere we can say it lightens," *facts* vanish from before us, nor can any human power restore them to the experience of a future day: *substances* alone resist the efforts of time, and endure to succeeding ages the sacred monuments of the truth or falsehood of tradition.

Let us not therefore regard with an eye of indifference labours from which such important consequences may be deduced. By the discovery of those ancient monuments which, having been long hidden and lost in their dark retreats, have escaped the casualties of use, and have survived changes of manners and revolutions of governments; we seem to carry back our very existence to the early periods of antiquity. It is in these scenes that Philosophy indulges her choicest contemplations; she is thus able to examine, with the accuracy of experience, the rude beginnings of social intercourse; then passing from age to age she traces, by the unerring evidence of sense, the successive improvements that the fertile powers of man have

have continually superadded to the arts of life; she marks the progression, she is present at the whole series, and her single life becomes commensurate with all human existence.

Certainly, no speculations can be more delightful, more instructive, or more sublime, than such as may be derived from this source; if, however, we cannot indulge them to the extent that we would wish, by reason of the scarcity of materials and of the chasms by which their series is interrupted, we should yet grant a just tribute of praise to those endeavours which tend to promote so excellent a purpose; much has been done towards it, and much may yet be done; that which accident alone can accomplish, though it may not be certainly expected, yet it need not be ever despaired of.

In the mean time, though we should not be always instructed, we may generally receive entertainment from these pursuits; but, what is of more importance than either, they may tend to excite such emotions of happiness in our minds, as may incline us to the adoration of that gracious Providence which has allotted our existence to these days of light and improvement. Who, when he beholds the Druid's knife which was wont to stream with human blood, when the horrid sacrifice was perpetrated amidst the gloom of a forest, and the dissonance of frantic cries and barbarous musick; who, I say, when these ideas are forced upon his mind by the contemplation of this object, can forbear to congratulate himself, and to return thanks that he was destined to a fortunate period when a gentle religion and harmless rites, so far from stirring up the fierce passions of the soul, have softened and humanized the heart of man, and contributed by their salutary influence even to his temporal happiness?

I was led into this train of reflection while upon a visit to a gentleman in the neighbourhood of Penzance, in the Western part of Cornwall; who has been curious in making such a collection of antiquities, as chance or his endeavours could furnish him with.

Among other things in this cabinet, (some of which, such as a mould by which the blocks of tin used to be cast in the times when the Phœnicians traded to Britain for tin, &c. &c. I may take a future opportunity of mentioning), I particularly distinguished a piece of gold in the form of a crescent, supposed, I think upon sufficient authority, to have been worn always by the Druid when he performed the ceremony of cutting the misletoe.

Although the religious worship of the Druids was polluted with human sacrifice, yet it appears that these extreme propitiations of the Deity were resorted to only upon very extraordinary occasions, such, for instance, as when an invasion, or their darling liberty, was threatened. For we learn that many of the rites, which the crafty policy of that order of priesthood had imposed upon the ignorance and credulity of the people, were yet innocent in their nature, and well enough adapted to the rude notions of uncultivated life. The power of healing, which was found to reside in herbs, could not fail to attract the notice of the Druids, and to promote their interests by an obvious delusion. The natural effects, which resulted from their application to the human body, were by them ascribed to celestial influences and supernatural interpositions: but, when the herb was cut or gathered, the presence and consecration of a Druid were necessary, without which every hope of relief was vain; nor did any impious patient ever dare to provoke the anger of the gods by an unauthorized appeal to their interference.

Among other herbs or plants, the misletoe, from its near affinity to the oak, that principal object of the British worship, was held in peculiar veneration. No profane hand could presume to cut the sacred misletoe; nor were all times and seasons proper for the performance of this rite, for so did the superstition of the people receive it. But *when the moon had passed her first quarter**, a Druid, specially appointed, arrayed in white, a golden hook in his hand, *a golden crescent fastened upon his garment*, approached the plant, and performed the ceremony of cutting, amidst the concourse and acclamations of the surrounding multitude. The hook or knife was of gold, that the misletoe might escape the pollution of every baser metal; and the crescent of gold represented, by a single image, that time of the moon before which it was not lawful to cut the mystic plant.

This very singular piece of antiquity was discovered by a common labourer in turning up the ground near Penzance; and saved from rustic ignorance, which

* See Borlase's Antiquities of Cornwall.

would

would have ſold it for old gold, by the good fortune and *virtû* of John Price, eſq. of Chuane, in the neighbourhood of that town, in whoſe cabinet it remains for the inſpection of the curious. The plate of gold from whence it is faſhioned is extremely thin, much too thin for the ſuperficial dimenſions, probably on account of the great ſcarcity of that metal in thoſe days, which by the bye, if any doubt could be entertained, would be an additional proof of its original deſignation. With reſpect to its figure the beſt deſcription I can propoſe to the reader is, by referring him to the moon, its prototype, at that period of its increaſe when, as I before ſtated, the ceremony of cutting the miſſetoe was performed; its ſize and weight (its weight very trifling) being ſuch as to make it an ornament, and not an incumbrance, upon the garment.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 9.

THE following *jeu d'eſprit* is aſcribed with very ſtrong probability, if not abſolute certainty, to an honourable baronet, whoſe name ſtands high in the liſt of independent country gentlemen in the Houſe of Commons. I am no Methodiſt; but I think that deſcription of men have to boaſt of few more able advocates than the author of Pietas Oxonienſis.

Yours, &c. G.

An Evening Converſation between four very good old Ladies over a comfortable Game at *Quadrille*.

1*ſt Lady.* I have had a melancholy piece of news to-day in a letter from my good friend Mrs. *Formal*. She tells me, that Mr. F's eldeſt ſon is certainly turned *Methodiſt*.

2*d Lady.* Turned *Methodiſt!* Sure you don't ſay ſo. I am certain, if it is true, it will be a great grief to his parents, who are very worthy good ſort of people as ever lived.—Pray, Ma'am, did you play *Biſto?*

3*d Lady.* I aſk leave. *Hearts* and the King of *Diamonds*.

4*th Lady.* Indeed, Mr. and Mrs. F. are both much to be pitied, for they have had a great many undeſerved afflictions in their family.—I think it is but lately that their eldeſt daughter died of a violent fever, and now their ſon is turned *Methodiſt!*—*Spadille*.

3*d Lady.* Pray, Ma'am, what is a *Methodiſt?*

4*th Lady.* Indeed, Ma'am, I don't know.—*Manille*.

1*ſt Lady.* O Lord, Ma'am, it is ſomething very bad. I have heard Mr. *Cæcus*, the ſubdean, preach two excellent ſermons againſt them at the cathedral. In the one, he told us that their doctrines tended to ſet aſide good works, and to countenance all manner of ſin and immorality; and in the other he proved that they carried matters a great deal too far, inculcated an unneceſſary ſtrictneſs and preciſeneſs, and were ſo mighty overrighteous, that they denied good Chriſtians the innocent amuſements of life.

All. O ſhocking! ſhocking!

2*d Lady.* Perhaps this ſtrange turn may be conſtitutional, and owing to ſome melancholy diſorder that is in the family; and I am ſure, if this is the caſe, there is no madneſs ſo terrible, nor ſo hard to cure, as religious madneſs; and, for my part, I wiſh his friends would conſult ſome able phyſician in time, for I am really very uneaſy about him, as I look upon *Enthuſiaſm* to be——O fie, Mrs. *Patchup*, how could you be ſo cruel as to trump my king?

4*th Lady.* I ſhould be apt to think as you do, Ma'am, but I have known the family many years, and never remember any thing of this ſort in any of them before; beſides, he was always very gay and lively till he got into this way. Don't you remember (Mrs. *Lurch-'em*) how we admired his dancing laſt aſſizes?

1*ſt Lady.* O yes, Ma'am, very well, and at the races too. 'Tis really ten thouſand pities that he ſhould be loſt to the world, for I ſuppoſe he'll now baniſh himſelf from all ſociety, except that of a few poor moping *Craters*, that are more likely to encourage him in this unhappy way, than to do him any good.—Lord have mercy, Mrs. *Patchup*, will your trumps never be all out!

2*d Lady.* I was afraid of a *Sans Prendre*.

3*d Lady.* Poor young gentleman! 'Tis pity he ſhould be ſo miſtaken, for I really believe he means well. I think his friends ſhould endeavour to force him into company, or to get the biſhop to ſpeak to him.—*Ponto*.

1*ſt Lady.* Mrs. *Formal* mentions in her letter that his father got his good friends Dr. *Daubum* and Mr. Archdeacon *Smoothtongue* to endeavour to reaſon him out of his odd notions, but all in vain—(I proteſt I had like to have revoked; I think you led *Clubs*, Ma'am). Well! the Lord defend me from extremes! I am for keeping the middle way, and would have every body good, without making themſelves particular; but people now-a-days muſt be either ſaints or devils.

4*th Lady.* Pleaſe to cut, Mrs. *Lurch'em*. 'Tis I to deal. Pray, ladies, were you at prayers this morning?

All. O yes, Ma'am.

4*th Lady.* Did you take notice of that ridiculous figure, Lady *W.* in her old turned damaſk, mended under both arms? She ſat in the next pew but one to me.

3*d Lady.* That I did indeed; and it is ſuch a naſty, ſlimſy, greaſy dab, that nobody would pick it off the ſtreet. I believe ſhe has had it above theſe dozen years, and to my certain knowledge it has been both cleaned and dyed.

4*th*

4th Lady. Her maid told my maid, that ſhe never left off a rag, ſo long as it would hang on her back.

2d Lady. I looked her full in the face when I turned towards the altar to ſay the Belief; but ſhe refuſed to make me a curtſey. I fancy ſhe was in a very ſour humour becauſe Mrs. *M.* did not let her paſs by her to the upper end of the pew. You know ſhe is a very proud woman.

4th Lady. And ſo was her mother before her.

3d Lady. I think, Ma'am, that you and ſhe are not upon viſiting terms.

2d Lady. No, Ma'am, never ſince that little tiff we had at cards laſt winter. I'm ſure ſhe behaved monſtrouſly rude to me; and ſo I'd have her to know that I ſhall never be ſo mean as to ſtoop firſt.

4th Lady. I think, Ma'am, you are quite right to ſhew a proper ſpirit upon the occaſion.—*Trump about.*

1ſt Lady. For my part, I make it a rule never to miſs church Wedneſdays, Fridays, and Saints-days, and did not touch a card all Paſſion week; and, if Lady *Gadwell* had not come to town, I queſtion whether I ſhould have played all Lent; however, I give my winnings to the poor.—O, good heavens! I ſhall certainly be *beaſted.*

2d Lady. Though Lady *Gadwell* is an intimate friend of mine, and I would not ſay ſo before every body, yet I am afraid ſhe is one of thoſe who have their religion to chuſe; for ſhe makes no ſcruple of eating breakfaſt on a communion morning, and would fain have had me play at cards on Eaſter eve; a thing which, I thank God, I never did in all my life; but I had a very good excuſe, being engaged to drink tea with Mrs. *Tattle*, and old Lady *Scandal*, who, you know, would neither of them play the night before the Sacrament for all the world. So our party was put off till the Monday, when we played ſix *Pools.*

3d Lady. Indeed, what between one thing, and what between another, I was a good deal hurried myſelf during Lady *Gadwell's* ſtay, and wiſh ſhe had come at ſome other time; but, I bleſs my ſtars, I always found leiſure to read over the Pſalms and Leſſons when I did not go to church, and though I was unavoidably engaged Monday, Tueſday, Wedneſday, and Thurſday, I went through the whole Week's-Preparation on the Friday and Saturday.—*Spadille.*

4th Lady. I am ſure, Ma'am, that's more than could poſſibly have been expected, conſidering you had ſuch a particular friend in town.—*Mattadores.*

1ſt Lady. Pray, Mrs. *Allprop*, where did you buy the ſalt fiſh you had on Friday, it was exceeding good? I am ſure I eat ſo prodigiouſly, that I was obliged to take a little ſurfeit-water before I went to bed.

4th Lady. I am very glad you liked it, Ma'am. I bought it at the corner of the ſtreet, and had beſpoke ſome for laſt Wedneſday, but the man diſappointed me; ſo I was obliged to give two ſhillings a pound for ſalmon, for Mrs. *Patchup* and Mrs. *Boſterup* both know that I never eat any fleſh-meat Wedneſdays and Fridays in Lent.—*Baſto.*

3d Lady. I remember dining with you, Mrs. *Allprop*, on King Charles's Martyrdom, after we had been twice at church, and I thought your cook made the beſt fiſh ſauce I ever taſted.

2d Lady. For my part, though I am as much for a prudent compliance with the world as any body, yet I wonder how people can be eaſy whilſt they lead ſuch bad lives as they do. The world ſurely was never more wicked. They actually ſay that Mrs. —— and Capt. *D.* are much more intimate than they ought to be; and you may depend upon it for truth, for it was told me by a lady, who had it from another lady, to whom it was communicated by another lady of undoubted authority, as a moſt profound ſecret; ſo pray, ladies, let it go no further for the world.

All. O no, Ma'am, no to be ſure.

1ſt Lady. And good Mrs. *Formal*, in the ſame letter that ſhe relates the unhappy account of poor Mr. *F's* being turned *Methodiſt*, ſends me word that Lady *G.* made herſelf ſo particular at the laſt grand ball in flirting with Lord *B.* that they are the town's talk; and that Miſs *P.* has certainly lain-in privately, and that Sir *Francis* —— is grown immenſely jealous of his wife; but I hate ſcandal, and therefore only mention this among friends.

3d Lady. Ladies, the *Pool* is out, and my coach waits; ſhall I have the pleaſure of your company to-morrow evening after St. Anne's prayers are over?

1ſt Lady. I fancy, Ma'am, we ſhall none of us chooſe to miſs prayers; and, as we ſhall meet at church, we can then ſettle our engagements for the week. [*Exeunt omnes.*

Kendal, Dec. 27, 1790.

Hints towards the Natural History of Fairy Rings.

A PAPER in the Tranſactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, vol. II. places theſe curious appearances in a new point of view, and ſeems entirely to overturn the theories formerly offered to explain their production. For though naturaliſts have been divided in opinion about the origin of thoſe circular marks which are ſometimes to be met with in paſtures, and on heaths, and which are deſcribed in Gent. Mag. vol. LX. p. 710; yet they have never attributed them to any other cauſes, as far as I know, beſides the operations of ſome unknown inſect, and ſome particular effect of lightning. But it appears, from the obſervations of Mr. Hutton, p. 3, Part II. of the

the volume mentioned above, that these causes are not all capable of explaining the phænomenon, when it is properly understood.

The circumstances related by this gentleman are briefly as follow: In the summer of 1776, something was observed on the hill, called Arthur's Seat, near Edinburgh, which at a distance resembled the withered grass of a foot path; but, upon nearer inspection, the gentlemen employed in examining it were convinced that it was not the track of an animal. Marks of the same kind were found on different parts of the hill, in different soils and aspects. These tracks were about ten inches in diameter, but not perfectly regular in this respect, and they are well defined, with edgings of green grass, enclosing the withered herbage, of which they consisted. Their lengths were considerable, an hundred yards or two; and they affected a circular figure, being greater, or less, segments of that curve. Their continuity was frequently broken by patches of fresh herbage.

These appearances, though recent, or of that year's production, had certainly been preceded by others of the same kind; for parallel to each of those tracks of withered grass, there was another, perfectly similar, inclosed in it and separated from it by a narrow stripe of green herbage, which in some places was two or three inches broad, in others its diameter was very small, but it was never entirely wanting.

The inclosed dead track was nearly black, the exterior one was whitish; this difference of colour undoubtedly arose from the herbage of the former being decayed by laying long, while that of the latter was only recently withered.

Behind the black track, there was a stripe of grass, of a very dark green colour; which appeared to be the new-acquired cover of a similar but elder track; because plants of the same colour were beginning to make their appearance here and there on the back ground of the last year's track; and thus it is evident, that those stripes are successively formed; five or six of which could be plainly distinguished, in some places, by the gradation of colour observable in the grass growing on them, between a very dark green, and the common green of the hill. But the truth of this conclusion was fully established by a new track which formed in the summer of 1777; the grass withered on it some time in April; and in the space of a few weeks it assumed the appearance and colour that the former had in 1776, and which was now become black.

The tracks did not always consist of one entire segment of a circle; but were sometimes made up of a number of less arches, whose extremities uniting made a continued path.

These are the principal circumstances that Mr. Hutton remarks in his paper; and, after stating them, he adds, that a theory is wanting to explain the phænomenon. Since, then, the question is in a manner proposed to the publick, I have ventured to suggest a few hints respecting the matter, which, it must be owned, amount to nothing more than rational conjecture; but the theory has this good quality, that it is capable of being confirmed or refuted by future observation. It may therefore give rise to experiments, which are always certain of throwing new light on the subject, and are in many cases fortunate enough to unravel the mystery. Having premised thus much by way of apology, I will proceed with the remarks.

The cause that produces fairy rings destroys the grass growing on them, root and stem. This appears from the inner circle remaining, in a great measure, bare, for two years after it is formed. The herbage that withers in spring soon begins to rot, and continues doing so through the following summer and winter. Being thus converted into earth, it enriches the spot on which it grew; and hence it happens that places recently tracked are more fertile than those that have experienced the same process six or seven years ago, or than parts to which it has not extended; for every soil consists of a quantity of sand, mixed with a greater or less proportion of vegetable earth, on which its goodness depends; because these two substances united are able to nourish plants without any other assistance, besides that of the air, sun, and water. Manures, indeed, increase their vigour, by acting as ferments on the undecomposed fibres, but the necessity of the presence of vegetable matter is proved by this consideration; an exhausted soil cannot be restored by any animal manures, without the addition of a vegetable compost. Now the inner circle has acquired the invigorating article from the decomposition of its withered covering; and the effect of the change is pointed out by the extraordinary verdure on the blades of grass which are found scattered here and there upon it. These solitary plants are undoubtedly

doubtedly owing, in part, to ſeeds wafted there by the wind; but in all probability they are, in a great meaſure, the produce of creeping roots, that ſtray from the turf of the back ground, and advance into the unoccupied ſpace, in the ſame manner that the edges of a green walk in a garden encroach on the beds contiguous to them. If, then, the laſt year's ring be gradually defaced by the extenſion of the turf from behind, why does not the ſame appearance take place on the new track, in the courſe of the firſt ſummer, from before? The anſwer to this queſtion is plain; for the proceſs would undoubtedly be carried on in the ſame manner, provided the ground in that part was capable of ſupporting vegetation; but ſince the contrary is the caſe, that is, ſince each ring remains bare for a year, it is evident that ſomething is loſt, which is neceſſary to the nutrition of plants; and therefore we have arrived at this concluſion, that this ſucceſſion of withered tracks is occaſioned by each track being ſucceſſively deprived of ſome principle of vegetation.

The reaſon of this unexpected ſterility ſeems to depend on the alteration produced in the earth conſtituting the laſt formed ring; for the dead roots which are concealed in this ground moulder away in rotting, and leave it light and porous; thus it happens that the roots of plants, for ſome diſtance on both ſides of this track, are more expoſed to the action of the air than thoſe which grow in other places; by which means the tough and more durable fibres, that remain undecayed in the back ground, are decompoſed, and give additional fertility to the ſoil; but ſince this kind of matter is not to be found in the exterior ſpace, no ſuch advantages are to be expected from its expoſure to the atmoſphere; and therefore it would remain in the ſame ſtate, in reſpect to fertility, as if the adjacent ground had undergone no change, provided the admiſſion of the air was only productive of the effect above deſcribed. But every body, in contact with this fluid, becomes an hygrometer, and experiences variations, depending, not only on the weather, but likewiſe on the ſeaſons. For whatever ſubſtance is uſed to point out theſe variations, it is very well known, that the inſtrument commonly indicates a greater degree of dryneſs, in the wetteſt days of ſummer, than in the fairеſt periods of winter. And hence it is manifeſt, that the ground, in common with other bodies, contains leſs humidity in the former ſeaſon than in the latter. For the rain that falls on an aſſigned ſurface in ſummer is leſs than the evaporation from the ſame ſpace kept conſtantly wet; conſequently, the moiſture remaining in the ground, during this ſeaſon, is retained by the hygrometrical attraction, and will vary in quantity with the nature of the ſoil. But April is the month when ſummer may be ſaid to commence, in reſpect to the forementioned change. It is therefore the time when the appearances will begin to take place that are connected with it. Now the earth on the back ground of the laſt formed ring is new; but that in the fore ground is old. On this account the hygrometrical attraction of the former is ſtrong, and that of the latter is weak; becauſe garden beds made of freſh mould will bear a long drought very well; while plants, growing in a ſoil that has been much uſed, require to be watered frequently. From theſe premiſes it follows, that the back ground will not only retain its verdure, but alſo improve it, while the herbage in the fore ground will periſh, for want of a due proportion of humidity. A ſmall quantity of graſs, growing on the inner edge of the new track, will indeed be preſerved by its vicinity to the freſh mould of the old one, into which it will ſend forth a number of lateral roots. This graſs forms the green ſtripe that ſeparates the two diſcoloured circles. According to the principles here laid down, a ſucceſſion of fairy rings muſt be produced, wherever the herbage of a ſpot of ground happens to be totally deſtroyed, provided the qualities of the ſoil be not unfavourable to the proceſs. For when the hygrometrical attraction of the mould is ſtrong enough to retain a proper quantity of humidity, no ſuch ſucceſſion can take place. This peculiarity of the theory ſeems to be corroborated by facts, for different cauſes, ſuch as the dung and urine of cattle, and the effects of froſt, frequently kill the graſs, both root and ſtem, in every ſituation. But marks of this kind are only to be met with on the ſides of hills, and of ſandy paſtures, where the earth is commonly poor and open. This circumſtance alſo accounts for the rings being often found imperfect, eſpecially when they become extenſive; for in ſuch caſes, were their circles completed, they would comprehend large ſpaces of land, and the greater ſuch ſpaces are, the greater is the probability of improper kinds of earth being included. The other appearances are eaſily explained by accidental interruptions to which theſe rings

are

are ſubject, from prominent ſtones, and tufts of plants, whoſe roots penetrate the ground to a conſiderable depth. The intelligent reader will be enabled by theſe hints to complete the theory for himſelf, and account for ſome things here omitted for brevity-ſake; in particular, he will eaſily explain ſome difficulties ſtated in the Gentleman's Magazine, for Auguſt, 1790, relative to the regular figures of this kind of marks. For, according to the preſent hypotheſis, they always originate from ſpots of earth deprived of their herbage; and though the edges of thoſe central patches are at firſt uneven, and indented, yet theſe irregularities wear out in time, becauſe all the parts of a ring make their annual advances between ſtraight lines, verging from a common centre; and thus, while the whole increaſes in magnitude, the diſproportion of the parts diminiſhes, till at length it cannot affect the general ſymmetry otherwiſe than by producing thoſe ſlight inequalities which are obſervable in the width of the ſame track, in different parts of it. Yours, &c. J. G.

Mr. URBAN, *Bath, Jan.* 24.

IT is with pleaſure I inform you that the gentleman, for whom I ſolicited aid in that deplorable malady, deafneſs, has found the greateſt help from a medicine, and purſuing the directions contained in the underwritten polite letter, which I had the honour of receiving ſome time ſince; I take the liberty of publiſhing it, that others, labouring under the complaint, may know where to apply for relief.

Letter from C. Potts, eſq. ſurgeon, to the Rev. J. Elderton, Bath.

"Sir, *Pall Mall, Dec.* 2, 1790.

If your friend will accept a remedy in place of a preſcription, I have the honor to ſend you by the Bath and Exeter mail-coach a phial of tincture, which he may reſt aſſured cannot hurt him, and may poſſibly do him good: the mode of applying it is, by dropping in from 30 to 60 drops, night and morning, cold, into each ear, and ſtopping the paſſage afterwards with a ſmall plug, or doſſil of wool rolled round tight, as cotton, or ſurgeons lint, is apt to leave ſome relicts behind. This remedy ſhould be accompanied with ſome doſes of decoction and tincture of bark, by way of draught, two or three times a day, with a little powder; ſhould the patient's ſtomach be able to bear it, and ſhould the habit be coſtive, a few pills of the powder of Rhubarb, two or three occaſionally, going to reſt, will be neceſſary. Alſo one more neceſſary hint for the regimen is, that the gentleman do, previous to uſing this tincture, waſh his head, particularly his ears, with freſh pump-water, drying himſelf well afterwards; ſhould he not be uſed to waſh thus with cold water, a towel wetted, and thus uſed for two or three days, may at firſt prepare him to lave well two or three times a day, which I have known do much good, by invigorating the nerves of the part diſeaſed.

Though this remedy may not effect a perfect cure, I have 500 inſtances where it has done good; and few indeed where it has totally failed, even where the deafneſs has continued near 20 years.

I will readily furniſh you with any quantity of it; nor do I deſire any recompenſe more than the pleaſure of doing good.

Yours, &c. C. POTTS.

P. S. I have received a letter from one of your correſpondents ſigned P. Q. in very genteel terms queſtioning the originality of a miniature picture of Milton, which I have in my poſſeſſion; I can only ſay that it belonged to my child's great anceſtor Sir Edward Seymour, who was Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, and grandfather of the preſent Duke of Somerſet; it has been ſeen by connoiſſeurs, who always agreed it was an original; the hair is of a dark cheſnut colour flowing down the ſhoulders. J. ELDERTON.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 14.

I WAS much diſappointed by not finding any notice taken in your laſt Magazine, of A. B's. defence (p. 1007.) of the moral character of Socrates, againſt the imputation of the ingenious Mr. Cumberland in the Obſerver, as it ſtruck me to be a ſubject highly worthy a literary diſcuſſion.

Though I entirely agree with A. B. concerning the purity of the moral character of this great and good man; yet, as a friend of truth, I hold myſelf bound to make known to my opponent whatever I may happen to come to the knowledge of, that I think may be concealed from him, and which would enable him to ſupport his theſis with a greater appearance of probability; by which means, when whatever can be advanced on either ſide of the queſtion, if the diſcuſſion be carried on upon ſuch candid and liberal principles, the readers and parties themſelves will be enabled to form a more certain judgement on it. Without further preface, I ſhall obſerve that the imputation of Athenæus againſt Socrates is clearly alluded to in the 18th and 19th ſections of the fifth homily of

the *Clementines*. Though this work is anonymous, yet it muſt be allowed to be very ancient, it being doubtleſſly among thoſe ſpurious writings mentioned by Euſebius biſhop of Cæſarea, that were aſcribed to Clemens Romanus. I apprehend its true date to be about the latter end of the 4th century. Were the learned moderns agreed concerning the date of this work, the teſtimony of the writer of it might be little regarded, as it might be preſumed, that in order to ſerve his argument, which was "the neceſſity of a divine revelation, effectually to curb vicious propenſities, and enlighten the virtuous," he alluded to what Athenæus had ſaid againſt the moral character of Socrates.

But it being the opinion of the learned moderns * that this work belongs to the middle of the 2d century, the teſtimony of the writer, as preceding Athenæus half a century, if this date can be ſupported with ſolid reaſons, aſſumes a very different complexion; for in this caſe he muſt be deemed an *independant* witneſs. For it cannot be reaſonably ſuppoſed, that Athenæus, however inclined to cenſorioufneſs he might be, would inſert in his work a fact which only reſted upon the authority of a Chriſtian writer. For to impugn a virtuous character, the boaſt of Heatheniſm, upon ſuch *hated* authority, would be to be the ſuicide of his own reputation among his contemporaries. But, admitting that his hatred of the philoſophers might make him act ſo abſurdly, ſtill it would not be in his power to arrive at the knowledge of a fact from a *ſacred* writing of the Chriſtians, which this work in which it is mentioned was *partly* admitted to be among the Chriſtians, even ſo late as Athanaſius †. For he aſſures us that it was *partly* inſpired, and that thoſe *parts* were read in Chriſtian aſſemblies.

That the ſacred books of the Chriſtians were, by every poſſible precaution, kept out of the view of the prophane in the early ages of Chriſtianity perhaps for more than 3 centuries, and therefore unlikely to get into the hands of Athenæus, is evinced from the epiſtle of Peter to James biſhop of Jeruſalem, the brother of Jeſus, and the *Conteſtatio* of the latter upon the receipt of it; in which it is ordained, that when theſe writings (the *Clementines)* were put into the hands of a Preſbyter, he was to call the heaven, and the earth, and the ſea, and the air, and all things contained in them (but he was not to ſwear), that he would, upon no condition, ever entruſt them into the hands of any other; that he would neither copy them himſelf, nor give them to another to copy; nor in any ſort whatever give a view of them to another; unleſs to one of the faithful, whom, by a ſix years acquaintance, he had found to be truly ſo; and then, on the judgement of a Biſhop. Equal precaution was taken in caſe the Preſbyter ſhould happen to change his opinions and become a Heretic, or ſhould happen to die, that theſe precious depoſits ſhould, without any examination of them by the relatives of the deceaſed, be delivered into the Biſhop's hands *. Such precaution would almoſt render it impoſſible for Athenæus to take this fact from any Chriſtian *ſacred* writing; not to inſiſt upon the certain loſs of character, which would be the conſequence of having advanced ſuch an infamous charge againſt the beſt of the Heathens, upon any *Chriſtian* authority, the author of which might be well ſuppoſed to have been actuated by malignant motives; beſides the imprudence of making an imputation which he could not ſubſtantiate by the production of his authority. Admitting then the generally received opinion of the antiquity of the Clementines, the charge againſt Socrates is conſiderably ſtrengthened. But that the Clementines is a production of the latter end of the third century, or the beginning of the fourth, I cannot contend for on the following reaſons.

Whoever has peruſed the *Recognitions and the Clementines* with any attention, which I believe to be very few, muſt perceive that one of theſe works muſt have been in a great meaſure moulded upon the other. Now the queſtion is, which of theſe writings is the groundwork of the other, or the moſt ancient? that the *Recognitions* is the older work will appear very clear from the following reaſons.

Firſt, the *Periodos*, or *Travels of Peter*, which now only exiſts in the tranſlation of Rufinus, as we have it in the *ſeven* laſt books of the *Recognitions*, is doubtleſſly the *Periodos* of *Origen*, as containing the diſcourſe concerning fate mentioned by him. Now the contents

* See Dr. Prieſtley's Hiſt. of Opinions.
† See Synopſis.

* See Pat. Ap. vol. I. pp. 608—9, ed. Clerici.

of

of these seven books perfectly correspond with the title, for in it are recorded the travels of Peter, and the discourses which he and his companions had with Simon the Magician (and not Simon Magus as we render it), and with one another, and with others, during the continuance of it. But in the *Clementines*, though we meet the chief part of the *Periodos* inserted in them, yet the parts are not in continuity, but scattered here and there, as the compiler of that production thought would answer his purpose best.

Secondly, in the Clementines we in like manner find the *Therugma*, or preachings of Peter, and not altogether as we find it in the first book of the Recognitions. This writing, though unnoticed by Origen, contains no passage, that I have perceived, of a much later age. The 2d or 3d books of the Recognitions are evidently the *Praxeis* of Photius, and of which he speaks so highly in his Bibliotheca Codex, 112. 113. but not more highly than it deserves. This work in like manner is scattered in the *Clementines*. That the *Recognitions* is a work compiled from these separate treatises, ascribed to Clemens Romanus, appears hence evident. The author of the *Praxeis* draws up an epitome of it in the last section, observing, that he [Peter] had sent him (James Bishop of Jerusalem) *ten* books, of which he gives the heads; but in these he takes no notice of the *Preachings of Peter*, though it contains equal space as five of these books, or treatises, which shews that the first book of the Recognitions is moulded upon a different work from the *Praxeis*. Now that the *Praxeis*, or the 2d and 3d books of the Recognitions, is a different work from those which follow, is evident from the author's drawing up a recapitulation of his work, in the last section of the 3d book, which clearly should end there: whereas, if we should say, that the writer of these books might continue this work through the seven following ones, we ought naturally to expect a recapitulation of the latter part of the work in like manner; but we have no such thing. There are other circumstances which denote the Recognitions to be a compilation of different writings.

First, Baptism, accompanied with *Holy oil*, is mentioned in the 67th section of the 3d book of the Recognitions; but *oil* is not mentioned in the 1st book, section 48, where baptism is mentioned; nor in the seven last books.

Secondly, Manecheism is clearly alluded to in the following words of the 12th section of the 2d book of the Recognitions, or the *Praxeis virtutem esse quendam, quæ sit supra Conditorem Deum*. This accounts for this (the Praxeis), the most capital work, not having been alluded to by Origen, as perhaps he was dead twenty years before this Heresy was known in Egypt. The obvious consequence of all this is, that if the *Clementines* be moulded upon the Recognitions, its date must be towards the latter end of the 3d, or the beginning of the 4th century.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 17.

SINCE the commencement of the controversy touching the authenticity of Rowley's Poems, the name of Chatterton has frequently sounded in our ears. I do not design at present to trouble the publick, or you, with the many wrong accounts which have been published of that unhappy young man and his family. But wishing your Magazine to be a repository of real facts, and genuine anecdotes, I shall point out to you the mistakes of a writer who styles himself Jack Prancer, in your last publication, in hopes that, in his future peregrinations, he may move with more steadiness and solidity. No person of the name of Chatterton was ever sexton of St. Mary-Radcliff church. The man who held that office in 1754 was Humphry Parrott, descended from a respectable gentleman's family in the neighbourhood of Bristol; who had been reduced by misfortunes in trade to the necessity of accepting so inferior a station; which he reputably filled, to the entire satisfaction of the parishioners. He was decently buried in the mausoleum which he had prepared for himself; his bust, a wonderful likeness, is placed above, and underneath are some good lines of his own choice, but not composition.

The father of Thomas Chatterton was master of a charity-school, supported by the two parishes of St. Mary-Radcliff and St. Thomas; by which means both the father and son had easy access to Rowley's papers. He was also one of the lay-clerks, or singing men, of the cathedral.

Yours, &c. VERAX.

Mr. URBAN, *Rugby, Jan.* 21.

AS no species of disquisition ought to command the attention of a sincere believer in Christianity more than that

that which has for its object the elucidation of such Scriptural expressions as may seem to have been misunderstood by pious and learned writers, I shall make no apology to *your* readers for laying before them a circumstance, relative to the crucifixion of our Saviour, as recorded by St. John; which the late Mr. Toup, in his "Emendationes in Suidam" (ad vocem Ξυσον, p. 165), vehemently rejects on account of its apparent absurdity. His expressions are: "Cæterum dum hæc scribimus, emendandum se offert locus mirificissimus D. Joannis xix. 29. Σκεῦος ἦν ἕκειτο ὄξους μεστόν· οἱ δὲ πλήσαντες σπόγγον ὄξους, καὶ ὑσσώπῳ περιθέντες, προσήνεγκαν αὐτῶ τῷ στόματι. Quod ὕσσωπον Joannes, κάλαμον vocat Matthæus, de quo mox videbimus. Illud autem ὑσσώπῳ vel furca expellendum est. Nam interpretationem vulgatam, *a sponge upon hyssop*, nec dii, nec homines, ut ille ait, ferre potuerunt. Rescribendum omnino: καὶ ΞΥΣΤΩΙ περιθέντες. Quæ quidem vox huic rei adcommodatissima est. Quod ex loco Dexippi (see former part of the note) et sensu Apostoli satis patet. Ξυστῷ enim, sive *hastulâ longiori*, opus erat, ad spongiam ori admovendam. Quod Matthæus κάλαμον vocat. Idem autem *quodammodo* Ξυστὸν et Κάλαμος. Suidas: Ξυστὸν, ΔΟΡΥΛΛΙΟΝ. Scholiastes ad Homer. Il. N. 497, rectè admodum Δόρυ ἐξεσμένον exponit. *Hastula* RASA *et polita*. Angl. *a rod*. Hesych. Καλαμὶς—ὁ ἁλιευτικὸς ΚΑΛΑΜΟΣ, *a fishing-rod*. Quare locum Joannis, qui Matthæo respondet, ita tandem interpretandum esse censeo: *Illi vero implentes spongiam aceto, et* HASTULÆ *affigentes, ejus ori appposuerunt. And they plied a sponge with vinegar, and, fixing it to a* ROD, *gave him to drink*. Quod verissimum est. Error autem ortus videtur ex omissione literæ initialis. Hinc ὑσῳ—ὑσσῳ—ὑσσωπῳ. Sic ex uno errato, aliud, ut solet, progignitur," &c.

Much as I respect the learning of the late Mr. Toup, I cannot prevail upon myself, by a silent acquiescence, to abet the great critick in "*forking out*," as a weed, so wholesome and Scriptural an herb as the *hyssop*, here planted by the Apostle; but shall give my reasons for supposing that the expression was originally the same as it now stands, though it seems to have given rise to a variety of strange conjectures amongst the Learned. For instance—"Hyssop"—"It may be pretended, perhaps, that a branch of hyssop might not be long enough to reach our Saviour's mouth, as he was hanging upon the cross; but, besides that crosses were not, in some places, erected so high, but that beasts of prey could reach the bodies that were fastened to them; and that hyssop in these countries, as well as mustard-seed, was of a much longer growth than it is with us; I cannot see why the person that offered our Saviour this vinegar might not make use of a ladder if the cross was so high that he could not fairly reach him. Nor is the difference in St. Matthew's calling that a *reed*, which St. John calls *hyssop*, of any manner of moment, because the Greek word Κάλαμος is put to signify a stalk, a shoot or branch of any kind; so that St. Matthew speaks of that in general, which St. John specifies in particular." Calmet's Commentary. See Stackhouse's History of the Bible, vol. II. p. 1448.

Again—("La mettons autour avec de l'hyssope). Comme si avec l'éponge pleine de vinaigre ils avoient joint un petit bouquet d'hyssope; l'éponge pour lui porter le vinaigre à la bouche, & l'hyssope, pour lui en arroser le visage, selon le devoir d'humanité, qu'on rendoit aux supplians:—mais d'autres pensent que ce ne fut pas une branche de l'herbe que nous appellons l'hyssope, trop petite, & trop foible pour cet usage, mais une branche ou bâton de rosmarin, qui s'appelle aussi "*ezob*" en Hebreu, (1 Rois iv. 33.) & qui croît fort haut en ce pays-là. Et, selon leur sentiment, cette hyssope seroit cela même, qui est appellé un "roseau," Matt. xxvii. 48. D'autres prennent ce mot d'hyssope en sa propre signification, cette herbe croissant en ces endroits là d'elle même; & pensent, qu'avec des branches d'hyssope l'éponge pleine de vinaigre fut liée au bout du bâton, qui est nommé "*roseau*," ou "*canne*," par les autres Evangelistes. Et d'autres plus hardis ont voulu dire qu'au lieu du mot "*hyssôpo*," il faut lire, les uns "*hyssô*," au datif "d'*hyssos*," qui signifie un dard ou javelot, telle que les soldats Romains portoient d'ordinaire, au bout de quoi l'éponge pleine de vinaigre fut mise." This you will see, Mr. Urban, is exactly in the same way with Mr. Toup's, but a much happier conjecture; *hyssopo* being much more easily corrupted from *hysso* than Xysto. "Les autres "oisypo," du nominatif "oisypos," qui signifie de la laine grasse, dont quelquefois on se sert à la même

même fin que des eponges. En cette varieté de ſentimens, le lecteur judicieux peut choiſir celui qu'il trouve plus convenable." Diodati. Des Merets, &c. &c. ad locum.

Had Mr. Toup ſeen this variety of opinions, I think he would never have come forward with his ξυσῳ, υσῳ, ὑσσῳ, ὑσσωπῳ; but would have done juſtice to the Evangeliſts, by adopting and defending the expreſſions which they thought proper to employ. The word *hyſſop* occurs firſt in the 12th chapter of Exodus, where the ordinance of the Paſſover is appointed—

וּלְקַחְתֶּם אֲגֻדַּת אֵזוֹב

"And ye ſhall take a bunch of hyſſop;" in the Hebrew, ēezōb; from whence the name of the plant is evidently derived through the Greek, Latin, Italian, French, and Engliſh languages. That it is not, as Calmet and others ſuppoſe, a plant furniſhed with long branches, may be learnt from the only paſſage in which it makes its appearance, 1 Kings iv. 33: "And he ſpake of trees, from the cedar-tree that is in Lebanon, even unto the hyſſop that ſpringeth of the wall." It is here placed in contraſt with the talleſt of trees; and the ſituation given to it precludes any luxuriancy of growth. Yet, though the *hyſſop* of St. John, and the *reed* of St. Matthew and St. Mark, muſt for ever remain diſtinct in their natures, they may yet be found united in their application reſpecting the aweful ſubject before us. The Jews were commanded, in the book of Exodus above cited, to take a lamb for a ſacrifice for the Paſſover, and with a bunch of *hyſſop*, dipt in the blood, to ſtrike the lintel, and the two ſide-poſts. This the commentators ſuppoſe to have been enjoined *merely* to point out to the meſſenger of deſtruction the dwellings of the Iſraelites. But this information muſt have been unneceſſary to ſuch a being ſo commiſſioned; for, as Biſhop Patrick obſerves on Exodus xii. 22, "*the deſtroying angel could have diſcerned an Iſraelite from an Egyptian though he had met him in the ſtreet.*" But it appears to have been deſigned for our information in after-times, by ſketching out, as well as ſuch inſtruments would allow, the crucifixion of the real paſchal lamb. The blood on the lintel and the two ſide-poſts expreſsly points out thoſe parts of the croſs which were to receive that moſt precious blood which was to waſh away the ſins of a guilty world. And as the day of crucifixion immediately preceded the ſacrifice of the Paſſover, we ſee an obvious reaſon why a *bunch of hyſſop* was employed as the depoſitary of the ſponge filled with vinegar, almoſt every ſpectator being ſuppoſed to be furniſhed with one for the ſervice of that very evening. And the hyſſop, having been thus employed in celebrating both the real and typical ſacrifice, has rendered the type ſtill more compleatly correſpondent to its antitype. I ſhould, therefore, underſtand that the hyſſop, as a circumſtance omitted by St. Matthew and St. Mark, was ſupplied by St. John; a caſe not unuſual with the Evangeliſts, as may be ſeen by conſulting the Harmoniſts or the Goſpels. For theſe reaſons I prefer reading (with Dr. Doddridge), "that one of them ran, and took a ſponge, and filled it with vinegar, and put it upon hyſſop, on a reed, and put it to his mouth," than with Mr. Toup, to throw away the hyſſop with contempt becauſe not mentioned by St. Matthew and St. Mark. St. Luke omits the ſponge, reed, and hyſſop, and notices the vinegar only.

I am aware, Mr. Urban, that Mr. Toup's emendation is more agreeable to the faſhion and taſte of the preſent times than my defence. But I am an old man; and, having been educated near half a century ago, have learnt to pay ſuch a deference to the words of an Apoſtle, as not to be put out of conceit with them by the bold and deciſive language of the preſent day. ****.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 3.

WITH the utmoſt deference to the opinion of your reſpectable correſpondents, I beg leave to ſubmit to ſome of them the following quære:

Is there any impropriety in a clerk to a church or chapel burying the dead?

What ſuggeſted the thought is this: I live in a town, and have a curacy about four miles off. As I teach part of a largely-endowed ſchool, I often find it very inconvenient to go over when a funeral happens; and the country people are ſo obſtinate, that, although we have holidays three afternoons in the week, yet they will bury upon the days which pleaſe themſelves. This often creates words, which is very diſagreeable.

When the thought came into my head, whether a layman might not bury a corpſe

a corpſe as well as a clergyman (or with as much propriety), I looked carefully over the Burial Service; and I ſeriouſly declare that I cannot find any part of it that is inconſiſtent (at leaſt not materially inconſiſtent) with the clerk's performing it as well as the clergyman.

Though I cannot apprehend that any thing which may be ſaid, or written, in favour of my thought, will have any weight with the Bench of Biſhops; yet I ſhould be glad to ſee the candid opinions of ſome of your correſpondents upon the ſubject.

As to the Rubricks, their Lordſhips can make, or allow of, what relaxations they pleaſe in them, as they do in others. I do not, therefore, look upon them to be a proper argument againſt my opinion. CLERICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 7.

I AM now in the fourth year of my apprenticeſhip to an apothecary in great practice; and, having had a tolerable ſchool education, often buſy myſelf with enquiring into the cauſes and effects of things. Sometimes I divert myſelf with trying to explain the nature of the chemical compoſitions of the "New London Pharmacopœia;" but it proves a taſk too hard for me at preſent; and my maſter, whoſe forte lies in pharmacy and practical knowledge, does not ſufficiently ſatisfy my doubts.

Surely, Sir, it would not be an unneceſſary work, if ſome perſon, ſkilled in chemiſtry and pharmacy, would condeſcend to favour the junior part of our profeſſion with the elective principles, analyſis, doſes, &c. of the preparations in that ſtandard book. A hint in your inſtructive Miſcellany is not unlikely to have ſome effect. GALENICUS.

ORIGINAL LETTER OF OLIVER CROMWELL.

SIR, *April* 17, 1643.

I HAVE receaved two letters, the one from my Lord of Mancheſter, the other from yourſelfe, much to the ſame efect; I hope, therefore, one anſware will ſerve them both; which is in ſhort this, that we know you are diſaffected to the Parliament; and truelye, if the Lords or any friends may take you off from a reaſonable contribution, for my part I ſhould be glad to be commanded to any other employment. Sir, you may (if you will) come freely into the cunterie about your occaſions; for my part, I have protected you in your abſence, and ſhall doe ſoe to you. This is all, but that I am ready to ſerve you, and reſt your loving freind,

OLIVER CROMWELL.

To his very loving friend, Robert Barnard, *Eſq. Preſent theſe.*

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 14.

I CANNOT agree with Capricornus vol. LX. p. 997, that the Ode of Horace which he has ſelected, B. II. Od. 20, is, even in his tranſlation, *the moſt noble* of all the productions of that famous Poet. To me it appears extremely inflated with high ſounding names, without any real greatneſs of thought, or ſtriking elegance of expreſſion; though of the expreſſion of the ancients, the beſt of us I grant are but indifferent judges, and I mean only to ſpeak comparatively, with regard to others of his admired performances. It does not admit of any of thoſe delicate touches which diſtinguiſh his lighter compoſitions; and were it not for the little affectionate apoſtrophe to Mæcenas, I ſhould ſuppoſe it had been intended to ridicule ſome abſurd Bayes of his time, who had exhibited ſuch a motley metamorphoſe: but I do not preſent *my compliments* to Capricornus, and ſay, "It is ſo, or ſo, or ſo." I leave that to thoſe whoſe ſuperior learning and abilities entitle them to decide with ſuch a peculiar grace of peremptory politeſſe. I will juſt venture to ſuggeſt to him, that his idea of the meaning of the word *voco*, to introduce into life, is certainly ſingular, and, as Sir Archy M'Sarcaſm ſays, very new alſo. If the ode was really written after the death of Mæcenas, I ſhould ſuppoſe it poſſible, not likely, that *quem vocas* might mean, whom you, who are gone before, call upon to follow you; if, in his life-time, that it might allude not to a more general invitation to his table, but a ſummons of friendſhip in ſickneſs, or upon ſome particular occaſion. I have not a doubt that Bentley's *quem vocant* is the right reading.

Quem rodunt omnes libertino patre natum.

Bentley does *not* read "Ego quem vocas ſanguis parentum pauperum," nor admits it, even ſuppoſing there was no other ſenſe to be made of the paſſage, but, as an ironical addreſs, and Capricornus takes Bentley's own words out of his mouth, and turns them againſt him. "Quid?" ſays the great critic, an "Ille (Mæcenas) unquam Horatio ſuo ignobilitatem exprobraverit?" &c.

Were

Were I not prepoſſeſſed with a very high idea of the tranſcendant, nay, tranſcendental abilities of Capricornus, I ſhould ſuſpect that what Bentley ſays in his note on the paſſage of thoſe who miſrepreſented Scaliger, might be applied to Capricornus in this his repreſentation of Bentley; "tantum abſunt ut Horatium intelligant, ut ne Scaligerum intellexerint:" ſo far, it might ſeem, is he from underſtanding Horace, that he has not even underſtood Bentley. But alas! poor Bentley! ſo many years after his death to have his aſhes diſturbed! with what, Mr. Urban? by whom, Mr. Urban? why, the thing is a falſe concord.—The perſon Capricornus.

From Boyle 'twould pity meet,
And Pope himſelf might weep to ſee't.

Let us, however, not be raſh. Is it poſſible that this ſcourge of Bentley ſhould not underſtand even Latin? "Ego quem vocas, or vocant—Sanguis parentum pauperum."—I, whom you or they call thus; or mark by this invidious diſtinction δεικτικως.—Dacier and the Delphin editors propoſe to read, "Quem vocas dilecte"—"Ego quem vocant ſanguis" is certainly as good Latin as "Ego quem vocas dilecte;" yet who ever, in this inſtance, accuſed Dacier of a falſe concord? But, Mr Urban, there is a certain figure called Eliſis; by the aid of which the old boy may yet reſt in peace, in ſpite of Capricornus, as quietly as the French did when Major Sturgeon reſigned his commiſſion, and it is well for ſome folks that the lion cannot be rouſed from his den.—"Ego ſanguis parentum pauperum, quem vocas, or vocant ſanguinem parentum pauperum—Projice tela manu ſanguis meus."

I felicitate Capricornus on his ſuperior ſagacity to that of Bentley, and his humourous hypercritic, who overlooked *his falſe concord.* LIBRA.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 6.

IN vol. LX. p. 1073, col. 2, l. 5, ſhould we not for "Mr." ſubſtitute "Mrs."?

P. 1086. The *note* might perhaps be thus altered: "Probably his 'Horæ Lyricæ: *poems* in three books;' the firſt of which is 'Sacred to Devotion and Piety'."

P. 1098, col. 2. "One Snape." In Granger's Biographical Hiſtory, Andrew Snape, ſerjeant farrier to Charles II. occurs among the "Miſcellaneous Authors;" an anceſtor perhaps of "one Snape."

P. 1107, col. 1, l. 14, read "Inſcriptionum Romanarum;" and col. 2, l. 20, "Selborne;" and l. 30, "*nur*tured."

P. 1108, col. 1, l. 3, for "to" read "of." Yours, &c. SCRUTATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 19.

I HEAR very ſenſible people every day expreſſing their fears, leſt the preſent mild, open weather ſhould be unwholeſome, founded upon the Proverb "That a green Chriſtmas makes a fat church-yard."

Though I have great reſpect for thoſe antient ſayings called Proverbs, which are generally the reſult of experience, and in that reſpect are a ſort of ſummary of the wiſdom of ages, yet they cannot all be equally wiſe; particularly that which I have juſt quoted, ſeems to have been too generally received, without being ſufficiently eſtabliſhed by facts. At leaſt I can produce negative evidence againſt it, by proving that ſevere and long continued froſt has conſtantly been attended with an increaſe of one tenth part in the bills of mortality, as will appear by the incloſed account, which I recommend for inſertion in your Magazine, becauſe it may tend to remove the apprehenſions of any ill effects from the mildneſs of the ſeaſon, better than a great variety of hypothetical reaſons. Yours, &c. M. W.

A ſtate of the increaſed mortality in the years when the froſt was of long continuance.

Year.	Total deaths by bills of mortality.	Increaſe.	Continuance of the froſt.
1682	20,691		began at
3	20,587		Chriſt. 1683.
4	23,203	2,615	Froſt 91 days.
5	23,222		
1708	21,291		
9	21,800		began in 1709
10	24,620	2,820	87 days.
11	19,833		
1715	22,232		began Nov.
16	24,436	2,204	1715, 70 days.
17	23,446		
1739	25,432		began Chriſt-
40	30,811	5,379	mas 1739,
41	32,169		103 days.
42	27,483		
1761	21,003		
62	26,326	5,263	94 days.
63	26,143		
64	23,202		
1784	17,818		
5	18,919	2,626	115 days.
6	20,454		
1787	19,347		
8	19,697		49 days.
9	20,749	1,052	

PRO-

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1790. *(Continued from vol. LX. 1160.)*

H. OF COMMONS.

Dec. 14.

PETITIONS were preſented againſt the elections for the following places, and days appointed for their conſideration, *viz.*

Radnorſhire, Thurſday, June 9.
Boſton, Tueſday, June 14.
Bodmin, Wedneſday, Feb. 16.

Mr. *Grey* made a motion for more papers relative to the negotiation; which was negatived without a diviſion.

The order of the day being read, for the Houſe taking the Convention into conſideration,

Mr. *Duncombe* roſe, to expreſs the peculiar ſatisfaction he felt in congratulating the Houſe and the country on the preſent occaſion. Peace was at all times deſirable; and it was the more to be prized that it had been purchaſed without the ſmalleſt ſacrifice of the national honour. As the repreſentative of a great and populous county (York), he was connected with a very conſiderable and important branch of the manufacturing intereſts of that county; and he was happy to ſay, that their trade had ſuffered but little from the temporary interruption occaſioned by the diſpute with Spain. Had a war unfortunately taken place, the expence muſt neceſſarily have been ſuch as even to have ſhaken the fortitude, perhaps the credit, of the nation. Happily the ſtorm which threatened us was now diſpelled; the political horizon was without a cloud; and there was every appearance of the permanent continuation of that bright proſpect; nor did he think it too ſanguine to hope that Spain, under other councils than thoſe which had formerly governed her, without the influence of compacts, and without ill-judged ambition, might be brought to be equally deſirous with ourſelves to maintain peace, and to enter into an amicable intercourſe for both nations. He concluded by moving an humble Addreſs to his Majeſty.

Mr. Ald. *Watſon* ſeconded the motion.

Mr. *Pulteney* feared we had gained too much for any ground to expect Spain readily to enter into any amicable intercourſe with us. With regard to the value of what we had obtained by the Convention in a commercial view, it was, in his opinion, very inadequate to the expence. The value of the furs had been much exaggerated, and that value muſt neceſſarily diminiſh from the quantity brought to market, and the whale fiſhery, he feared, was carried on in the South Seas more for the purpoſe of ſmuggling, than of catching whales; for that was in the South Seas a loſing concern. To prove this, the Hon. Gentleman read a ſtatement, by which it appeared that, notwithſtanding the produce of the Greenland fiſhery was ſo extremely ſuperior to that of the Southern fiſhery, the ſame quantity of the former which might be ſold for 170l. might be bought of the latter for 90l. He ſaid, being happy in the termination of the diſpute, he ſhould give the motion his vote.

Mr. *F. Montagu* defended the convention as highly advantageous to the commercial rights of this country, and enlarged on the importance of the Southern fiſhery as a nurſery for our navy, as well as a profitable ſource of wealth to our merchants.

Mr. Ald. *Curtis*, in a *maiden* ſpeech, congratulated the Houſe, and the commercial intereſts of the country, upon the ſecurity and proſpect of permanent peace. He then entered into ſome account of the Southern whale fiſhery, and was led by what had fallen from the Rt. Hon. Gent. over the way [Mr. Pulteney] to a compariſon of that with the Northern fiſhery, the former of which he was much inclined to favour. He ſtated, that the Southern whale-fiſhery had been, by the Hon. Gentleman's account, increaſed much within theſe five years; and he had the beſt reaſon to know that it had—he was a Fiſherman himſelf, and experienced the profits and advantages ariſing from that trade. He mentioned, that the oil got from the Southern fiſhery would fetch at market 50l. per ton, when that from the Northern did not bring above 19l. He gave his hearty concurrence to the Addreſs.

Mr. *Loveden* entered into a confutation of Alderman Curtis's ſtatement, and agreed perfectly with that of Mr. Pulteney; he ſuppoſed, when the Hon. Alderman ſtated the oil at 50l. per ton, he meant ſpermaceti oil, which would bring that ſum, or more, perhaps; but he certainly would not ſay that all the oil was ſpermaceti oil, and to be equally valued; he could not ſee, on the face of the Convention, any thing that correſponded with the principles held out in the King's Meſſage of laſt ſeſſion.

Mr. Ald. *Curtis*, in explanation, ſaid, that he did mean ſpermaceti oil when he rated it at 50l. per ton; and that the

catching

catching of the whales which produced that oil was the principal object of ſending ſhips to thoſe ſeas; they were only to be found in very deep water; he was aware that the black oil was comparatively of little value.

Sir *W. Young* applauded the Convention, which was a full acknowledgement on the part of Spain of every thing demanded by the Meſſage. He remarked upon the gentlemen of the other ſide of the Houſe ſhifting their ground from the laſt ſeſſion; for then he remembered a Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Fox) to have aſſerted, that Nootka Sound was not to be the object, but an annihilation of all grounds for future diſpute; upon that ground he had expected they would have taken their ſtand upon the preſent occaſion; but they would not, and choſe rather to be contending upon trivial points, the price of oil, &c. without ſpeaking to the main objects.

Mr. *Grey* objected to any vote of approbation, becauſe the principle avowed in his Majeſty's Speech had been departed from. There was nothing in the Convention to be underſtood of what we had gained, though we knew too well what we had loſt: reſtrictions might be found certain and plain; but our right to ſettle was guardedly uncertain. Admitting that places were named and known where we might form a ſettlement, what men would be mad enough to do ſo, when, by the Convention, the Spaniards had a right to an intercourſe, by which they might reap the advantage of the labours and diſcoveries of the ſettler?

Mr. *Dundas* called the attention of gentlemen back to the origin of this diſpute in May laſt, and begged their particular recollection of the Meſſage to Parliament then, and the language univerſally, and, he might ſay, unanimouſly, held by Parliament, when they re-echoed back to the throne their voluntary and decided opinion in the form of an addreſs, ſignifying their juſt and high regard for the honour of the nation, and their indignation for the violence and inſult offered to its dignity, as well as ſtating their entire confidence in the executive Government, which had taken every ſtep that could be productive of good to the country; and which had at length, he inſiſted, procured for the country what would be felt a permanent and ineſtimable benefit to the future ſtate of this kingdom. He ſaid, in anſwer to Mr. Grey, that, upon the demarkation, no diſpute would enſue about a few miles; but there was now no doubt where we might ſettle, for Nootka was decidedly one place, of courſe that muſt be a point North of the Northernmoſt ſettlement of the Spaniards. We had gained in this negotiation, what for ages paſt had been denied us, a right of navigation in thoſe ſeas, and of ſettlements in all parts not in abſolute occupancy; and he would not heſitate to ſay, that what was done was done wiſely, and merited the warmeſt encomiums of the country. Gentlemen had been very fond of introducing the Falkland's Iſland buſineſs, and ſtating, that, when that was ſettled, we were in as good a ſtate as before it happened; it was to that negotiation, which laſted full as long, though the parties who ſettled it were all in London, and had coſt nearly as much as the preſent, that we owed all the differences that have unfortunately happened ſince. Mr. *Dundas* concluded an excellent ſpeech with giving his hearty and cordial approbation of the Convention, and the negotiation that accompliſhed it.

Mr. *Wyndham* ſaw nothing commendable in the Convention; to him it appeared open for endleſs diſputes.

Several obſervations were then offered for and againſt the vote of thanks for the Convention, by Col. *Phipps*, Lord *Muncaſter*, Mr. *Ryder*, Gen. *Smith*, Mr. *Rolle*, and Mr. *Smith*.

Mr. *Fox* ſaid, ſome ſpeakers who had preceded him had taken particular care to put the Houſe in mind that they were returned for places of the firſt conſequence; but he contended that all the members of the Houſe were upon an equality. He had been accuſed of having acted very differently in the year 1787, reſpecting the Dutch affair, from what he had in the preſent caſe. He ſaid, he had then, and did now, act from conviction. He approved the former, and reprobated the preſent meaſures. He then took a wide ſcope, and examined the Convention in every point of view, with great acuteneſs, penetration, and plauſibility of argument. Not one of its articles or tendencies did he fully approve. He was very ſevere on Mr. Dundas, and attempted to ridicule or refute moſt of his arguments. The only part of the Convention to which he gave a partial approbation, but which did not come up to his ideas, was the making of many and important conceſſions to Spain to ſecure other advantages, that we might enjoy them unconteſted. Much panegyrick had been beſtowed

beſtowed on the excellence of the Miniſter; and all the good fortune that had followed his meaſures was attributed to his wiſdom and foreſight. He had been called a Miniſter of œconomy, but in what did it conſiſt? was it in increaſing the eſtabliſhments in almoſt every department of Government; in keeping up a naval force of ten ſail of the line more than was uſual in the time of peace; and by expending 100,000l. a year more in the army ſervice? This precaution proved that the nation was not ſo ſecure of peace as ſome perſons pretended; and the glorious ſtate of this country, which had been trumpeted forth, was at the expence of a very large ſum. Perhaps the ſecurity of affairs was judged of from the quantity of ſwords, balls, and fire-arms, that had been lately purchaſed. That the Miniſter had been unuſually fortunate in his adminiſtration, was proved from the revolution that had taken place in Holland, which was itſelf owing to many fortuitous events, and to the diſtracted ſtate of France. Mr. Fox ſaid, he did not wiſh the Houſe to be impreſſed with ſentiments of adulation, ſuch as ſome members had expreſſed; he thought the Miniſter's conduct rather merited cenſure than approbation; and he ſhould therefore move, that the Houſe do now adjourn.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* took a very comprehenſive view of the arguments that had been uſed againſt him in that night's debate; which he confuted with peculiar ſucceſs, and a wonderful degree of ingenuity. He firſt adverted to what had fallen from the Right Hon. Gentleman who ſpoke laſt, alluding to two very reſpectable characters in the city (Aldermen Watſon and Curtis), and obſerved, that the ſentiments expreſſed by theſe Gentlemen merited a conſiderable degree of attention from the conſequence of the place for which they were elected, and where it was extremely probable they might learn the opinions of a very large and opulent body of men. It had been ſaid, that ſome preceding gentlemen, who had ſpoken in this debate, had been wonderfully laviſh in their panegyrick of him. He was much obliged to them for their flattering opinion, which would certainly have been more worthily beſtowed on other gentlemen in Adminiſtration. He had done what he conſidered as his duty, and what was moſt likely to ſerve the intereſt of the country. It had been obſerved, that the nation had incurred a very conſiderable and unneceſſary expence by continuing its armaments after the firſt explanation and conceſſion made by Spain. The fact was directly the contrary; and ſubſequent events had proved, that, had we diſarmed in that ſtate of the negotiation, we ſhould never have obtained the favourable terms we had done; they had been obtained in as ſhort a time as could have been expected, conſidering the diſtant intercourſe, and the nature of the Government we had to treat with. It had been aſſerted, that the terms of the late Convention were far leſs complete than thoſe gained at the concluſion of the negotiation reſpecting the Falkland Iſlands. This was not the fact; for the negotiation was then left open to future contention; whereas, by the one now under conſideration, we had a full acknowledgement of our right to the Southern whale fiſhery; which he conſidered as a matter of no very inferior moment, as the merchants would certainly receive very conſiderable inducements to trade to that part of the world, when our rights were ſo diſtinctly ſecured. He then concluded his ſpeech, by confeſſing that many fortunate circumſtances had occurred, during his adminiſtration, to promote his wiſhes and plans of operation; but he nevertheleſs thought that, after emerging from the moſt fatal war this country ever knew, and which had only been concluded ſeven years, the nation could not have become in ſo flouriſhing a ſituation, if all the blunders and faults which had been attributed to his meaſures had really taken place.

The Houſe then divided on Mr. Fox's motion of adjournment, when the numbers were, For adjourning 123. Againſt it 247. Majority 124.

The Houſe then being reſumed, the motion was made for the previous Addreſs to his Majeſty on the Convention; when

Mr. *Fox* roſe, and in a few words ſtated, that he would venture to riſque all the credit he held as a politician, if the publick did not, in a ſhort time, condemn the terms of the Convention, when it became better known, and the fruits of it were tried.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* replied in a few words; and at two o'clock the Houſe adjourned, the Addreſs having been carried without a diviſion.

(To be continued.)

1. *A Tour in the Iſle of* Wight. *The Drawings taken, and engraved in* Aqua Tinta, *by* J. Haſſell. 2 *Vols.* 8*vo.*

MR. Gilpin's ſucceſs in his excurſions has ſuggeſted the idea to other *touriſts*. It is eaſy to ſee that the preſent tour, one-fourth of which is in Hampſhire, was undertaken for the drawings; and the ſame, perhaps, may be ſaid of Mr. Ireland's *Picturesque Tour*, reviewed in vol. LX. p. 830. Mr. H's affected *ſentimental* ſtyle of writing differs from that of both theſe gentlemen. Mr. G. is independent in his praiſe or blame. If Mr. I. is enraptured with the works of Rubens, or any other departed artiſt, he does not exceed the bounds of moderation in his encomiums. Mr. H, himſelf an artiſt, is outrageous in his flattery to living artiſts.

"From the rapturous exclamations "of M. La Porte, when on the ſpot in "the Iſle of Wight, we are not without "hopes that the next exhibition of the "Royal Academy will be graced with "his drawings there." p. 158.

Mr. Tollemache's copies of Gainſborough are miſtaken for the original (p. 214); and Mr. Morland's pencil would have given, if poſſible, a higher finiſh than Nature herſelf had done (II. 63). He is accounted as correct an Engliſh copier of Nature as any ſince Gainſborough (212).

The miniature painter of Mrs. Barrington of Wippingham "has been pe-"culiarly happy in a likeneſs, and has "almoſt done juſtice to the original" (II. 112).

"Mr. Elmer is *neglected*, and has a "*chef d'œuvre* of Pouſſin, for a picture "by whom 700 guineas was aſked in "Pall Mall" (II. 244).

Of Mr. H's ſtyle take two ſhort ſpecimens, from vol. I.

P. 29. "A pleaſure, known only to the contemplative mind, imperceptibly ſteals into the breaſt on taking a view of ſo romantic and retired a place as Netley Abbey. To a heart not inſenſible to the calm enjoyments of ſuch a retreat, the awfulneſs of the venerable pile, down whoſe ſide the *lurking* ivy ſportively *plays*, together with the grandeur of the architecture, afford a ſatisfaction that the moſt *pleaſurable ſcenes of the gay circle cannot excite. A thouſand agreeable ideas ruſh into the mind, and we are loſt in wonder and contemplation.. By* ſuch a ſcene as this, the *youthful imagination is expanded, and the genius is directed to ſome uſeful purſuit. It ſometimes leads to the ſtudy of hiſtory, ſometimes its ſoftneſs and harmony aid the powers of muſick; and it needs not be added, that it furniſhes the artiſt with a delightful ſubject for his pencil.* Time has juſt brought this venerable pile, as a piece of ruins, to its higheſt perfection. A ſmall but pleaſing groupe of trees encircle it, while *a bed of overgrown nettles*, riſing *ſtately* at every avenue, form an agreeable relief to its mouldering ſide."

We would not adviſe Mr. Chriſtie to inſert this laſt paragraph in a future particular. In p. 34 we learn what a nuiſance theſe nettles are in the chapel. "Frequent *aquatic* excurſions are made "from Hampton to drink tea in the "abbey;" where Mr. Dance the proprietor has ſettled two of his ſervants to preſerve the ruins. The abbey was founded by Henry III. not II.

P. 29. "We ſcarcely ever remember to have ſeen ſo well *choſen* a ſpot from the *choice* of any gentleman as this of Mr. Fleming's *ſummer-houſe*. We ſometimes obſerve that perſons of fortune, in chuſing a ſpot for erecting a *ſeat*, fix on ſome obſcure place, where *toilſome labour endeavours*, but in vain, to rival the *vivid blooms* that *fair impatient* Nature *rears*. A recluſe *ſeat* appears *ſans* beauty that the *riſing hill demands*, and at beſt never diſplays more than *groveling* huſbandry. How ſuperior ſuch *commanding* proſpects to that under conſideration! and how mean and contemptible, when compared with it, are the nicely-turned yews that adorn the *ſeat* of the citizen!"

P. 103. "A range of woods, declining from the ſight, *ruſhed* down the mountain's ſide, to *taſte* the river's flow, and join the bending poplar's *nod*, that overhung the beachy cliff, and, *unconſcious of their charms, in ſweet confuſion* ſpread along the baſis of the mountains, *to eaſe the line* of many a rugged ſtep. Such ſcenes frequently encounter the eye near Botley, and afford inconceivable pleaſure to the enraptured mind!"

Gentle reader! doſt thou really underſtand all this? It were pity to mock thee. If thou doſt, thou wilt find ſtores of ſuch flimſy ſublime in pp. 41, 42, 43, 47, 49. 50. "The mouldering ſpire of "Brokenhurſt *clinging to the elm and* "*yew*." Riding away from heavy ſhowers almoſt into turf-bogs, by *the deceptious tracks of a horſe's foot* (p. 61), and for eſcapes from them returning thanks to kindly-attentive peaſants and hoſpitable farmers, fill up the intervals of picturesque ſcenery, whether formed by an abbey turned into a pig-ſty, or "a *nurſery* for bees" (p. 60), or "*wither'd* fern *courting* the gravelly "beach" (p. 59).

Vol. I. p. 5, l. 3, r. *Ventæ Belgarum.*

P. 6, l. 12, r. Athel*ſtan*. We doubt if any city, much leſs Wincheſter, had *ſix* mints for the coinage of money.—P. 34, l. laſt, r. d*i*lapidated.

P. 7. "The Empreſs Maud having "gained a victory, &c. *ſhe* fixed — the "inhabitants not being well affected to "her, *they* betrayed."

P. 8. "If the people of Wincheſter "can *trace* the antiquity of Arthur's "round table." One would ſuppoſe it was eſtabliſhed.

P. 11. "Wincheſter cathedral is of "Gothic architecture, *truly ſublime* in "its appearance, and generally allowed "to be *nearly equal to that of the abbey-*"*church at St. Alban's.*—The copper "ſtatues of James and Charles I. on "the ſkreen, were *horridly* defaced dur-"ing the civil wars." Is this laſt true?

P. 13. We know no biſhop of Wincheſter of the name of *Harris*; nor can we underſtand what is meant by *the mutilated effigy of St. Swithin* attending the *emblematical* figure of Cardinal Beaufort, and *partly* of braſs, till defaced by Cromwell's ſoldiery (p. 16). Mr. H. takes no notice of Biſhop Wainflete's tomb, but ſeems attracted by the whimſical *emblematical* figure painted in the college; and obſerves, that the croſs remains a *perfect mark* of the ſuperſtition of the times;—a moſt elegant pile of Gothic building, with the figure of *St. John in the act of preaching*, in one of the niches, unfortunately a miſtake for a female Saint holding a palm-branch. All the *inſcriptions*, Mr. H. ſays, are *obliterated.*

P. 15. A ſkeleton is not the only *emblem* affixed to Biſhop Fox's monument, for there are a great many more.

P. 24. *Cambridge*, *Scroop*, and *Grey*, are laconically put for the Earl, Baron, and Knight of thoſe titles.

P. 27. Mr. H. ſays, not a veſtige remains of the Eaſt gate of Southampton; yet it was drawn and engraved by Mr. Groſe, in 1772.

P. 48. "*Combuſtion* of the elements," for a ſtorm.

Can any thing in nature exceed the *picturesqueneſs* of "a gentle declivity of "a hill ſweeping round a few ſhrubs "that gradually *declined* the ſteep, a "*newly-mown-down* field, with the "ſun catching full on it, and on it "alone, bounded the fore-ground, "while the river, variegating its ſhades, "terminated with Hampton and its diſ-"tance in an entire ſhadow?" (p. 69). Is not this a burleſque on the picturesque? It is enough to ſurfeit the "picturesque obſerver" of "picturesque "ſcenes" (p. 72), inſtead of "firing "him with a combination of pleaſing "objects" (p. 73). *Picturesque* ſcenes and *picturesque* beauty are perpetually ſounding in our ears.

The account of Lord Palmerſton's ſeat at Broadlands cloſes with the conveniency and neatneſs, *in the extreme*, of the bed-chambers, "particularly of "one in which we were informed *Lady* "*Palmerſton's ſiſter ſlept*" (p. 82). Bed-chambers particularly attract our *touriſt*. He was not admitted into thoſe at Appuldurcombe; Sir W. Barrington's were elegant, but without the leaſt appearance of *tawdryneſs*, and *each had a dreſſing-room annexed to it* (II. 112).

The Engliſh lexicographer will never want new words, or new ſenſes of words, while picturesque travellers write. *Declining* (I. 96, and II. 213) means going down, and, p. 69, growing on, the ſide of an hill. *Aquatic* excurſion (I. p. 70), an excurſion by water. *Statues*, in Rumſey church, mean monumental figures (p. 97). "Near the "large window in the South *croſs tran-*"*ſept* [*croſs* and *tranſept*, Mr. H, are "ſynonymous] is a figure of *conſidera-*"*ble ſize*, in baſſo relievo, repreſenting "our Saviour" (p. 97). This is the crucifix in the outer wall, engraved in Mr. Carter's 2d Number. No *ſpire* appears in Buck's view of Rumſey church, or that in the *Antiquarian Repertory*, II. 161. Something indeed riſes above the embattled tower, but to no great height.

P. 102. *Oak-bound* ſtrand, *i. e.* ſtrand bounded by oak-trees, not wharfed-up with oak-timber. So rocks *bind*. In many inſtances Mr. H. miſtakes it for *bounds*—as applied to the ſhore (p. 103).—A range of hills *binds* the diſtance.

P. 105. "We made for Biſhops Wal-"tham, or, as it is termed by the coun-"try people, *The Biſhop's Abbey*;" *i. e.* the ruins of the Biſhop's *palace* there, which Mr. H. afterwards calls *The Priory*, though he ſays it was formerly a *palace* of the Biſhop of Wincheſter.

P. 129. A hedge*d* row, for hedge-row.

P. 139. Beautifi*cation.*

P. 142. "Every hill *brought its foot* "*to* the dale."

P. 150. Furzy *ſcrub.*

P. 159. *Tufts* of earth.

P. 167—169, Puffing, for puffin.

P. 173,

P. 173, 178. *E*ruption, for *i*rruption. II. p. 143, well-ver*d*dured. P. 144, d*i*ed for d*y*ed. A *twining* [qu. winding?] dell (p. 167).—Tranſcient for timid.—"We intended taking Ring-"wood when *tracking* the Avon" (p. 170). For R. Lambard, p. 184, r. R. Flambard.

A ſmall church, a contented farmer, a cock with a ſtick tied before his breaſt, and a hen with a clog round her leg, to keep them out of the corn-fields, are novelties to our traveller (pp. 196, 200, 205).

VOL. II.

P. 21. "Leaving Shanklin, we paſſed "the village of Lake, and made for the "ſeat of John Wilkes, Eſq. This "villa, though not large, has every re-"quiſite to make it a deſirable abode. "The houſe is rather low. It is, how-"ever, extenſive, having had many im-"provements made to it by its preſent "poſſeſſor, whoſe judgement and taſte "in all the elegances of life are well "known. It ſtands on an eminence, "and commands the whole proſpect of "Sandown Bay. The greateſt defici-"ency obſervable here is the want of "wood; that would give it a preference "to moſt other parts of the iſland; but "the trees around Mr. W's manſion do "not thrive to his wiſhes. The inſide "of the houſe is plain, but elegantly "fitted up, and abounding with every "convenience that can tend to the ac-"commodation of a family. On the "right ſide of it a marquée is erected, "which ſerves for a ſummer-houſe, "and for taſte is equal to any thing of "the kind we had ever ſeen. Seve-"ral curious engravings from the an-"tique grace its ſides; and we ſaw ſe-"veral others lying on the tables, but "the latter were not ſo well executed "as thoſe hung up. At the farther end "of the marquée, over a *ſpecimen* of "*conjugal* felicity, in baſſo relievo, is "the following inſcription, engraved on "a marble tablet:

"To *filial* piety
"and
"MARY WILKES,
"erected by
"JOHN WILKES.
"1789."

"The gardens are well laid out, and "compenſate, in a great meaſure, for "want of wood; and the young ſhrub-"beries now around it bid fair to ſupply "that loſs, and to complete the beauty "of this deſirable ſpot" (pp. 21, 22).—As Mr. H. does not ſeem to know the difference between *conjugal* and *filial* piety, we the leſs wonder that he ſays, in one page, wood *will not* grow here, and in the next poſitively ſays it *will* grow. Mr. Wilkes can owe no thanks to ſuch a miſerable deſcriber of his elegant retirement.

For *conjugal fidelity*, we believe, the worthy Chamberlain was never particularly famed. *Filial piety* is ſurely more applicable; it being well known that of his accompliſhed daughter Mr. W. is truly and with juſtice fond.

An act of parliament makes it puniſhable with tranſportation to bring a fox into the iſland. One that broke his chain and hid himſelf in the cliffs was at laſt ſhot (pp. 31, 32).

"Oſborne, the ſeat of R. P. Blach-"ford, Eſq." [whoſe death we recorded in our Obituary, vol. LX. p. 859], "may be ranked as one of the beſt-"choſen reſidences in the iſland. On a "fine ſpacious lawn, that leads to the "ſea, ſtands the pleaſantly-ſituated "manſion. The views from it are as "extenſive as they can be on the North-"ern ſide. Spithead has a fine appear-"ance from it; ſo has Hampton river. "The building is very large, and has "all its offices behind it. The inſide "is equally convenient and roomy; "and is now receiving conſiderable "improvements" (p. 52).

"The tower of Whippingham "church, inſtead of having battlements "or a turret, has two gable-ends, and "reminded us rather of a houſe than a "church" (p. 53).

P. 27. "Brading church is *obliterated* "by the ill-judged carefulneſs of the "worthy overſeers;" and ſo will ſoon be two pictures of Berghem, at Appuldurcomb, by too high varniſhing (p. 77). The collection there is pronounced to be that of a *perfect connoiſſeur*, and choſen with great prejudice in favour of *obſcured antiquity*, "as if merit con-"ſiſted in obſcurity" (p. 83). Mr. H. is too apt to transfer merit from antient to modern and contemporary maſters.

Upon what poſſible ground can Mr. H. ſurmiſe (p. 96) that the Saracens and Normans were leſs careful about procuring water in their fortreſſes?

We muſt treat our readers with a ſublime deſcription from this volume, p. 109. "With regret we left thoſe "lovely ſcenes [at Alvington], to de-"ſcend to views which will not bear a "compariſon with the foregoing. The

"ills

" hills to our left *hung ſlothfully* over " us, *as if indifferent whether or not* " *they appeared agreeable in our eyes.* A " diſtorted elm, in a falling poſition, " bent its branches to the ground, and " ſeemed *conſcious of a miſerable exiſt-* " *ence; while the* VERY FLINTS AND " CHALKS, *that compoſed the ſubſtance of* " *the ground, greatly added to the ine-* " *quality that was ſo viſible between* " *them and the valley over which they* " NODDED."

Painters are taught a new and important truth (p. 121), that " many " are the tranſits of light, and greatly " different are the effects of the morn- " ing and evening." This is a general obſervation; but our touriſt condeſcends to a particular one, and notices " two or three *ſlaved boats*" (p. 133). The caſcade which " a gentleman who " wrote a tour round the iſland had " magnified into a cataract" is lowered down to its true ſtandard (p. 140). In ſhort, not a ſingle circumſtance on the iſland has eſcaped Mr. H's notice in riding over it and ſailing round it. " Rocks, though not *picturesque* them- " ſelves, have great charms when *im-* " *printed on the ſubjacent mirror*; their " tints are then finely harmonized, and " give noble broad effects of ſhadow. " They are compoſed, in a great mea- " ſure, of grey flint, which, when " blended with the ſhrubs, is rather " pleaſing than picturesque. Several " ſprings, that flow from the ſides of " the mountain, precipitate themſelves " into the ſea; but they all appear too " contemptible for the pencil" (p. 146). " Spots of *immured grandeur* give con- " ſtant proofs of their utility in point of " fore-grounds. At every turn a bold " woody promontory aſſiſted as a ſide- " ſkreen, and fell-in with thoſe gradual " unperceived ſoftneſſes of eaſy ſloping " lines, which heightened in ſome " degree the view" (p. 163).

P. 158 of this volume finiſhes " the " account of this pleaſant, fertile, and " happy ſpot," and conducts us again into Hampſhire.

P. 167. Mr. H. " expected to have " found a more *elegant* memorial of the " death of Rufus than a ſtone ſix feet " high, with four inſcriptions, without " any avenue leading to it, and placed " in the middle of a ſwampy piece of " ground." He forgets that it occupies the ſite of the original oak againſt which the arrow glanced.

If " thoſe in whoſe department it " lies" want information touching the depredations in the King's foreſts, we refer them to pp. 173, 174; and thoſe who prefer Gothic to modern architecture, for the dilapidation committed in church at Chriſtchurch, to pp. 185, 186. The monument erected at the back of the altar to *Charles* Brander, Eſq. we incline to think is for *Guſtavus* B. Eſq. The figures which the town's-people aſcribe to *Cerdic*, king of the Weſt Saxons, and his queen (p. 188), repreſent one of the family of *Chidioc* and his lady, of Chidioc caſtle, in Dorſetſhire (Hutchins, I. 325). This is a pardonable miſnomer. Mr. H. totally miſtakes " the ludicrous diſplay of charac- " ters ill-adapted to the ſacred ſpot " over the communion-table. Among " them a groupe, I ſuppoſe, intended to " repreſent the Trinity, excited our ri- " ſible faculties. There were likewiſe " ſome other characters equally ridicu- " lous, formed after the conception of " thoſe times, when the bigoted ideas " of the monk directed the deſigns of " the artiſt" (p. 191). This altar-piece, curiouſly carved in wood, and painted, repreſents the genealogy of Chriſt, by a tree, at the root of which lies Jeſſe, and on each ſide David and Solomon, and above is a relief of the Nativity (Camden's *Britannia*, vol. I. p. 126).

P. 193. " At this criſis, when the " beams of the great luminary, riſing " from his watery couch, threw over " the *fractured* mountain's brow a va- " riety of tints, &c. we were preſented " with all thoſe ſcenes which a ſudden " view of nearly *bereaves us, for the* " *inſtant, of every other faculty*,—a ſcene " that, while we pauſe upon it, enlivens " every idea, and vibrates through the " whole frame. 'In *wilder'd* rapture " loſt, and roving thought.' Of ſuch a " nature were my feelings on beholding " the variegated beauties of the vale of " Avon; to give a deſcription of them " adequate to thoſe ſenſations is not in " the power of my pen."

Of Saliſbury cathedral Mr. H. obſerves, "Its external appearance, in " general, is *gay*, light, and airy; the " deſign delicate, and finely touched; " neatneſs the prevailing idea, and a " THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF TRUE " TASTE CONSPICUOUS IN EVERY " PART" (p. 216). The cloſe is ſaid " to reſemble, in *quietneſs* and *genility*, " the parts leading out of Portman- " ſquare, and ſome others at the Weſt

" end

"end of London." It is certainly *very likely* that "that celebrated demirep, "Nell Gwyn," ſhould ſtill keep up the price of ſciſſars at Saliſbury, for having once given an exorbitant price for a pair (p. 218). Mr. H. never aſked the price of ſciſſars in London when he thought the Saliſbury ones dear, or that "the exhibition of wares there exceeds "almoſt any thing we ſee in London, "and taſte without tawdryneſs is diſ-"played by the generality of the ſhop-"keepers" (p. 219).

When Mr. H. abuſes Saliſbury downs (p. 228), he forgets how he admired thoſe of Dorſet; and ſurely the corn produced on the former may make amends for the want of trees better than in the Highlands. Can any perſon, who has ſeen and examined Stonehenge, any longer entertain a doubt of the ſtones being natural and not fictitious? and yet we are told (p. 233) *if they are not compoſition*, they came from ſome ſpot not far diſtant. The adventure of the ſhepherd, and the compariſon of a man 75 years old and one 1700, ſerve to embelliſh the picture.

The plates are too black, and by no means good imitations of Mr. Gilpin's manner.

2. *The Hiſtory and Antiquities of* Tewkeſbury, *from the earlieſt Periods to the preſent Time; collected from antient Records and other Materials. ſm. 8vo.*

THIS little volume is embelliſhed with three neat engravings: a North-weſt View of the Church, the Town-hall, and the Market-houſe; likewiſe the Arms of the Borough, at the head of Mr. Dyde's Dedication to the Bailiffs and principal Burgeſſes.

The editor appears to have uſed a conſiderable ſhare of judgement in this compilation. The account of the memorable battle in 1471 (which ſecured the crown to Edward IV.) is given in the words of Holinſhed. The poſſeſſors of the manor are brought down from the Conqueſt; and a very full hiſtory of the abbey, or church, and its venerable contents, deſervedly occupy a conſiderable portion of the work. The royal viſit, in 1788, is particularly deſcribed; and the whole (concluding with Dr. Johnſtone's account of the Walton waters near this place) forms a ſatisfactory detail of an intereſting town, of which the publick had heretofore only a meagre church guide, not noticed in the *Britiſh Topography*.

3. *An Addreſs to the Publick from the Philanthropic Society, inſtituted in* 1788, *for the Prevention of Crimes, and the Reform of the Criminal Poor. To which are annexed, the Laws and Regulations of the Society.*

"THE great object of this ſociety is, "to unite the purpoſes of charity with "thoſe of police; and, while it affords "relief to a deſcription of perſons the "moſt to be pitied, to make it the in-"tereſt of every individual to contri-"bute to this relief."

"It is with the greateſt ſatisfaction "that the officers and committee aſſure "the publick, that their hopes have hi-"therto been completely anſwered."—Sixty-eight children, of both ſexes, have been taken under the care of the ſociety; youths old in tranſgreſſion, houſe-breakers, and highway-robbers, rejoice in an aſylum where they can eat without being compelled to ſteal, and have a proſpect ſoon to ſubſiſt on the honeſt gleanings of their own induſtry. Of theſe 68, 39 have been recommended by the Rev. Mr. Southgate, curate of St. Giles's.—The following is a general ſtatement of the trades eſtabliſhed by this ſociety, July 31, 1790:

	£.	s.	d.
Materials for carpenters' work	230	17	4
bricklayers'	114	16	9
ſhoemakers'	79	17	9
taylors'	74	2	3½
Total coſt of materials	499	14	1½
Balance ſaved, including profit on goods	288	19	0½
Total	788	13	2

Value of goods ſold or uſed, and ſtock in hand:

Carpenters	340	13	5
Bricklayers	188	19	5
Shoemakers	154	6	6
Taylors	104	13	10
Total produce and ſtock in hand	788	13	2

4. *Report of the Committee of the Highland Society of* Shetland, *to whom the Subject of* Shetland *Wool was referred. With an Appendix, containing ſome Papers drawn up by Sir* John Sinclair *and Dr.* Anderſon, *in reference to the ſaid Report.*

IT appears, by this report, that there are in Shetland at leaſt 100,000 ſheep, whoſe fleeces do not produce above 1lb. and an half of wool each, not worth at preſent above 6d. a lb.; whereas the fineſt wool might fetch 5s.

"The c

"There are two kinds of ſheep producing fine wool to be found in theſe iſlands: one, known by the name of the *kindly ſheep*, whoſe whole body almoſt is covered with it; another, whoſe wool is fine about the neck only, and other particular parts of the body. The colour of the fine wool alſo varies, ſometimes being of a pure white, which is ſuppoſed to be the ſofteſt and moſt ſilky; at other times of a light grey, ſometimes of a black, and ſometimes of a ruſſet colour.

"The ſheep producing this wool are of a breed which, for the ſake of diſtinction, might be called the *beaver ſheep*; for, like that animal, many of them have long hairs growing amongſt the wool, which cover and ſhelter it; and the wool is a ſpecies of fine fur, reſembling down, which grows, in ſome meaſure, under the protection of the hair with which the animal is covered.

"Your committee underſtand that the ſheep producing this fine wool are of the hardieſt nature; are never houſed nor kept in any particular paſture; and that in the winter ſeaſon they are often ſo pinched for food, that many of them are obliged to feed upon the ſea-ware driven upon the ſhore. It is obſerved, however, that the healthieſt ſheep are thoſe which live conſtantly upon the hills, and never touch the ſea-ware.

"Laſtly, it appears that the Shetland ſheep are never clipt or ſhorn, but that, about the beginning of June, the wool is pulled off (which is done without the ſmalleſt pain or injury to the animal), leaving the long hairs already mentioned, which ſhelter the young wool, and contribute to keep the animal warm and comfortable, at a ſeaſon of the year when cold and piercing winds may occaſionally be expected in ſo Northern a latitude."

It is propoſed to keep the breed of fine-wooled diſtinct from the coarſer. Dr. Anderſon, in a memorial ſubjoined to this report, declares his opinion, that the prohibition of the exportation of wool, from the reign of Charles II. has diſcouraged the due attention to its cultivation.

5. *Introduction to the Knowledge of* Germany.

THIS work, as ſtated in the title-page, contains inquiries into the diſpotion and manners, peculiar habits and cuſtoms, of the Germans, a view of their religion, literature, and governments, with anecdotes of their ſeveral courts, and a variety of other reſearches, tending to afford a complete idea of that country; but is, and can be, little more than a ſelection from the lateſt modern travellers.

6. *A Statiſtical View of* Germany, *in reſpect to the Imperial and Territorial Conſtitutions, Forms of Government, Legiſlation, Adminiſtration of Juſtice, and Eccleſiaſtical State: with a Sketch of the Character and Genius of the* Germans, *and a ſhort Inquiry into the State of their Trade and Commerce, and alſo a diſtinct View of the Dominions, Extent, Number of Inhabitants to a Square Mile, chief Towns, with their Size and Population, Revenues, Expences, Debts, and Military Strength of each State. By* Tho. B. Clarke.

THE inveſtigation of hiſtory by queries, which began among ourſelves for particular counties, it is now the faſhion to apply more univerſally on the Continent, under the new-fangled name of *ſtatiſtical* queries. Our neighbours on the other ſide of the Tweed have, it ſeems, caught the faſhion; and the benevolent Sir John Sinclair has circulated his for Scotland at large.

The preſent view of Germany is dedicated to Prince Charles, Duke of Mecklenburg. "The hiſtorical branch "of the work contains only ſuch a chain "of facts as is ſufficient to conduct the "reader to the chief end propoſed, "which is, the unfolding of the Impe-"rial conſtitution of Germany, and giv-"ing a brief but clear illuſtration of its "territorial importance and govern-"ment." Mr. C. was not acquainted with Mr. Zimmerman's *Political Survey* when he put his work to preſs. "Should "it meet with a favourable reception "from his countrymen," he will be encouraged "to preſent to the public view "a general ſurvey of the different forms "of government in the world, with a "particular view of all the European "ſtates."

His plan may beſt be learned from his Contents:

"View of the antient Outlines of the German Empire—Origin of the Electoral Dignity—Election of Emperor and King of the Romans—Relation between the Emperor and the States of the Empire—Rights of the Emperor—The Diet—Imperial Chamber—Aulic Council—Origin of the Circles—Territorial Government—Origin of Free Towns—Eccleſiaſtical State of the Empire—Particular Adminiſtration in Hanover—Character and Genius of the Germans—Reſources in Trade, &c.—General View of the preſent State of the Empire, as to Extent and Population—Auſtrian State, with its Poſſeſſions—Pruſſian ditto—Palatinate Bavaria—Electorates of Saxony, Brunſwick, Mentz, Friers, Cologne—Duchies of Saxe Weimar, Gotha, Cobourg, Hildburghauſen, Meuningen—Margravate of Bayreuth and Anſpach—Duchy of Mecklenburg, Wirtemberg, Deuxponts—Landgraves of Heſſe Caſſel and Darmſtadt—Marg'ave of Baden—Duchy of Oldenburg—Principalities

Principalities of Anhalt, Naſſau, Swartſberg, Waldeck—County of Lippe—Principality of Reuſs—County of Weringerode—Archbiſhoprick of Saltzburg—Biſhopricks of Paſſau, Bamberg, Wurtzberg, Spires, Hildeſheim, Paderborn, Oſnaberg, Liege, Fulda—Free Imperial Towns—Comparative View of the German States, in reſpect to Superficies, with the Population—Obſervations on the Government, Polity, Religion, Manners, Agriculture, Productions, and Commerce of the Electoral States—Auſtria and Bohemia—Pruſſia and Brandenburgh—Palatine Bavaria Saxony—Hanover—Mentz—Friers—Cologne."

7. *Memoirs of the Life and gallant Exploits of the old Highlander, Serjeant* Donald Macleod, *who, having returned, wounded, with the Corpſe of General* Wolfe, *from* Quebec, *was admitted an Out-penſioner of* Cheſea Hoſpital *in* 1759; *and is now in the* 103*d Year of his Age.*

SEVERAL anecdotes of this intereſting character have appeared in the public papers; and a very general curioſity has been excited to enquire farther into the life, fortune, and character of a man who has ſurvived ſo many hardſhips and wounds, and ſtill, in the 103d year of his age, enjoys the *viridis ſenectus* in an uncommon and an aſtoniſhing degree. This curioſity the Memoirs now preſented to the publick are calculated fully to gratify; while they ſerve, at the ſame time, to paint, in ſome degree, the different ſtages and ſcenes of that long period and buſy drama in which the gallant ſerjeant acted a diſtinguiſhed part. They are drawn-up by a perſon who poſſeſſes an eaſy ſtyle and humour, and is converſant in Britiſh hiſtory and general knowledge.

"Donald Macleod," we are informed by his biographer, in the outſet, "a cadet of the family of Uliniſh, in the Iſle of Skye, from the time of his enliſting in the Scotiſh army, in the reign of King William, to his laſt campaign with Sir Henry Clinton in America, ſent hundreds of heroes to their long homes: but, in return, he raiſed up, from his own loins, a numerous race of brave warriors, the eldeſt of whom is now eighty-three years old, and the youngeſt only nine. Nor, in all probability, would this lad cloſe the rear of his immediate progeny, if his preſent wife, the boy's mother, had not now attained to the forty-ninth year of her age."

Our biographer, after this exordium, makes ſome obſervations on feudal cuſtoms and manners, tending to ſhew how ſoon the deſcendants of lairds, or men of landed property, very often were mingled with the common people; when eſtates were parceled out among a number of children, or let in different lots, to younger brothers, at eaſy rents, under the name of tackſmen; and theſe, again, ſub-let, in ſmaller diviſions, to their offspring; when men of family had not the ſame reſources in manufactures and trade that they have now, and which, if they had enjoyed, they would have deſpiſed:—it ought not, therefore, to ſeem any ways incredible, that Serjeant Donald Macleod is, by his mother, a grandſon of Sir Roderick Macdonald, of Slate, and, by his father, a grandſon of Macleod of Uliniſh; the repreſentative of which family, we are informed, is at preſent ſheriff of a diſtrict of Inverneſsſhire, and turned of 100 years. Donald Macleod was brought-up in a manner ſo hardy as ſcarcely to appear credible, and, after learning to read and write, was bound apprentice to a ſtone-cutter in Inverneſs; from whom he made his eſcape, and enliſted, not yet 13 years of age, in the Scots Royals, commanded by the Earl of Orkney, at Perth, in 1703. He went abroad the ſame year, and ſerved in Germany and Flanders, under the Duke of Marlborough. Returning home, he was ſeverely wounded at the battle of the Sheriff-muir, in 1715. He left the Scots Royals by permiſſion, and entered into the independent companies of the Highland Watch, raiſed for keeping the peace in the Highlands, and enforcing the laws among a rude and untractable people.

Here we ſhall give an extract that may ſerve as a ſpecimen of the entertaining performance before us.

"Our late Serjeant in Captain Macdonald's company, in the Scots Royals, was now all impatience to reviſit the environs of Inverneſs, from which, about twelve years ago, he had fled, and to offer his ſervices to Lord Lovat, who had married a daughter of Macleod of Dunvegan, the chief of his clan. At three o'clock, on a ſummer's morning, he ſet out, on foot, from Edinburgh, and, about the ſame hour, on the ſecond day thereafter, he ſtood on the green of Caſtle Downie, Lord Lovat's reſidence, about five or ſix miles beyond Inverneſs; having performed, in 48 hours, a journey of an hundred miles and upwards, and the greater part of it through a mountainous country. His ſuſtenance on this march was bread and cheeſe, with an onion, all which he carried in his pocket, and a dram of whiſkey at each of the great ſtages on the road, as Falkland, the half-way-houſe between Edinburgh, by the way of Kinghorn and Perth; the town

of

of Perth (where he did not fail to call on Mary Forbes, to whom he made a preſent, and his former maſter, James Macdonald); Dunkeld, Blair, Dalwhinnie, Ruthven of Badenoch, Avemore in Strathſpey, and, perhaps, one or two other places. It is to be underſtood, that what is here called a dram of whiſkey was juſt half a pint; which, it may be farther mentioned, he took pure and unmixed. He never went to bed during the whole of this journey; though he ſlept, once or twice, for an hour or two together, in the open air, on the road-ſide.

"By the time he arrived at Lord Lovat's park, the ſun had riſen upwards of an hour, and ſhone pleaſantly, according to the remark of our hero, well pleaſed to find himſelf in this ſpot, on the walls of Caſtle Downie, and thoſe of the antient abbey of Beaulieu in the near neighbourhood. Between the hours of five and ſix, Lord Lovat appeared, walking about in his hall, in a morning-dreſs; and at the ſame time a ſervant flung open the great folding-doors, and all the outer doors and windows of the houſe. It is about this time that many of the great families in London, of the preſent day, go to bed.

"As Macleod walked up and down on the lawn before the houſe, he was ſoon obſerved by Lord Lovat, who immediately went out, and, bowing to the Serjeant with great courteſy, invited him to come in. Lovat was a fine-looking, tall man, and had ſomething very inſinuating in his manners and addreſs. He lived in all the fulneſs and dignity of the antient hoſpitality, being more ſolicitous, according to the genius of feudal times, to retain and multiply adherents than to accumulate wealth by the improvement of his eſtate. As ſcarcely any fortune, and certainly not his fortune, was adequate to the extent of his views, he was obliged to regulate his unbounded hoſpitality by rules of prudent œconomy. As his ſpacious hall was crowded by kindred viſitors, neighbours, vaſſals, and tenants of all ranks, the table, that extended from one end of it nearly to the other, was covered, at different places, with different kinds of meat and drink; though of each kind there was always great abundance. At the head of the table, the lords and lairds pledged his lordſhip in claret, and ſometimes in champagne; the tackſmen, or duniwaſſals, drank port, or whiſkey punch; tenants, or common huſbandmen, refreſhed themſelves with ſtrong beer; and below the utmoſt extent of the table, at the door, and ſometimes without the door of the hall, you might ſee a multitude of Frazers, without ſhoes or bonnets, regaling themſelves with bread and onions, with a little cheeſe perhaps, and ſmall-beer. Yet, amidſt the whole of this ariſtocratical inequality, Lord Lovat had the addreſs to keep all his gueſts in perfectly good humour. 'Couſin,' he would ſay to ſuch and ſuch a tackſman, or duniwaſſal, 'I 'told my pantry lads to hand you ſome cla-'ret, but they tell me ye like port and punch 'beſt.' In like manner, to the beer-drinkers he would ſay, 'Gentlemen, there is what ye 'pleaſe at your ſervice; but I ſend you ale, 'becauſe I underſtand ye like ale beſt.' Every body was thus well pleaſed; and none were ſo ill-bred as to gainſay what had been reported to his Lordſhip.

"Donald Macleod made his compliments to Lovat in a military air and manner, which confirmed and heightened that prepoſſeſſion in his favour which he had conceived from his appearance. 'I know,' ſaid he, 'with-'out your telling me, that you have come to 'enliſt in the Highland Watch. For a thou-'ſand ſuch men as you I would give my 'eſtate.' Macleod acknowledged the juſtice of his Lordſhip's preſentiment; and, at his requeſt, briefly related his pedigree and hiſtory. Lovat claſped him in his arms, and kiſſed him; and, holding him by the hand, led him into an adjoining bed-chamber, in which Lady Lovat, a daughter of the family of Macleod, lay. He ſaid to his lady, 'My 'dear, here is a gentleman of your own 'name and blood, who has given up a com-'miſſion in Lord Orkney's regiment, in order 'to ſerve under me.' Lady Lovat raiſed herſelf on her bed, congratulated his Lordſhip on ſo valuable an acquiſition, called for a bottle of brandy, and drank proſperity to Lord Lovat, the Highland Watch, and Donald Macleod. It is ſuperfluous to ſay, that in this toaſt the lady was pledged by the gentlemen. Such were the cuſtoms and manners of the highlands of Scotland in thoſe times.

"By the time they returned to the hall, they found the laird of Clanronald, who, having heard Macleod's hiſtory, ſaid, 'Lovat, 'if you do not take care of this man, you 'ought to be d——.' His Lordſhip immediately beſtowed on him the ſame rank, with ſomewhat more pay, than he had recived in the Royal Scots; and, after a few days, ſent him on the buſineſs of recruiting. Macleod, from the time that he went to the ſhires of Inverneſs and Roſs, to recruit for Lord Orkney, paſſed under the name of the man that was loſt and found.

"The time that he ſerved in the Highland, now called the 42d regiment, ſo long as it was ſtationed in the mountains of Scotland, a period of about twenty years, was filled up in a manner very agreeable to the taſte of our hero; in training-up new ſoldiers (for he was now employed in the lucrative department of a drill-ſerjeant); in the uſe of the broad ſword, hunting after incorrigible robbers, ſhooting, hawking, fiſhing, drinking, dancing, and toying, as heroes of all times and countries are apt to do, with the young women."

The independent highland companies were incorporated, about 1740, into a regiment, under the name of the 42d, and

and ſent abroad to join the army under the Duke of Cumberland. In 1745, when the body of the army marched Northwards againſt the rebels, the Highlanders, ſuſpected by Government, were ſent to Ireland. From Ireland, in 1758, they were ſent to America, where Macleod was drafted from the 42d to act as a drill-ſerjeant in the 78th, or Fraſer's Highlanders. Wounded in the battle of Quebec, he came home in the ſhip that carried the corpſe of Gen. Wolfe, in 1759, and was admitted an out-penſioner of Chelſea Hoſpital: yet ſuch was the ſpirit of this hardy veteran, that he went recruiting for the Colonels Campbell and Keith, in the Highlands, in 1760, and ſerved under them voluntarily, in the rank of a paymaſter-ſerjeant, in 1761, in Germany. After the peace, he reſided ſometimes at Inverneſs, ſometimes at Chelſea, purſuing various occupations: but, on the breaking-out of the American war, as war was his very element, he went abroad, though near ninety years of age, and offered his ſervices to Sir Henry Clinton, who had known him in Germany, then commanding the Britiſh forces at Charles-town. Sir Henry received him kindly, and allowed him half a guinea a-week out of his own pocket: but, when the army was about to move Northwards, unwilling to ſubject the old Serjeant to the fatigues of the campaign, he ſent him home in a frigate that carried diſpatches to Government.

Our bounds will not permit us to follow this biographer into the details he gives of Mr. Macleod's exploits in war, his enterprizes, his duels, his wounds, his hair-breadth ſcapes; nor into his manner of life, into which our author has, with great propriety, enquired very minutely. But we cannot avoid mentioning, that Macleod, in his prime, did not exceed five feet ſeven inches, and that he is now inclined, by age, to five feet five inches; that he has ſtill exceedingly high ſpirits, hates to be long in bed, and loves to be in motion; and that he has a very fine phyſiognomy, expreſſive of ſincerity, ſenſibility, and determined courage. We entirely agree with the author of the Memoirs, that he would be a very fit ſubject for the Polygraphic Society, who, by multiplying his likeneſs, at an eaſy rate, might gratify a very general curioſity, and furniſh new matter of reflexion to the ſpeculators in phyſiognomy.

8. *The* Weſtmorland *Dialect, in Three familiar Dialogues; in which an Attempt is made to illuſtrate the Provincial Idiom.*

"THE authoreſs, an inhabitant of Arnſide town, ſtruck with a dialect which to her, from her long reſidence in other parts of the kingdom, appeared quite novel, was determined to try what kind of orthography could be formed from it, and accordingly wrote the firſt dialogue, without any intention of its appearing in print, till reading it to ſome friends, they perſuaded her to add ſome more and publiſh them, preſuming they might afford an agreeable amuſement to thoſe who take pleaſure in obſerving the progreſs towards improvement that is daily making in the dialect of every diſtrict, and the great difference between the dialect of the town and country in the ſame county.—Such as find fault with the orthography are deſired to remember that provincial orthography is one of the moſt difficult taſks in literature; for, in the application of letters to ſound and pronunciation, ſcarcely two people think alike."

Take the following ſample:

"*Sarah.* What yee hev hard hee yan ev my ſweetharts, Lord! This Ward is brimful a Lee for ſartan.

"*Jennet.* Aye, thears Lees enow, but I reckon that nin.

"*Sarah.* Yee may be miſtaan as weel as udder fowk: yee mun kno I went to Arnſide tawer wie aur Breaady toth Bull, an ſhe wod nit ſtand, but ſet off an ran up Tawer-hill, an throoth loan on tae Middle Barra plane, an I hefter he, tul I wer welly broſen. Dick wor cumin up frae Silver dale, an torn'd her, helpt me wie her toth bull, an then went heaam wie me, an while ea leev I'll nivver tak a kaw mair. Ife ſure its a varra ſhamful ſarvis to ſend onny young woman on, en what I think nicone hart is dun ea nae ſpot but Beothans pariſh: En frae this nebbors ſes we er ſweetharts."

9. *Silva Critica, ſive in Auctores ſacros & profanos Commentarius philologus: concinnavit* Gul. Wakefield, *A B. et Coll.* Jeſu *apud* Cantab. *nuper Socius. Pars II.* [Inſcribed to the Duke of Grafton, Chancellor of the Univerſity of Cambridge, and printed at their Preſs.]

WITH pleaſure we reſume our examination of Mr. W's critical labours; and we flatter ourſelves we ſhall here, where Mr. W. is at home and beſt employed, continue to deſerve his good opinion, however differently we may have expreſſed ourſelves on others of his publications. We ſhall follow him ſtep

ſtep by ſtep, in free and candid diſcuſſion.

Much as we approve his illuſtration of Matt. x. 23, we cannot think him ſo happy on Rev. xi. 18, where ωρισθησαν εθνη is parallel with Pſal. ii. 2, εφρυαξαν εθνη, and more agreeable to Iſaiah v. 29. The whole paſſage in Revelations expreſſes the turbulence of the nation, and their reſiſtance to the divine authority, and is but too melancholy a picture of the preſent times.

The emendation of Matt. vii. 6. ſupported only by Preſbyter Juvencus, is more plauſible than ſtrict: the ſwine and dogs alike *tread under foot* and *tear*.

Matt. vi. 16. Προσωπον cannot be put for the whole external appearance, any more than in ver. 17, or *vultus* or *frons*, Æn. VII. 416, or *forma*, in Ter. Phorm. I. 2; not to mention that σκυθρωποι, ver. 16, applies to the countenance.

The conjecture, p. 16, that Milton, in "*Every Shepherd* tells his Tale," had in view Virgil's "*Conſidet ſcopulo medius* numerumque recenſet," Georg. IV. 436, is at leaſt ingenious.

Not quite ſo much to the purpoſe the illuſtrations of Matt. viii. 28, or ix. 36.

Does not Matt. xi. 12. rather mean that, from the preaching of John the Baptiſt, the kingdom of heaven was *eagerly aimed* at, or *ſought after*, and men of *warm imaginations* conceived they could acquire it *at once*, not ſo much by *pains and unwearied endeavours?*

Matt. xvii. 2. We fear χιων lowers the deſcription too much; the radiance of the *ſun* is applied to Chriſt's perſon, that of the *light* to his garments. The compariſon Mark ix. 3, and Daniel vii. 9, Sil. Ital. III. 694, is only of the garments. John xxi. 25, compared with Matt. xix. 11, and χωρειν in both paſſages ſhewn to ſignify *receive* or *comprehend*.

Matt. xxi. 9. Hoſanna *in the higheſt*, i. e. the higheſt Hoſannah, or praiſe; as Luke ii. 4, glory *in the higheſt*, the higheſt glory; and 1 Cor. ii. 6, wiſdom among them *that are perfect*, i. e. perfect wiſdom. Luke xix. 38, peace *in heaven*, i. e. heavenly peace.

P. 63. Heb. xi. 37. is happily corrected: επειρΩθησαν, were *impaled*, for επειρΑθησαν, were *tempted*.

Διχοτομειν, Matt. xxiv. 51, defended in a literal ſenſe.

Unable as we are to ſubſtitute a better than the old expoſition of Matt. xxvi. 29, we do not feel ourſelves diſpoſed to admit the cold one* here offered:—"I "will not drink this fruit of the vine "*any more in this world.*" Dr. Prieſtley inclines to think "the *future* world, "which will be adapted to our merely "improved nature, will not be materially different from the preſent. And "indeed," ſays he, "why ſhould we "aſk or expect any thing more? If we "ſhould ſtill be obliged to provide for "our ſubſiſtence or labour, &c. If we "are to be reſtored with immortality to "the ſtate of our firſt father before his "fall, we ſhall eat the fruit of the garden and the vine at leaſt, though not "animal food." *Funeral Sermon for Mr. Robinſon*; ſee vol. LX. p. 735.

We come now to the *crux criticorum ſacrorum*, the death of Judas. Mr. W. confeſſes he never met with the controverted opinions of Gronovius and Perizonius. His own opinion, ſupported by the authority of MEAD, is, that it was occaſioned by a *violent dyſentery*, or mortification in his bowels, brought on by *exceſſive remorſe*. The LXX. ſay, that ſuch were the effects of the evil ſpirit on Saul, that he was almoſt *ſtrangled*; by which they ſeem to mean violent epileptic or hyſteric fits of ſuffocation; and to ſuch the Jeruſalem Targum and Jonathan aſcribe the death of Sarah. St. Luke's words, Acts i. 18, expreſs the effects of a *dyſentery*; and we ſeem to ſee a conformity between his *particular* deſcription and St. Matthew's *general* one. Both are here well ſupported by extracts from profane authors; as is the next paſſage, from Mark v. 13, and Luke xv. 17. Perhaps, alſo, Mark xii. 4, where Mr. W. underſtands εκεφελαιωσαν, *made ſhort work with him*, or *ſoon did his buſineſs*.

P. 87. Jude, ver. 12, is well amended.

The ſenſe ariſing from the new pointing of Luke xxi. 25. is, to ſay the leaſt of it, very ingenious, and ſupported by the accounts of the late earthquakes in Calabria and Sicily. Συνοχη εθνων εν αποριᾳ ηχους της θαλασσης και σαλου. Diſtreſs of nations in the *utmoſt uncertainty* whether to fly from the roaring ſea.

P. 98. Philip i. 3—7. is happily explained; and by a compariſon with Gal. iii. 3, as well as from the context, εναρξαμενος plainly refers not to God but man;—that he *of you* who has begun a good work will perfect it, &c.

---

* "Toupius *friget*," ſays Mr. W.

Nor

Nor leſs happily has Mr. W. eſtabliſhed the truth of Chriſtianity from the text John xix. 34, compared with 1 John v. 8, where the three ſigns of death are brought as proofs of reſurrection.

Ηρικαπαιος, which Bentley (Ep. ad Mill. pp. 4 and 78) gave up as *inexplicable*, is here, p. 111, made perfectly intelligible.

Οτι ηλθεν η ΩΔΙΝ αυλης, John xvi. 21, is a probable and ſupported correction for ωρα. Mr. W. acknowledges our language does not come up to the force of the Greek phraſe. Acts ii. 24, "quod evenit rariſſime cum nec vi nec "copia nec dignitate orationis *Britanni* "ceſſerimus *Græcis*; nam linguæ copi- "oſæ unus fons LIBERTAS." The ſenſe Mr. W. means to convey might perhaps be expreſſed in ſome ſuch phraſe as "*obſtetricante Deo Morti.*"

Our tranſlation does not come up to *our preſent* pointing of Acts iii. 16. It ſhould be, "And through faith in his "name, his name hath made this man "ſtrong," &c. Inſtead of which, Mr. W's punctuation will render it thus: "And through his name [God] hath "made, &c. His name, and the faith "which is through him, hath given him," &c. By which variation and repetition St. Peter impreſſes this important truth more forcibly on the minds of his hearers. An error of the preſs ſhould be corrected: p. 120, l. 6, αυτου for αυτῳ; and p. 106, l. 11, for vocAm, r. vocEm.

Among the paſſages of the New Teſtament happily illuſtrated from profane authors, συνεσειλαν, Acts v. 6, and εμπνεων απειλης και φονου, Acts ix. 1, απαχθηναι, xii. 9, σπερμολογος, xvii. 18, περιεργα, xix. 19, κερδησαι, xxvii. 21, are among the foremoſt.

Perhaps of Acts xiv. 17. the ſenſe is the ſame, whether we retain or change the pointing: "*doing us good* from hea- "ven, or *giving us* from heaven *rain* "*and fruitful ſeaſon*," implying the ſame care of us.

Αδιζομαι is underſtood as *repeated* before and after εν ὃ, Philip. iii. 13.

By a new and authorized pointing Mr. W. propoſes to read Acts xxiv. 3, "We accept or receive *thee*, moſt noble "Felix, with all thankfulneſs;" referring *always and in all places* to the *very worthy deeds*.

Many excellent ſtrictures and corrections of claſſical writers, both Greek and Latin, as well as juſt reprehenſions of Dr. Muſgrave's critical abilities, are interſperſed in this *Silva Critica*, which is well planted both with timber-trees and underwood; and we heartily wiſh the critick life and health, ζειν και χιτειν και ειναι, to purſue his plan through St. Paul's Epiſtles, which will furniſh him with ample matter.

10. Mammuth; *or, Human Nature diſplayed on a grand Scale: in a Tour with the Tinkers into the Inland Parts of* Africa. *By the Man in the Moon.* 2 *vols.* 12*mo.*

THERE is nothing rightly underſtood when it is viewed only from a ſingle point. All objects ſtrike the eye of the ſpectator differently, according to the medium through which they are ſeen, and the point from which they are ſurveyed. The true proportions and relations of things are conſequently to be diſcovered only by viewing them in all poſſible lights. It was only by taking a ſurvey of all imaginable hypotheſes, that philoſophy diſcovered the true ſyſtem of the world; in contemplating which, the aſtronomer quits his ſtationary ſituation upon our globe, tranſports himſelf to the centre, and obſerves the heavenly bodies from a point that is to be reached only by the imagination. In like manner, it is only by quitting, for a time, our native ſhores, and by travelling by ſea, by land, and by books, which make us acquainted with different ages as well as different countries, that we can attain to any tolerable knowledge of human nature; then moſt thoroughly diſplayed when it is ſeen in various ſituations, and when, the peculiarities of every tribe and nation of men being ſet aſide, we view human kind from the centre of that which remains common to all. But, beyond the precincts of actual exiſtence, there are poſſible ſituations, manners of thinking, and modes of life, very different from ours, which may yet ſeem to the eye of a general and unprejudiced obſerver, as conſonant with reaſon and nature. And the mind, by reſting ſome time on this imaginary ground, returns with advantage to the contemplation of real life. By changing as it were our poſition in the ideal world, we extricate ourſelves from local prejudices, and diſcern many abſurdities imperceptible to the naked eye, when they are magnified by the microſcope of enthuſiaſm. Such, in general, is the conduct of

poets

poets and fabuliſts, and the advantage of poetry and fable. It was this advantage that enabled Homer, in the judgement of a maſterly critic, to teach the moſt important leſſons of morality with greater copiouſneſs and effect than either Cratippus or Crantor; and this that gave charms and ſucceſs to the writings of Cervantes: it was by ſimilar means that Rabelais expoſed the follies of his pedantic contemporaries. It was on the ſame principles that Gulliver wrote his Travels, and Voltaire his Micromegus. And it was on the ſame principle, alſo, though not carried to ſo great extravagance, that Dr. Mandeville wrote his Fable of the Bees; and that Mr. Hume endeavoured to illuſtrate his poſition that utility is the grand foundation of morals, by deſcribing certain opinions and practices in the imagined ſtate of Fourli.

The author of MAMMUTH, in imitation, perhaps, of theſe writers, or at leaſt on the ſame plan of writing that they adopted, attempts to illuſtrate certain phænomena in human nature, and particularly, as he affirms in his exordium, that

"We are in many inſtances governed by prejudices of education, and in many aſſume to ourſelves too high a rank in the ſcale of nations"—"I tremble, ſays he, while I relate that impreſſion of ſenſe, which firſt conveyed theſe with many other truths to my gnoſtic powers *."

Our author, in proſecution of his deſign, of viewing human life and actions through new *media*, gives an account of his travels with the gypſies through different parts of Europe and Africa. The gypſies, from their wandering manner of life, unreſtrained by the cuſtoms and prejudices of any nation, make obſervations on the whole world with *naiveté* and ſhrewdneſs. Theſe obſervations, and the maxims on which they predicted events and performed various moral miracles, The Man in the Moon relates at conſiderable length: together with a great variety of odd and ludicrous incidents, as well as ſome ſtories of the pathetic kind, which are not a little affecting. The Man in the Moon, after ſtrolling about in many places with the gypſies in quality of their phyſician or doctor, is ſent with his wife in the character of the king and queen of the gypſies for Great Britain, to a congreſs of gypſy kings and queens at a jubilee held at Tunis.

Here we have an account of the whole œconomy of the gypſies, political, domeſtic, and moral, intermixed with many comical and ſatirical remarks on the ways of thinking and modes of life of the different nations among whom they ſojourned.

The doctor of the gypſies, after the royal feaſt is over, and the congreſs of kings diſperſed, is carried off by a band of robbers into the hills of Ughela, where he lives for ſome time, chained to a dog, in a ſtate of the moſt brutal ſlavery. The means of his eſcape are related, and his ſentiments (that is, the ſentiments of any man) on the recovery of his liberty, deſcribed in a juſt and animated manner.

He is next carried by the gigantic hierophant, whoſe ſize and appearance, as well as his ſingular humanity and intelligence, is deſcribed into the territories of *Mammuthia*, over a region of which he preſided as an elected king. We are entertained with a deſcription of the huge animal MAMMUTH, and the Mammuthian countries: their geographical ſituation and contour; and the cuſtoms, manners, and opinions of the inhabitants. Every thing here is on a grand ſcale. In ſome inſtances the habits of life and the modes of thinking that prevail in Europe are carried to exceſs, and in others they are inverted. The royal family of *Ram-java-ram*, the country over which Melek-Ammon-Bahander our hierophant preſided, as well as the other royal families, and all who aſpired to diſtinction in Mamuthia, lived in neſts in the clefts of ſolitary mountains, or formed by the interwined boughs of thick groves of trees. They went entirely, or almoſt entirely naked; and their great ambition was to retrench their wants, to purify their deſires, and to render themſelves independent of matter. In the hierophant's neſt, where our traveller was hoſpitably entertained, a great deal of converſation takes place on various ſubjects, and among others on the antient Pythagorean philoſophy, the leading principles of which are ſtill entertained in the central parts of Africa. The Man in the Moon is naturally led to give an account to the hierophant of the *noſtrums* of Lord Monboddo, who profeſſes to entertain the ſame doctrines that prevailed many thouſand years ago in Africa.

"I ex-

* In alluſion to the ſtyle of Lord Monboddo, who is the *Philoponus*, mentioned in the firſt paragraph, and who is introduced ſeveral times in this romance.

"I expatiated on his four minds, or ſouls; the elementary, or that which moves unorganized bodies, the vegetable, the animal, and the intellectual; until the good natured hierophant, loſing all patience, exclaimed haſtily—"D—n his ſouls! I never heard of ſuch a philoſopher as this, either in Africa or any other part of the world, in the whole courſe of my life! though often contradictory and inconſiſtent, always dogmatical and full of ſelf-conceit; violating the laws of ſound philoſophy, which aims not at once to penetrate the eſſence of things, and the energy of nature, but to arrange natural operations and effects under more and more general claſſes or orders; accounting for matter by mind, and for mind by matter *.

"I next proceeded to give an account of Lord Monboddo's diviſion of the faculties of the mind into Gnoſtic and Orectic, to which he ſeemed to liſten not without a degree of approbation. But when I related his extravagancies concerning the natural man, the poſſibility of ſeparating the ſoul from the body by the power of abſtraction, of orang-outangs, demi-gods, and dæmons, he enquired with great earneſtneſs concerning his health †, his age, and his ſituation in ſociety. "Of his Gnoſtic faculties, I replied, you have already had a ſpecimen. With regard to his Orectic powers, his *epithumia* ‡ is decayed, but his *thumos* § ſtill ardent: and as to his *phantaſia* ||, it has almoſt entirely loſt the power of diſtinguiſhing viſionary from real beings. He has not yet been able, by intenſe contemplation, to effect a complete diſjunction between his ſoul and his body; but this operation will, in the courſe of a few years, be performed by the hand of nature. Though well ſtricken in years, his *vegetable* ſoul is yet in a flouriſhing ſtate; and with regard to his *animal mind*, though his *concupiſcent* bear not any proportion to his *iraſcible* powers, he poſſeſſes in a conſiderable degree of perfection thoſe of maſtication and digeſtion. Though in matters of ſcience he be conſidered by all ſober men as a plodding fool, who has been at great pains to learn error; yet, in civil life, wherein he holds an important ſtation, he diſplays the virtues of humanity and juſtice."

The limits, beyond which it would be tedious to extend a monthly ſketch of literature, preclude us from following our traveller in his excurſions, in company with the hierophant, to the moſt important ſcenes and objects in his own dominions, as the treaſury, the army, the ſenate houſe, the academy, the courts of juſtice, &c. or into the territories of a neighbouring prince, in his journey to Grand Cairo on his return to Europe. We ſhall only give one or two ſpecimens of the manner in which our author attempts to ſhew the force of prejudice, and how differently we may view, from different points, the ſame object:

"The Mammuthians have a ſtrange modeſty and ſhame, eſpecially in the higher claſſes in the article of eating and drinking, and very little, on the contrary, in all thoſe matters in which other nations, particularly ſuch as have made great advances in civilization, ſtudy the utmoſt ſecrecy. The neceſſary repairs of the body they conſider as humiliating remembrancers of their frailty and mortality; whereas, whatever has the air of ſuperabundance, they regard with great indifference, and tranſact in the face of the world."

This peculiarity is in another part of the work illuſtrated by an account of ſome pleaſant incidents. We ſhall here take occaſion to remark, that the poſitions by which the Man in the Moon ſhews how men think oppoſitely on the ſame ſubjects are not always, nor yet for the moſt part, wholly imaginary, but either entirely or partly realized in the hiſtory of mankind; we are well aſſured that the King of Dahomy in Guinea never eats in public. It is even criminal to ſuppoſe he ever eats, or that he is ſo much like other mortals as to want the refreſhment of ſleep.

The idea of approaching to perfect nakedneſs in proportion to the progreſs made in purity of deſires, and intelligence, is agreeable to what we read concerning the ancient Gymnoſophiſts of India, and the Indian Faquires at this day.

It is uſual in European countries for men and women to exchange, as tokens of love and affection, locks of hair.

"It is cuſtomary among the Mammuthians, when they caſt their teeth, which they do two or three times in the courſe of their lives, carefully to preſerve them as preſents

---

* "While Lord Monboddo refers every operation in nature directly to Mind, he will not allow that inſtances of ſagacity in brutes, exceeding all belief but his own, are any proofs that they are intelligent creatures, or at all guided by intellect. See his works *paſſim*; but particularly the Third Chapter of his Appendix to the Third Volume of his Antient Metaphyſics."

† "Implying welfare of mind as well as of body."

‡ Appetite.

§ The iraſcible part of his nature.

|| The repoſitory of his perceptions of the objects of ſenſe; by means of which they operate on the mind, even when the objects are not preſent.

ſents to their friends,—more as lively memorials than locks of hair, as having been more intimately connected with their perſons."

It ſeems that the rage for the ſtudy of Phyſiognomy is as prevalent in the central parts of Africa as it is in this country, and that it is proſecuted in a more judicious manner and with better ſucceſs.

"In the public ſchools of phyſiognomy, men and women of known and fixed characters, arranged in different benches behind a wooden curtain, looked through it, like ſo many chickens in an hen-coop. The lineaments of their faces as well as the characters they expreſſed were in this manner compared and contraſted with advantage, to the great improvement of uſeful knowledge. Thus the anatomy of the mind was carried on by means of living ſubjects. Men of good diſpoſitions volunteered in the academy, others were paid for their time, and a third party were condemned to ſhew their *phizzes* through what was called the Felons-row, on account of their crimes, juſt as the dead bodies of malefactors are given by our judges to profeſſors of ſurgery."

The abſurdity of ſettling diſputes by duels, and the degraded ſituation of mercenary troops, is thus expoſed:

"A moſt bloody quarrel had happened beeween a Capital Butcher and a Colonel of the guards, who both of them courted the ſame miſtreſs, concerning the dignity of their reſpective profeſſions. The parties, being called before the judges, declared that their rage was ſo great as to be ſatisfied only by an appeal to violence. They were then ſeparated at the diſtance of about a mile from each other, each of them being attended by one of the judges, and an officer of juſtice who carried along with him pins, bodkins, knives, ſciſſars, and other inſtruments of mutilation and torment. The ſpectators divided themſelves into two parties, and accompanied, according to their affections, one or other of the duellits, who now, without ſight of each other, and as it were back to back, began the fierce combat. With pen an ink, which was placed on purpoſe on a table cut out of a ſolid rock, he who gave the challenge, without the leaſt heſitation, wrote to the other the following note: "Colonel Gog defies Butcher Magog with a pin ſix inches in length thruſt to the very head into one of his buttocks." This note, being delivered with due ſolemnity into the hands of the judge, the officer of juſtice, or, as we would ſay, Jack Ketch, without ceremony, delay, or remorſe, thruſt the pin into Gog's naked poſteriors, to the full extent of what was affirmed in the note of defiance. This note, with the ſeal of the judge now appending to it in token of its veracity, was ſent by a public meſſenger to his rival."

The quarrel is after this, we are ſorry to obſerve, carried to an exceſs of indelicacy; but the author adds,

"There is ſomething more deliberative and reaſonable in this mode of duelling than in that which prevails in Europe. I humbly ſubmit it to the attention of the different European legiſlatures, with this monition, that political wiſdom endeavours to modify the evils which it is impoſſible at once to eradicate.

"As I have again and again mentioned the military dogs of Ram-java-ram, it is high time that I inform my reader, that although there be indeed human officers in the Mammuthian armies, there is no ſuch thing therein as human common ſoldiers. In every independent ſtate there is maintained, educated, and trained, at the public expence, ſo many regiments of large, ſtrong, courageous, and docile dogs, under the command of men in the different ranks of corporals, ſerjeants, lieutenants, captains, colonels, &c. as in our armies. Whoever has ſeen the dances, the mock ſieges, and other feats performed by dogs at Sadler's Wells, at Aſtley's, and the Royal Circus, will readily give me credit when I declare that in Mammuthia, a country where Nature works on a grander ſcale than in other parts of the world, the military dogs are taught to obey ſignals and commands with a promptitude and exactneſs approaching even to thoſe of the Pruſſian diſcipline. As I walked along the lines one morning, in company with ſome of their principal officers, the dogs paid their compliments to us with ſo much grace, and looked with ſo much reſpect and ſenſibility of countenance, that I thought, every moment, they were going to ſpeak to us, and could hardly forbear ſaying, "Your moſt obedient ſervant, gentlemen." They wear fine golden collars round their necks, both for ornament and ſafety, and have their loins begirt with a kind of net-work made of ſilver."

From that juſt ſenſe of the natural dignity and prerogatives of human nature, that ſpirit of liberty, juſtice, and reaſon, which at preſent prevades Europe, it is probable, nay almoſt certain, that the profeſſion of a mercenary ſoldier, to whatever rank he may have riſen, will every day become leſs and leſs honourable.

11. *Letters written in* France *in the Summer of* 1790, *to a Friend in* England, *containing various Anecdotes relative to the* French *Revolution, and Memoirs of Monſieur and Madame* Fayette. *By* Helen Maria Williams. 1790. 12*mo.*

THAT an Engliſh lady ſhould be fond of, or intoxicated with, liberty, is no phænomenon in theſe times; or even that an Engliſh lady ſhould be eager to ſee the

the parade and deception of the French Confederation. Such was Helen Maria Williams. She "saw it, and was glad," and perhaps rejoices that she has made a profitable book of it. We will allow her to indulge all the enthusiasm of a sprightly writer, and to tell her *own* story with *naiveté*; but she must allow us to suspend our assent to every story she may have heard, or seen in private letters from French story-tellers or letter-writers, for whom many grains of allowance must be made. We, who have bestowed some little attention to the calm reasonings of Burke and Calonne, must be permitted to entertain very different notions of the French revolution, and indeed of the value of liberty, and the means of attaining and enjoying such an inestimable blessing, from those who look no further than the "solemnities perfectly calculated to "awaken the general sympathy," and applied by "the leaders of the French "revolution, men well acquainted with "the human heart, to interest in their "cause the most powerful passions of "human nature." p. 62. We must be allowed to fear that "the French have "gone too far;" not "because they "have gone farther than ourselves," but because they have gone beyond every principle and axiom of practical government. We have seen the issue of the Flemish revolution. By the natural effect of such violent commotions, things have returned into their antient channel; and perhaps the present Sovereign, more exorable than the last, may lay aside his resentments, like a great and gracious prince. The Brabanters will certainly have reason to prefer a settled to an unsettled government. The springs of the machine have been so completely relaxed in France, that they must be tightened afresh, or the machine cannot go on. "They are, to use their "own phrase, *devenus fous des Anglois* "(become madly fond of the English), "and fondly imagine that the applause "they have received from a society of "philosophers in our country is the ge-"neral voice of the nation." p. 69.—Every trait that Miss W. relates bespeaks the levity, fickleness, and fantasticalness of the French. The whole is pantomime. Reflection is laid aside. The present moment is their only care. Miss W. has caught the contagion, and calls the good regent Duke of Bedford and William the Conqueror tyrants alike; and she cannot even bear to see any memorial of them. She persuades herself "the most determined demo-"crats of the nation, whatever other "privileges they may choose to exer-"cise, will always suffer the privilege "of *being rude* to lie dormant." p. 197. This is good *lady-like* reasoning. The pathetic tale of Monsieur and Madame de F——, which takes-up 70 of 220 pages, is a very seasonable episode in a declamation against tyranny. The writer herself fears it has the air of a romance (p. 193); and we should perfectly agree with her, as she is used to such writing, that every incident is made perfectly to tally, did we not know, from undoubted authority, that the tale was true. With this good lady there is no country, no language in the world, equal to that of France. She has worn the scarf of Liberty, "that noble "scarf," which no English woman that wore the English bandeau of 1789 should exult in. The French will no more comprehend the happiness of our Government than the genius of our Shakspeare. Miss W, when she returned to England, found the general sense of the French revolution so different from her own, that she is glad to close her narrative with probabilities, hopes, and wishes, instead of "*shivering lances* in "every society she enters in the cause "of the National Assembly."

Miss W. is author of *An Ode on the Peace*, 1783, see our vol. LIII. p. 245; and of *Edwin and Elfrude, a legendary Tale*, 1782, which was her first performance in her retirement to a distant part of the kingdom from her native London.

12. *Remarks on the Voyages of* John Meares, *Esq.*; *in a Letter to that Gentleman, by* George Dixon, *late Commander of the* Queen Charlotte, *in a Voyage round the World.*

IN the difficulty of ascertaining every bay and headland, and the time of its discovery, it would ill become reviewers, who seldom quit their chimney-corner, to determine which of these bold adventurers is in the right, and which in the wrong. Jealousy, from the time of old Hesiod, resided in the breasts of the poorest persons; how much then in those of gentlemen engaged in the advantageous fur-trade to China! Voyages of interest are not always voyages of discovery. Meares and Dixon, like Middleton and Dobbs, must therefore fight their own battles for the North-west passage, and tell their several

ral ſtories to a jury of able navigators, with which this country at preſent abounds.

We underſtand Mr. M. is preparing an anſwer, and perhaps the controverſy may not end here.

13. *Poems, tranſlated from the* Italian *of* Metaſtaſio. Coventry. 8*vo.*

WE are ſorry to obſerve this writer's motto, "Ceſtus, Artemque repono."

Poetry, we confeſs, is not a gainful trade; but it muſt be allowed to be at leaſt an elegant amuſement.

"Theſe tranſlations," the author modeſtly tells us, "were written without much knowledge of the Italian language; and, in conſequence, the writer may, in many places, have miſtaken the meaning of his Author; and, in ſome, he begs leave to add that he has wilfully miſrepreſented him. The latter he believes are few, and to the candour of the reader he truſts for his forgiveneſs in the former. That he ſhall obtain this indulgence, he is the more ready to promiſe himſelf, as he conſiders his preſent publication as the relinquiſhing of a very pleaſing ſtudy, to which, for reaſons of a private nature, he does not mean to return."

For ſome beautiful ſpecimens of theſe tranſlations from Metaſtaſio we refer to our own volume for laſt year, pp. 71, 353, 448; with which the author had favoured us before he had determined on forming the preſent collection.

An eaſy elegance is obſervable throughout this publication, particularly in the plaintive poems, where the loſs of Laura is feelingly lamented.

Two ſpecimens ſhall be ſelected.

LA LIBERTA; OR, LIBERTY.

Thanks to thine own perfidious wiles,
  At length I breathe in peace again,
  At length, in pity to my pain,
Relenting Heav'n looks down on me, and ſmiles:
  Now roves my ſoul in freedom ſure;
  I know its liberty ſecure;
  I dreamt of love and faith before—
'Twas all a dream, but now I dream no more.

Cool'd is the fire I once did feel;
  So calm, ſo tranquil is my mind,
  Reſentment there no place can find,
To tell the paſſion Love would fain conceal:
  No more, of thee when any ſpeak,
  The colour changes on my cheek;
  No more at ſight of thee I ſigh,
Or flutter at my heart when thou art nigh.

Still do I ſleep, and ſtill I dream,
  But now no longer to my eyes
  In every dream doſt thou ariſe;
I wake to thought, and thou art not the theme:
  Though far from thee my courſe I ſteer,
  No wiſh I feel to have thee near;
  Though with thee, yet canſt thou beſtow
Nor good, nor ill, nor happineſs, nor woe.

No more Love's ſoft emotions riſe,
  Whilſt I thine every charm run o'er;
  I think upon the wrongs I bore,
Yet new-born Anger in my boſom dies:
  Though thou approach, no tremors tell
  Within this heart what tumults dwell:
  Let others now their flame declare,
It hurts not me if others think thee fair.

View me with looks of proud diſdain;
  Uſe ſweeter tones than ever hung
  On fond impaſſion'd Lover's tongue;
Vain is thy ſcorn, and all thy favour vain:
  Thoſe coral lips to me have loſt
  That eloquence they once could boaſt;
  Within this breaſt thoſe eyes now ſee
No priſon'd thought which ſtruggles to be free.

To thee, that joy or grief is mine,
  No more I owe; that I am glad,
  Is not thy gift; that I am ſad,
Is now no fault, no injury of thine:
  The hills and woods to me are gay,
  Though, Laura, though art far away;
  All that's unſightly to the view
Can now delight no more, though ſeen with you.

Now hear the truth: I think thee fair;
  Beauteous to me thou ſtill doſt ſeem,
  But not as I was wont to dream,
With thine on earth no beauty might compare:
  Let not my words thine ear offend,
  The form, I thought not Heaven could mend,
  Has ſome defect; and in thy face
That now is blemiſh which was once a grace.

My ſhame I own: as from my ſide
  I pluck'd the deep-ingrafted dart,
  I fear'd it would have broke my heart;
Such pain I felt, I deem'd I ſhould have died:
  But, to throw off Oppreſſion's load,
  And blunt the numerous ſtings that goad
  A lover's ſoul, and back recall
Loſt Liberty, who would not ſuffer all?

The bird, that treads the viſcous ſpray
  Laid with the fowler's niceſt care,
  May leave ſome feathers in the ſnare,
But ſtill at large ſhe wings her eaſy way:
  Her rifled pinion ſoon reſumes
  The glories of its gaudy plumes;
  And ſhe, by ſad experience taught,
With arts of fowlers can no more be caught.

I know thou think'ſt me priſ'ner ſtill,
  I know thou think'ſt e'en now my breaſt
  With all its former fire poſſeſs'd,
So oft I boaſt the freedom of my will;
  Who doth not dangers paſt explore,
  And dwell on hills that wound no more?
  'Tis Nature's inſtinct bids me ſay
I now am free, and Nature I obey.

Now,

Now, as I view them from afar,
I tell the woes I once endur'd;
E'en ſo, to ſcenes of death inur'd,
The victor-warrior ſhews his glorious ſcar;
And ſo the ſlave, eſcap'd from pain,
Exulting ſhews the galling chain;
Sparkling his eyes thoſe fetters ſee,
Which once he dragg'd; and prove that he is free.

I ſpeak, though thou art far away;
Yet not, as once, I wiſh thee near,
Whate'er it be I ſpeak, to hear;
Nor care I if thou credit what I ſay:
I ſpeak not now but ill at eaſe,
Anxious to know if thee I pleaſe;
Nor, if on me thou talk'ſt, do I
Aſk if thou doſt it with a riſing ſigh.

A treacherous maid I leave behind,
And thou doſt loſe a lover true;
I know not of the hapleſs two
Which firſt a comfort in his loſs ſhall find:
But this I know, ſo much of truth
Laura ſhall never find in youth;
Whilſt I might gain in many a place
A nymph as faithleſs with as fair a face.

SONNET TO FORTUNE.

Inconſtant Goddeſs! what can thee incline
To ſtrew with thorns whatever path I take?
Hop'ſt thou that I, whene'er thou frown'ſt, may ſhake,
Or thy looſe * treſſes labour to confine?

With threats like theſe the daſtard wretch appal,
Whoſe coward heart thy fickleſt nods control;
I, ſhould the world in headlong ruin fall,
Fearleſs could ſee the mighty fabrick roll.

'Tis no new conteſt calls us to the field;
Oft have we fought, as thy defeats can ſhew;
And well thou know'ſt, the more to make me yield
Thy wrath was bent, the ſtronger did I grow.

Thus when the heavy ſledge, with uſeleſs war,
Deſcends in vengeance on the maſſy bar,
Such blows and injuries but aid the wheel
To give new luſtre to the burniſh'd ſteel.

14. *The* Pariſian *Maſter; or, A new and eaſy Method for acquiring a perfect Knowledge of the* French *Language in a ſhort Time, divided into Two Parts: containing the Rudiments and the Syntax of the Language*; &c. &c. *By Dr.* M. Guelfi Borzacchini, *Profeſſor of the* French *and* Italian *Languages.*

"Whoever," ſays Dr. Borzacchini, is deſirous to know the merits of this work, and the advantages ariſing from it, ſhould read the Preface."

We have attended to this hint; and ſome extracts from the Preface ſhall introduce the Doctor to our readers.

"Having been a long while employed in the ſtudy and art of teaching the French Language, I preſume it will not be deemed arrogancy in me to have attempted a Grammar of the true French Tongue, that might ſupply the deficiency of others. Many Grammars have been written by different maſters, and with degrees of ſkill; but no one has yet fallen in my hands, by which the loweſt expectation could be ſatisfied: ſome of their authors wanted induſtry, and ſome learning: ſome knew not their own defects, and ſome were too idle to ſupply them. For this reaſon a new and eaſy method appeared yet to be wanting in theſe three Kingdoms, in which arts and ſciences are ſo well cultivated and encouraged; and as I may, without preſumption, claim to myſelf a longer acquaintance with the French language than any Grammarian has had, I ſhall hope to be conſidered as having more experience at leaſt than moſt of my predeceſſors; and therefore as more likely to furniſh thoſe, who are deſirous to learn that language, with ſuch rules and obſervations as may enable them to ſurmount all difficulties, and even to avoid any miſtake whatever.

"When I quitted my profeſſion of Counſellor, and, purſuing my natural taſte and propenſity to Languages, undertook to teach them, I made uſe of Boyer's Grammar for want of a better. But as that work had been publiſhed about a century before, and conſequently contained imperfect rules, improper terms, and an obſolete phraſeology and orthography, I found it neceſſary to compoſe a New Method of teaching the French, for the ſole uſe of my ſcholars, in order to forward them with more facility and in a ſhorter time; and I have for many years ſeen this deſirable end anſwered.

"The repeated ſolicitations of my friends and ſcholars, who approved of my particular method of inſtructing youth, joined with the good ſucceſs which my Italian Grammar, compoſed in French, and publiſhed a few years ſince, had met with, have induced me to offer to the Publick this Grammar, compoſed in a more plain and eaſy manner than any ever yet attempted. In comparing it with others of the ſame kind publiſhed within the laſt fifty years, it will be found to have ſeveral advantages. The rules of this New Method, as oppoſed to others, are more diligently digeſted, more accurately arranged, and more faithfully explained, with a great number of examples, which not only render them more eaſy and clear, but alſo contain moſt of the neceſſary words and phraſes to be known, in preference to a Vocabulary, which is very diſagreeable and tedious to be learnt by heart.

Although

* "To hold Fortune by the hair is, among the Italians, a proverbial expreſſion for thriving in the world."

"Although I am not a native of France, yet having been born in Tuſcany, where the knowledge of the French and Latin languages makes a part of a liberal education, I acquired them both to perfection at an early period of my life; and ſince have reſided upwards of twenty years in Paris, where I had the honour of inſtructing a great many of the Engliſh and French Nobility; the former in the Italian and French, and the latter in the Italian only: ſo that, excepting my tender years, I lived longer in France than in Italy, and I have been in the habits of teaching thoſe languages about thirty years, partly in France, and partly in England, during which time I have had the agreeable ſatisfaction of inſtructing many excellent ſcholars from all parts of the Britiſh dominions.

Dr. B. is of opinion, that it is a great abuſe in ſchools to force beginners to talk nothing but French to each other.

"They muſt," he ſays, "either ſpeak wrong, or condemn themſelves to ſilence. The maſters, on the other hand, being at a loſs to ſatisfy the expectations of the parents, preſently begin by making them learn phraſes, and labour hard to beat into their heads as many common ſentences as they can, pretty near after the ſame manner as parrots are inſtructed. Thoſe parents who are unacquainted with the language are charmed with the ſuppoſed improvement of their children, and think them great proficients. They recommend the ſchool as one of the beſt for learning; and thus the maſter gets his end, but in truth the children know nothing, and the parents are deceived and impoſed upon. One may daily ſee in ſchools (particularly thoſe for the education of Young Ladies, where a woman teaches the French, though the grammatical knowledge has never been a buſineſs for women) pupils who have learnt the French for five or ſix years, and who paſs with ſome for good ſcholars, on account of the readineſs with which they expreſs themſelves; but they obſerve no concord at all, cannot ſo much as make one part of ſpeech agree with another, and are incapable of writing four lines, or even to make ſenſe of half a page of a French book."

After ſome abatement on the ſcore of egotiſm, this Pariſian Maſter is well qualified for the taſk he has undertaken.

FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

ESLANGEN. Mr. Ammon has publiſhed a firſt volume of *Nova Verſio Græca Pentateuchi*, from a MS. in St. Mark's Library at Venice, to conſiſt of three volumes; the laſt to contain the editor's remarks. He has corrected ſome errors in the MS.

GENEVA. Abbé Vella announces the LXth book of his Arabic tranſlation of Livy. See our vol. LIX. p. 158.

GOTTINGEN. Mr. Wagner has publiſhed a tranſlation, in *German*, with remarks, on the PARIAN Chronicle, with ſtrictures on its authenticity by Mr. Robertſon (ſee vol. LVIII. pp. 338, 409, 502), and Mr. Hewlett's (vol. LIX. p. 49), and the Gottingen Reviewers' anſwers thereto. To this is prefixed the original, and Dr. Chandler's Latin tranſlation of it. We wiſh ſome intelligent tranſlator would favour us, who underſtand not the German language, with a tranſlation of Mr. Wagner's remarks, that we may judge which ſide he has taken, and whether he agrees with, or preſumes to differ from, the hardy and vindictive critick, who thinks every man muſt bow to his *ipſe dixit*, and carries his reſentment to all who differ from him beyond the bounds of candour and time itſelf. See vol. LIX. p. 100, and the Critical Review for November laſt, p. 502—510.

PARIS. A ſociety of learned men, chiefly Natural Philoſophers, have petitioned the National Aſſembly, to order ſome veſſels to be equipped, and ſent in queſt of M. de la Peyrouſe, who left France in 1785, in order to make a voyage round the world. The Aſſembly were to give an anſwer on Friday the 28th inſtant.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

Through an unfortunate accident, MR. WESTON's animadverſions on POPE's treatment of LADY MARY WORTLEY MONTAGUE cannot appear till next month.

CLERICUS, of Thornhill, would be glad to know the *opinion* of Dr. Prieſtley upon that paſſage in the New Teſtament where THOMAS, called *Didymus*, i. e. *infidel*, being *convinced* of the *reſurrection* and *divinity* of Chriſt, exclaims "My LORD and my GOD!" whether this may not be accepted as *a proof* of the *primitive religion* and *worſhip of Chriſt?*

We have endeavoured in our SUPPLEMENT to clear off the arrears of laſt year's correſpondence as far as we could; and are ſorry we had not room to inſert more articles, as many of them are now out of time.

In our next ſhall be given, a conciſe account of the Rev. T. JEFFREYS; containing, ſome ſerious thoughts on death—his grateful acknowledgements on the kind enquiries after him in the Magazine—ſome account of his birth and ſtudies—his preſent deſigns—the reaſons which induced him to undertake this work in hand—the antiquity of the Celtic nation—the primevity of the Welch language—the genius and particular excellencies of it—his preſent perambulations—his reſolutions reſpecting his publications and future ſtudies.

ODE

ODE FOR THE NEW YEAR, 1791.

By HENRY JAMES PYE, Esq.

POET LAUREAT.

I.

WHEN from the bosom of the mine
The magnet first to light was thrown,
Fair Commerce hail'd the gift divine,
And, smiling, claim'd it for her own.
"My bark (she said) this gem shall guide
"Thro' paths of ocean yet untried,
"While, as my daring sons explore
"Each rude, inhospitable shore,
"'Mid desart sands, and ruthless skies,
"New seats of industry shall rise,
"And culture wide extend its genial reign,
"Free as the ambient gale, and boundless as
"the main."

II.

But Tyranny soon learn'd to seize
The art improving Science taught;
The white sail courts the distant breeze,
With Horror and Destruction fraught;
From the tall mast fell War unfurl'd
His banners to a new-found world;
Oppression, arm'd with giant pride,
And bigot Fury by her side;
Dire Desolation, bath'd in blood,
Pale Av'rice, and her harpy brood,
To each affrighted shore in thunder spoke,
And bow'd the wretched race to Slavery's
iron yoke.

III.

Not such the gentler views that urge
Britannia's sons to dare the surge;
Not such the gifts her Drake, her Raleigh
bore,
To the wild inmates of th' Atlantic shore,
Teaching each drear wood's pathless scene
The glories of their Virgin Queen.—
Nor such her later Chiefs who try,
Impell'd by soft Humanity,
The boist'rous wave, the rugged coast,
The burning zone, the polar frost,
That climes remote, and regions yet unknown,
May share a GEORGE's sway, and bless his patriot throne.

IV.

Warm Fancy, kindling with delight,
Anticipates the lapse of age,
And, as she throws her eagle's sight
O'er Time's yet undiscover'd page,
Vast continents, now dark with shade,
She sees in verdure's robe array'd,
Sees o'er each island's fertile steep,
That frequent studs the Southern deep,
His fleecy charge the shepherd lead,
The harvest wave, the vintage bleed:
Sees Commerce springs of guiltless wealth explore,
Where frowns the Western world on Asia's neighbouring shore.

V.

But, lo! across the blackening skies,
What swarthy Dæmon wings his flight
At once the transient landscape flies,
The splendid vision sets in night.—
And see Britannia's awful form,
With breast undaunted, brave the storm!
Awful, as when her angry tide
Overwhelm'd the wreck'd Armada's pride!
Awful, as when th'avenging blow,
Suspending o'er a prostrate foe,
She snatch'd, in vict'ry's moment prompt to save,
Iberia's sinking sons from Calpé's glowing wave.

VI.

Ere yet the tempest's mingled sound
Burst dreadful o'er the nations round,
What Angel-shape, in beaming radiance dight,
Pours thro' the severing clouds celestial light?
'Tis Peace!—before her seraph eye
The fiends of Devastation fly;
Auspicious round our Monarch's brow
She twines her olive's sacred bough:
"This victory (she cries) is mine,
"Not torn from War's terrific shrine;
"Mine, the pure trophies of the wise and good,
"Unbought by scenes of woe, and undefil'd with blood."

SONNET,

BY MISS SEWARD,

On the late violent Thunder-storm.

REMORSELESS Winter! in thy iron reign
Comes the loud Whirlwind, on thy pinions borne,
The *long, long* Night—the tardy, leaden Morn;
The grey Frost, riveling Lane, and Hill, and Plain,
Chill Snows monotonous, and drenching Rain:—
These are thy *known* Allies; and Life forlorn,
Yet patient, droops, nor breathes repinings vain:
But *now*, Usurper, thou hast madly torn
From Summer's hand his stores of angry sway;
His rattling thunders with thy winds unite,
On thy pale snows the livid lightnings play,
That oft, with deathful splendours, gild his night,
To poise the pleasures of his golden day
Soft gales, blue skies, and long protracted light.

HORACE, ODE XX. BOOK II.

Si Natura negat, facit indignatio versum
Qualemcunque potest, quales ego vel Cluvienus.

NE through the fields of liquid air
Shall no weak vulgar pinion bear;
Transform'd, no more on earth I stay,
Above proud cities wing my way;
And, triumphing o'er Envy, claim
A deathless bard, immortal Fame!
This poor descendant of a slave,
Belov'd Mæcenas, Fate shall brave,
And spurn the lazy Stygian wave.
Already to my limbs adheres
The furrow'd hide, the down appears;

While

While on my whitening shoulders spread,
Descending plumes their honours shed;
And shooting from my fingers meet,
Behold the snowy bird complete.
Now, mounting on Dedalean wings,
Like Icarus, to fall, he springs;
But o'er the sounding Bosphorus soars,
And Afric's defart sands explores
Now hovering with his song he fills
The polar plain, the Colchian hills;
The foe, that with dissembled fear,
The Roman cohort views, shall hear.
The Daci shall resound my lays,
Remotest Scythia sound my praise;
My verse to learn'd Iberia known,
Be sung by him who drinks the Rhone.
Forbear to pour the mournful strain,
On me the powers of death are vain.
Peace with no cries proclaim my doom,
Nor useless honours deck my tomb.

Dec. 8. W. F.

Mr. URBAN,

FLATTERING myself that the following piece of Italian poetry will be deemed not less worthy of applause than the Sonnet which I had the pleasure of communicating to you at the close of the year 1789, I take the liberty of sending it to you, requesting its admission in your valuable Miscellany. VIATOR A.

LUNGI dall' Arno, dalle patrie sponde,
Dietro la scorta di fallace speme,
E con aspro dolor che il cor mi preme,
Solco dell' Ionio mar le cerule' onde.
Poco mi cale aver l'aure seconde,
Ne guardo l'ocean se dorme o freme;
Chi le tempeste ha in sen quelle non teme
Ch' Eolo fremente nell suo speco asconde.
Il Nocchier che mi vede umido il ciglio,
A me dice, "Signor, tu piangi a torto,
Sicuro è in mezzo al mar l'agil naviglio."
"Sicuro è in mezzo al mar—ahi! malaccorto
Taci——noto a me solo è il mio periglio,
Ne sai qual' è lo scoglio e quale il porto."

ADDRESS TO EVENING.

WRITTEN IN JUNE.

MODEST Evening, come, O! breathe
Thy cool zephyrs o'er the heath,
On the craggy mountain's brow,
Through the watery vale below,
And along the grassy mead,
Where the kine refuse to feed,
Moving slow towards the gate,
Where the blooming milk-maids wait:
Now, with breath more rudely cool,
Discompose the stagnant pool;
Where little insects circles make,
Dimpling soft the silent lake:
Now direct thy quickening breeze
Through the sable forest trees:
Then approach the river's brink,
Where the cattle bending drink,
Where the painted vessel sails;
There dispense thy pleasant gales:
Westward, up the flow'ry lawn,
Where the sun his shade hath drawn,
Thither bending thy meek blast,
Soon be *Alton's Hillock* past:
Where the cuckoo, lonely bird,
Ever with the Spring is heard;
O'er the village-steeple fly,
Turn the weather-cock on high,
Glitt'ring like thy fav'rite star,
To the Cestrian Hills afar:
Now descend upon the green,
Where the rustic youths are seen,
To toss the quoit, or pitch the bar,
Or battle in fictitious war;
While virgins twist the flowers that blow,
To bind the conquering hero's brow.

Now as the Sun his journey ends,
And blazing to the Sea descends,
Swiftly o'er the dusky Sea,
Come—and breathe, sweet Eve, on me.

JUVENTUS.

INSCRIPTION.

FOR A RUINED HERMITAGE.

BY MRS. WEST *,

Authoress of Miscellaneous Poetry.

Hic secura quies, et nescia fallere vita,
Dives opum variarum— VIRG. Georg. III.

THE world unknowing, by the world unknown,
By wisdom nurtur'd, bless'd with health and ease,
I tasted joys, from crowded cities flown,
And learn'd the science how myself to please.

Regardless, who should hold the reigns of Power,
No cares my roving fancy dar'd t' enslave;
Save, ere rude Winter stript my leafy bower,
To pile with choicest fruits my rocky cave.

Here my pursuit, the best that man can find,
Was Meditation, nurse of thought sublime!
Vast are the treasures of the immortal mind,
And long the chain from human to divine.

That chain to scan, those treasures to display,
To view delighted rich Creation's store,
Thro' the vast maze of infinite to stray,
And morn and eve the ruling GOD t' adore,

Employ'd my days: nor thou, young stranger, deem,
The tear of Pity was Alcander's due;
To joys monastic, slight in thy esteem, [flew,
From Fame, from Fortune, and Delight, I

* This Poem was written by Mrs. West, whose genius, taste, and elegance, have been sufficiently exemplified in her miscellaneous poetry. A collection of poems by the same authoress is now printing by subscription, in one volume.

Scorn

Scorn not the leſſons of time-nutur'd Age,
Like thee I thought in Life's delightful prime;
Eager my country's favour to engage,
I yielded up the riches of my time.

The love of man, ill-founded love! inſpir'd
A generous paſſion, but it charm'd not long;
Amaz'd I ſaw, how ſordid intereſt fir'd,
Alike the noble and the vulgar throng.

To prove their hearts, I ſeem'd by ſorrow bow'd,
And found the friend, I truſted moſt, was flown;
Incens'd to ſee th' unlook'd-for change, I vow'd
To live in future for myſelf alone.

Yet from the world this uſeful truth I glean'd,
That nothing mortal can the ſoul ſuffice;
Gradual from man my wandering thoughts I wean'd,
Arrang'd, compos'd, and plum'd them for the ſkies.

Yon mouldering grot with moſs and ivy cas'd,
To ruin verging, was my lov'd retreat;
My favourite garden yon uncultur'd waſte,
Thoſe ſapleſs oaks, my ſhade from noon-tide heat.

The ſpot is ſacred, where the dead repoſe;
May no rude foot invade my once-lov'd cell!
Unhurt may Philomel repeat her woes,
And undiſturb'd the lark and throſtle dwell—!

On the DEATH of a FRIEND.

By Mrs. West.

——— *omnium*
Verſatur urnâ ſerius ocyus
Sors exitura. Hor.

IS there a duty unfulfill'd?
Miranda calm enquir'd;
Whilſt Admiration wept applauſe,
She worſhip'd, and expir'd.

I watch'd the fluttering pulſe of life;
I felt it ſtop and ceaſe:
Yet on her lips the parting ſoul
Diffus'd the ſmile of peace.

A pauſe enſued—a ſolemn pauſe,
A pauſe of pious awe;
The triumphs of a Chriſtian faith,
And Chriſtian faith, we ſaw.

Affliction in her big-ſwoln eye
Reſtrain'd the riſing tear;
And, while her ſoul return'd to God,
Was dumb with holy fear.

She ſaw, at leaſt with mental ken,
Angelic forms attend;
They ſeem'd to wipe the dews of Death,
And ſoothe the tortur'd friend.

The entrance of the world unſeen
From mortal films they clear'd;
And, when the ſilver cord was loos'd,
Their parting wings ſhe heard.

Ye cold hard hearts, whoſe ſtubborn nerves
Compaſſion never preſt;
Who ne'er with Love or Pity's tear
The nobler feelings preſt;

Do not the viſions Hope ſupplies
To ſoothe Affliction ſcorn;
Well might Miranda's mortal ſenſe
Attract the Sons of Morn.

The ſufferer's mind, compos'd, ſerene,
Nor doubt, nor dread avow'd;
But (medicinal ſuccour vain)
To Heaven ſubmiſſive bow'd!

To Heaven the mother and the wife
Reſign'd thoſe powerful ties;
Which, in a heart leſs nobly firm,
Had bade reluctance riſe.

With feeble, yet with ſtrict embrace,
She held each darling child;
Claſp'd in their dying parent's arms,
Th' unconſcious infants ſmil'd.

Her parting charge, her kind adieu,
She breath'd in Virtue's tone;
And, as ſhe gave the kiſs of Death,
Suppreſs'd the riſing groan.

'Tis done!—terreſtrial duties cloſe,
Enough hath Faith been tried;
She broke the ſacramental bread,
Receiv'd the cup, and—died!

Ye cruel ſcepticks, who from man
His nobleſt hopes would tear;
Can ye the terminating ſcene
With ſuch compoſure bear?

When every ſinew ſhrinks with pain,
And the pulſe feebly beats,
And life's warm current to the heart
From each cold limb retreats:

Annihilation's chilling view
Can ye ſupport unmov'd?
Or bid eternally farewell
To all in life belov'd?

Thou, bright Religion! canſt alone
O'er Death's aſſaults prevail;
Caught on thy radiant ſhield of Faith,
I ſaw his arrows fail.

Sweet Cherub! thou o'er pallid Grief
Canſt Comfort's balm diffuſe;
And, from the tomb where Virtue ſleeps,
To Heaven exalt our views.

Upheld by thee, Miranda clos'd
Serene her ſpotleſs life;
And the fond huſband to his God
Reſign'd his Angel-wife.

Religious Hope diſpels the tears
By Grief to Memory given;
The love, that Virtue rear'd on earth,
Is perfected in Heaven.

Mr. Urban,

THE following is a free tranſlation, from the Welſh, of an ode of *Dafydd ab Gwilym*, a bard of great fame, who lived

in

in the 14th century. He was a native of Cardiganſhire; but, from the many favours he had received from the inhabitants of Glamorgan, he became particularly attached to that part of the Principality. In this poem he invokes the Sun to viſit that country with all the bleſſings of his genial influence, in gratitude to his friends, for having liberated the poet from confinement, into which he had been thrown for non-payment of a fine incurred for criminal converſation with the wife of Cynvrig Cynin.

WHILE Summer reigns, delightful Sun!
From me, with happy tidings run,
O'er bounteous Gwynedh's Hills ſublime,
To ſweet Morganwg's diſtant clime.

The faireſt planet, thou, that flies,
By God's command, along the ſkies!
Immenſe and powerful is thy flame!
Thou to the Sabbath giv'ſt thy name!
From thy firſt riſing in the Eaſt,
How great thy journey to the Weſt!
And tho' at night we ſee the lave
Thy ſheeny locks in Ocean's cave,
Th' enſuing morn thy ſteps we ſpy,
Advancing up the Eaſtern ſky.

O thou, with ev'ry bleſſing crown'd!
Thy beams are ſcatter'd wide around.
'Tis from thy radiant orb, ſo bright,
The Moon receives her ſilver light.
Great Ruler of the Sky, thy force
Controuls the planets in their courſe.
A gem, in th' Empyryëan ſet!
Fountain of light, and ſource of heat!

Before all planets thee I prize,
Bright ornament of ſummer ſkies!
O deign, with influence divine,
On fair Morganwg's plains to ſhine;
Where thy all-ſeeing eye may trace
A manly and a generous race,
From Gwent, for valiant men renown'd,
To Neath, with royal foreſts crown'd,

O for my ſake, my gift of ſong,
Thy bleſſings to this land prolong;
And guard her hills and verdant plains,
From whirlwinds and o'erflowing rains;
Nor froſt, nor long-continued ſnow,
Let fair Morganwg ever know;
No blights her autumn fruits deſtroy;
No April months her mead deſtroy;
But o'er that country, through the day,
Th' effulgence of thy light diſplay,
And court her ſtill, with modeſt pride,
With gentler beams at even-tide

Return, and, like a bridegroom dreſt,
Again adorn the roſy Eaſt.
Again, my Love, a hundred times!
Bear to Morganwg's pleaſant climes,
Greet all her ſons with happy days,
And gild their white dooms with thy rays,
Their high woods waving to the gales,
Their orchards, and their fertile vales.
Great Sun, how wond'rous are thy ways!
Through Ether dart thy warmeſt rays,
Profuſely ſtrew thy bleſſings round;
Let honey, vines, and corn abound;
Through all her vales, for chieftains fam'd,
And commons virtuous and untam'd,
Thoſe vales ſo eminently bleſt,
Whoſe ſons are brave, whoſe daughters chaſte,
Thoſe vales, where hoſpitable fare
Diſplay th' induſtrious houſewife's care;
Where oft, by love and friendſhip borne,
With wine and mead I fill my horn.

A name immortal ſhall belong
To thoſe ſweet vales, in Gwilym's ſong,
Where fair Morganwg ſhall be ſeen,
Of every country, peerleſs Queen;
Were Hoſpitality deny'd,
And ſpurn'd by all the world beſide,
Still there, in every ſplendid dome,
The lovely gueſt would find a home.

Should he, the bard of lofty lays,
Perchance, have fall'n on evil days,
Morganwg, ſoother of his pains,
Would cheriſh his immortal ſtrains.

DAFYDD DDU FEDDYG.

Llundain, Mawrth 20, 1790.

VERSES, *by a young Gentleman of Glouceſter School, on the Reſignation of the Rev.* THOMAS STOCK.

UNDAS, jam glacie dureſcit bruma, nivatas, [camino,
Jam puerûm vox creber, lignum impone
Cogitat ac omnis quo luſu membra relaxet;
Dum ſolus cupio paucos componere verſus.
"O pueri, mecum, dignum celebrate magiſtrum." [canendum,
Dignius at quid ſit ſcribendum, quidve
Dicite jam, pueri, ſi quid ſit. Dicite grata
Carmina; cantu tentato mulcere merentes.
Sed pueri aſſenſêre omnes dignum eſſe canendum. [magiſtrum,"
"O pueri, mecum, dignum celebrate
Cui muſæ facundæ ampliſſima dona dederunt;
Virtutes animum diſtinguunt, utpote gemmæ
Valde ſplendentes, quas innuba caſtaque virgo
Crinibus impoſuit; quod amantis captet ocellos.
"O pueri, mecum, dignum celebrate magiſtrum,"
Qui mentes colit, atque occultas excitat artes,
Non ſecus ac opifex clarus; qui marmor adornat,
Indicat et venas, pulchras redditque latentes
Arte ſagacit; conantem quâ numina donant.
"O pueri, mecum, dignum celebrate magiſtrum." [nomen,
Tollite jam muſæ, ad cœlum jam tollite
Nomen quod celebro, et jucundum ſemper habebo; [amorem,
Sincerum haud minuet, ſed creſcet tempus
"O pueri, mecum, dignum celebrate magiſtrum." [annos,
Molles qui juvenes docuit bis quinque per
Parciter ac ſævo uſus nodoſque flagello,
Quem amplius haud vexant ſonitus magnique fragores,
Nec pueri repetent Trojana Latinave bella.

"Am-

"Amplius haud pueri, mecum celebrate magiſtrum," [Lauro"
"Cingite ſed pueri, jam tempora cingite

MR. URBAN, *Dec.* 16.

IT was obſerved, I think, ſome time ago, in your Magazine, that great men often do little things but indifferently. I therefore venture to ſend you a tranſlation of the famous epigram upon Milton, though tranſlated by Dr. Johnſon. JUVENIS RUGBYENSIS.

TRES magnos vates, longo tamen intervallo.
Græca, Roma parens, terra Britanna tulit.
Ingenio primus, cultâ gravitate ſecundus,
Clarus utroque ſimul, tertius alter erat.
Plus ubi ſe ſciret Natura haud poſſe, priores
Juſſit, in hoc uno ſcilicet, eſſe, duos.

AN ELEGY ON THE DEATH OF GENERAL WOLFE.

OFT have the Nine their unfledg'd pinions tried, [found;
And rang'd through regions in the air pro-
Oft has the Bard the clay-cold honour'd dead
Sung forth their virtues with harmonious found.

Like them my Muſe, with equal ardour fir'd,
(A noble theme now aids the ſwelling lays!)
Like them in ſome ſequeſter'd grove retir'd,
Would humbly crown my Hero's head with bays.

Yet while with trembling wings I daring ſoar
And ſkim my way through yon blue azure roam;
O, while I yet a warrior's death deplore,
Let me remember I was ſafe at home!

Great, honour'd ſhade of him who fires my mind! [gling ſoul!
Thou aweful power, who freeſt my ſtru-
O may thy name, borne diſtant on the wind,
Extend its worth from either pole to pole!

Great Wolfe! thou hero, warrior, father, friend!
Whom every title thou ſo great poſſeſt!
Britannia's champion! honour'd was thy end,
When hoſts of armies gave thy manes to reſt.

When Death in all his terrors fell around,
Thou fought'ſt ſerene, and view'dſt thy foes from far;
Thy ſpirit mounted at the trumpet's ſound,
And govern'd all the fury of the war.

Ev'n when loud thunders roll'd along the ſky,
And heaven and earth ſeem'd one conflicting fire,
When the great Royal Standard blaz'd on high, [ire.
Thou on thy foes ruſh'd headlong, pale with

Haſte! haſte! he cry'd, my gen'rous, hardy friends;
Purſue the road to Victory and to Fame:
And for thoſe daſtard ſons, ere battle ends,
We 'll drive triumphant from th' embattled plain.

Your Chief, my troops! your fellow-ſoldier, I
Quick to the ſiege will lead you bravely on;
And thoſe high ſpires, that ſeem to brave the ſky,
Shall hail us victors, ere the ſetting ſun.

Our conquering arms ſhall force yon armed gates;
Our cannons ſink yon lofty-riſing towers;
Old England's foes ſhall meet their deſtin'd fates, [ours.
And Quebec own no conquering arms but

Forſee, my friends, the glorious prize in view!
See Quebec's armies now in battle join'd!
Let your brave ardour riſe for England true;
"Nor caſt one longing, lingering look behind."

Thus ſaid, he ſtraight commanded to give ſound
The brazen trumpets loud on every ſide;
At which command the armed legions roun I
Th' embattled towers extended far and wide.

The troops beholding their great leader's fame,
With raging ſtrength was their high ardour fir'd; [came;
Tenfold deſtruction dwelt where-e'er they
And Death and Slaughter ev'n their cannons fir'd.

High deeds of fame each ſev'ral ſoldier gain'd;
'Twas Wolfe who led them, and 'twas Wolfe who fought:
Inflam'd by him, their fatal balls they aim'd,
And humbled haughty Gallia's ſons to nought.

The din of battle now, the claſh of arms,
Thro' Heaven's wide concave rent the troubled air;
All Nature ſhudder'd at the foe's alarms,
For either army ſhew'd no cauſe for fear.

Long time in even ſcale the battle hung,
But Wolfe that day immortal deeds had ſhewn;
In his great praiſes all the armies rung,
And ſtrove to emulate ſuch high renown.

The Muſe with ſorrow now purſues her ſtrain,
With heart-felt pain now ſings that aweful hour [ran
That told his death! Through every boſom
Deep Horror's plume, and fell in tears a ſhower.

While yet the war in fierceſt fury rag'd,
And Wolfe dealt ſlaughter from his thundering hand, [chang'd,
Ah! ſoon the glorious face of things was
He fell! ſupported by his faithful band.

When from the files of war their Chief convey'd,
(I ſee him now, methinks, in deep deſpair!)
He round the plain with dying eyes ſurvey'd,
And, torn with anguiſh, thus beſpoke each ear:

"The hand of Death, slow-creeping o'er my heart,
Will soon restore me to my natal soil;
But at th' Archangel's trump the Heavens shall part,
And Death's own weapons on himself recoil.

"'Tis then, my friends, 'tis then alone we live, [Heaven!
When God himself shall slow descend from
He into yon bright arch shall then receive
His righteous sons, and all their sins forgiven.

"Such blessed hopes inspire my soul with joy,
Nor Death with all his terrors do I fear;
My pleasure now would be without alloy,
Ere that I die could I but Victory hear."

Scarce had the Warrior spoke, when round his tent [smote;
The troops' victorious sound his ears full
Loud was the clamour, that the Heavens it rent,
And soon it ceas'd, as thunder far remote.

"Great God, I thank thee!" thus the Hero said;
While floods of glory on his visage fir'd:
"O Heaven, receive my soul!"—He bow'd his head;
And, 'midst the sight of armies, then expir'd.

But who can paint the wretched, solemn scene? [host:
An awful silence reign'd through all the
And, erst exulting were the trophies seen,
The weeping soldiers mourn'd their Hero lost.

As thus they mourn'd, and tears had swoln their eyes, [plore;
Britannia cry'd, "Your Wolfe no more de-
He's now translated to his kindred skies,
To reign in Heaven when time shall be no more."

ODE to LIBERTY.

HAIL, chief of blessings here below!
Whether on mountains clad with snow,
Such as bleak Switzerland adorn,
Where Phœbus opes the golden morn,
But scarce a track can leave behind,
O'er snow-clad hills his course to find:
O Liberty! celestial Maid!
On these of old thou oft hast stray'd,
In simple rustic dress array'd,
By hostile dangers undismay'd;
Where dwells the peasant bold and free,
Unknown to bend the servile knee,
Plowing the savage rocks to soil
Benignant under human toil,
And even quaffs at night his wine
Where scarce there 's earth to hold the vine.
Or whether in the boundless glen,
Remote from every haunt of men,
Or through America's vast grove,
Or forests wild, you deign to rove;
Diffusing far, from shore to shore,
Th' attractive Spirit's richest lore,
Spreading th' intellectual day,
Infusing Freedom's genial ray,
And organizing th' human soul,
From Western coasts, from pole to pole.
As when the lightning from on high
Illumines far the Eastern sky,
Darts its pale fire to distant shores,
And after, dreadful thunder roars;
Instant it flies with vivid glare,
And leaves the coursers of the air.
So rapid were thy steps and flight,
Dispelling Bigotry's dark night;
As when the clouds, in morning grey,
At Sol's approach disperse away,
With such o'erpowering force and ray
Sublime ascends the God of Day.
Thus thou with energetic fire
Inspired'st thy enlightened choir
To spread thy banner far and near,
Th' unhappy prisoner to cheer,
The sons of France thy sweets to taste,
And fertilize its barren waste:
Oh, may no lurking Despot hide,
Or hostile foe thy plan betide!
May Freedom's sun in splendor rise
O'er France, as in Britannia's skies!
Thy work completed, Goddess! deign
To visit Britain's plains again.
Britain, thy fav'rite native isle,
Permits thy absence yet awhile,
T' extend to Europe's vast domain
The blessings of thy happy reign,
Securely rides amidst the waves
And tempests of surrounding slaves,
Blest with its Monarch's smile and love,
Come, taste the sweets of realms above.
Thy sway is bounded as the sea;
Whilst others tremble, Britain 's free!

Hertford, Nov. 3. J. MOORE,
Master of the Grammar School.

EPITAPH,
at ROLLESTON *in* Staffordshire.

De Mortuis nil nisi Verum.

NEAR this stone lies the hallowed ashes
of Elizabeth Ferribbee,
(Daughter of Henry Wrigley, Esq.
late of Langley-hall,
Lancashire.)
Who in her earthly tabernacle was,
A dutiful daughter,
A loving sister,
A faithful affectionate wife,
A tender prudent mother,
A mild instructive mistress,
A courteous and benevolent neighbour,
A sincere and pious Christian.
Woman! Go, do so likewise; she was dis-
solv'd, and now's with Christ.
Her instant charms engaged my heart,
Held steady by her better part;
The charms are lost, but GOD retains
The better part, her blest remains.
Stanch then, fond Man, thy tears, and prove,
That not to grieve is yet to love.

MICHAEL FERRIBBEE, rector,
August 7, 1747.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF FRANCE. *(Continued from Vol. LX. p. 1210.)*

IN the National Aſſembly, M. Mirabeau read a letter, giving an account of ſome troubles at Aix, where two clubs are exiſting, one calling themſelves the Society of Friends to the King and Clergy, the other the Conſtitutional club. Diſſentions had for ſome time exiſted between thoſe two ſocieties, and on the 12th of December the latter declared they ſhould wear the white cockade.

In the afternoon ſome of the oppoſite party met, and from words they came to blows. Several piſtols were fired on both ſides, and ſome perſons wounded, but nobody dangerouſly. The adminiſtrators of the diſtricts, as ſoon as they heard of this event, aſſembled, and joined the municipality to deliberate on the means of re-eſtabliſhing order and tranquillity; but in the mean time a number of men had met together, and went to the Town-hall to demand vengeance; from thence they proceeded to the priſon, where they inſiſted upon the head of Mr. Pachalis, an advocate, who had been in cuſtody for ſome time. The officers, informed of this new inſurrection, haſtened to the ſpot, and preſented themſelves in their official inſignia, endeavouring to reſtore order and obedience to the laws. Deaf to every remonſtrance, the inſurgents broke into the priſon, ſeized Mr. Pachalis, and ſuſpended him to the fatal lamp-poſt. The aſſaſſins, not contented with this ſacrifice, laid hold of Meſſ. Roquette and Doromant, who, like the former, were accuſed of being Ariſtocrates, and who, like him, fell victims to the popular rage.

Mr. Voydel then read a report on the affairs of Lyons, from whence it appeared, that after a ſtrict examination there certainly exiſted a conſpiracy; and that Meſſ. Guilhen de Pougelon, Deſcars, and Teraſſe, had formed a ſcheme for an inſurrection of the people againſt the conſtitution, to bring the refugee Princes to Lyons; to diſtribute money in their names, in order to conciliate the populace, to carry the King there; and, if he refuſed to quit the National Aſſembly, to bring there the Aſſembly itſelf. So ſoon as the municipal officers had received depoſitions to this effect, they ordered the three citizens who were accuſed to be taken up and ſecured; but M. Mirabeau thought they had not gone far enough, and propoſed that the branches of the Royal Family ſhould be obliged to take the Civic oath, and accept the conſtitution as decreed by the Aſſembly and ſanctioned by the King, and that his Majeſty ſhould be requeſted to notify this reſolution to Meſſ. d'Artois, de Conde, and de Bourbon; and further, that all the French citizens holding public places or receiving penſions, who ſhall not have taken the Civic oath within one month, ſhall be by the effect alone of this decree deprived for ever of all penſions, gifts, ſalaries, or benefices, which may have been granted them.

It appears that the French refugees reſiding at Nice, who were connected with the conſpiracies formed at Lyons, put themſelves in readineſs to ſet out for France; and that two or three ſhips of force were to ſail from Italy to land in Provence, and that the principal mover of the plot had made more than one journey from Turin to Nice, and from Nice to Lyons. The adminiſtrators of the department of the Lower Alps, from whom this intelligence comes to the National Aſſembly, are in fear particularly for the city of Entreveaux, whoſe inhabitants are ſuſpected of favouring the Anti-Revolutioniſts. The adminiſtrators of the department concluded this letter by demanding a garriſon for the city of Entreveaux.

This demand was accorded to by a decree for that purpoſe; and the reporter of the committee added to the above information, that in the night of the 10th a cohort, compoſed of gentlemen of the Province of Auvergne, went to Lyons, having each of them ſeveral led horſes; that, having learnt that the conſpiracy was diſcovered, they fled back to their ſeveral homes; and in their precipitation let go the horſes in their train, of which there are now actually 300 at Lyons without maſters.

Abſtract of the Report of M. Cernon *to the* National Aſſembly; *Dec.* 5.

The receipt has exceeded the expenditure by three millions in the month of November laſt. Every thing concurs to promiſe for the preſent December ſtill more flattering ſucceſs; the lottery has had the moſt fortunate drawings; the Farm General fulfils its engagements, and the ſtate of the regulation of the Aids is very favourable. There was on the 4th of December in the Treaſury,

	Livres.
In gold, - -	2,242,000
In ſilver, - -	9,475,000
In aſſignats, - -	11,374,000
In the extraordinary fund (the contributions), -	2,000,000

Forming all together a ſum of 31,683,000 of which there is about 500,000*l.* ſterling in ſpecie.

Abſtract of the Report of M. de la Rochefoucault *to the* National Aſſembly, *from the Committee of Impoſitions*, &c. *Dec.* 6

Since the calculations of your Committee of Impoſitions and Finances, the ſum of 550,000,000 livres *tournois* (about 26 millions ſterling), will form in 1791 the ſum total of all the public expenditure, which it is poſſible to foreſee; and in order to make pro-

proviſion for defraying this ſum, we propoſe to you the following means, namely,

	Livres.
1. Tax on land, -	300,000,000
2. Perſonal impoſt, -	67,000,000
3. The particular contributions already decreed,	35,000,000
4. The duties on regiſters (at leaſt), -	40,000,000
5 and 6. Duties on licences,	1,360,000
7. Frontier duties, -	2,000,000
8. Entries of cities, -	24,000,000
9. Poſts and poſt-houſes,	12,000,000
10. Product of the National foreſts, - -	20,000,000
11. Debts of the Americans,	3,700, 00

All theſe objects form a ſum total of 560,000,000 livres; of which 504,000,000 only come to the charge of things payable, while the former charge on the annual income amounted to the annual ſum of 738,000,000 livres, as is proved by the ſtatement of the former public contributions under the ancient government. The real charge will then be diminiſhed in a ſum 170,000,000 livres annualy. The expence will not exceed 560 millions. You will have aboliſhed the lotteries—you will have relieved the people from the duties on tobacco, on foreſts, &c. &c. the country will ceaſe to be harraſſed, and the people pay at leaſt ſeven millions and a half leſs than under the former government.

Dec. 24. Mr. Anſon informed the Aſſembly that the firſt returned million of Aſſignats was to be burned that day. He ſaid, that on the 1ſt of January, 1791, no nation in Europe could boaſt of having its finances in a more proſperous ſtate than thoſe of France; that in about 10 days all arrears would be paid *à bureau ouvert*; that all the unfunded debts would be diſcharged; that payments are already made at the treaſury with new Aſſignats; and that the ſmall Aſſignats of 50 livres will be in circulation in ten or twelve days.

The Preſident, at the concluſion of the ſitting, read the following letter from the King.

"I deſire, Mr. Preſident, that you will inform the Aſſembly, that M. de St. Prieſt, Miniſter of the interior department, has given me his reſignation; and that I have appointed M. de Montmorin to execute the duties of that office, *pro tempore*.

(Signed) LOUIS."

The applauſe which followed the reading of this letter laſted a quarter of an hour; and it was ſo loud and inceſſant that the hall ſeemed to ſhake to its foundation. The loudeſt thunder, juſt at that time, would no more have been heard than a whiſper.

Dec. 26. M. de Crillon, as organ of the Central Committee, gave a detail of the ſeveral objects which ſtill require the attention of the Aſſembly before the Conſtitution be completed. In doing this, he totally forgot to ſay any thing on the Marine eſtabliſhment; and, when reminded of that circumſtance, he was a little confuſed, and unable to give a ſatisfactory anſwer.

M. de Toulongeon was ſo raſh as to beg to be informec *when* the Conſtitution would be completed, and how long the preſent Aſſembly would ſit? But no notice was taken of his queſtions.

Dec. 27. The Abbé Gregoire mounted the roſtrum, followed by a number of the Clergy, and delivered a ſpeech, implying that there was nothing in the Civic oath exacted from the Clergy, that imp ached the reſpect due to religion. He accordingly repeated the form of the oath; and his example was followed by fifty-eight Eccleſiaſtics, in the midſt of loud applauſe from the Aſſembly and galleries.

THE OATH.

"I ſwear to watch with diligence over the flock committed to my charge; I ſwear to be faithful to the Nation, the Law and the King; I ſwear to maintain, to the utmoſt of my power, the French Conſtitution, and more particularly the decrees relative to the Civil Conſtitution of the Clergy."

M. Fremont, and another Prieſt or two, would fain have qualified the form with ſome modifications of their own; but their oath was not admitted.

The keeper of the ſeals ſent veſterday to the preſident the King's ſanction to the decree on the civil conſtitution of the clergy; in which his Majeſty makes known to the National Aſſembly his inviolable diſpoſition to ſupport, with all the means in his power, the conſtitution he had accepted and ſworn to maintain. He ſtrongly recommends concord of ſentiment between the National Aſſembly and himſelf, in order to cement that mutual confidence ſo neceſſary for the happineſs of France.

Copies of the ADDRESSES *preſented, on New Year's Day, by the National Aſſembly of* FRANCE, *to the* KING, QUEEN, *and* DAUPHIN; *with the* ANSWERS *thereto.*

To the KING.

"With heart-felt ſatisfaction, Sire, we ſee the wiſhed-for moment approaching, which, in terminating our labours, will invariably fix the public welfare. To give happineſs to the French, Sire, is to give happineſs to you, whoſe free and diſintereſted ſoul enjoys no contentment without the participation of your people, and whoſe generous heart has declared itſelf the Chief of the Revolution—a noble and generous example, that ought to ſerve as a model to every Sovereign! What happineſs, what comfort, do not all true citizens feel, in ſeeing ſo ſteadfaſt a concord ſubſiſting between your Majeſty and the National Aſſembly! May this mutual confidence deſtroy the frivolous hopes of our enemies, who muſt likewiſe be your's! and may it enſure for ever that peace, Sire, you ſo well deſerve, and all good Frenchmen wiſh you, to enjoy!"

The

The KING'S *Anſwer.*

"Truly ſenſible of the National Aſſembly's attachment to me, I ſhall always receive their repeated teſtimonies of it with pleaſure and ſatisfaction. Thoſe you have juſt expreſſed in their name, Sir, are perfectly conſonant with my deareſt wiſhes. It is by that confidence and agreement, which ought to reign between them and me, that we ſhall ſucceed in finiſhing and conſolidating that great work—the Conſtitution of that kingdom. Let us, therefore, all act with the ſame minds, and unite all our efforts to re-eſtabliſh that peace and order we ſtand ſo much in need of, and to prevent the terrible diſorders ſeveral parts of the kingdom are afflicted with, and which my heart is ſtill bleeding for. All my wiſhes aim at procuring the happineſs of the people, and the proſperity of the ſtate, without which, as you rightly obſerved, I can never be happy."

To the QUEEN *and the* DAUPHIN.

"The National Aſſembly come to offer you their ſincere wiſhes for your happineſs. With an intereſt deeply impreſſed, they recollect you have promiſed to teach the heir of the crown how to reſpect the public liberty, and to maintain the laws. This engagement aſſures us, that this precious child, deſtined to govern a free nation, will prove the firm ſupport of our Conſtitution.

"And you, whom Providence and our laws call to wear a crown embelliſhed by Liberty, imitate the virtues of the authors of your days: learn of them, that Kings are eſtabliſhed to render the people happy, and that their true power conſiſts in obedience to the laws."

The QUEEN'S *Anſwer.*

"Sir, I am very ſenſible of the National Aſſembly's ſentiments towards me: when my ſon ſhall be old enough to anſwer, he will expreſs himſelf what I never ceaſe to inculcate to him—reſpect for the laws, and a deſire to contribute to the happineſs of the people.

During this calm, and while theſe favourable ſentiments ſeemed generally to prevail, the King is ſaid to have received a letter, calculated no doubt to excite the moſt tumultuous ſenſations in an irreſolute and timid mind.

The Letter of the Duke of Fitzjames, to the King of the French.

"Sire,

"A faithful ſubject, who has not the honour of being particularly known to your Majeſty, thinks it his duty, at this intereſting criſis, to lay the homage of his ſentiments at your Majeſty's feet. Theſe ſentiments, Sire, are hereditary in his family, and he claims no other merit than that of preſerving them in their original purity. My grandfather, a ſtranger in this kingdom, but of an illuſtrious deſcent, was created by your magnanimous anceſtor a peer of France: ſince which period both himſelf and his deſcendants have ever been diſtinguiſhed for their loyalty. Of this he gave various proofs during the courſe of a long and glorious life, terminated in the ſervice of France at the ſiege of Philipſbourg. My father followed his examples, and tranſmitted with his name the ſame ſentiments to me, his ſon.

"In the midſt of the public calamities, Sire, I am deeply affected by a conſideration peculiar to myſelf, which my confidence in the goodneſs of my King emboldens me to lay at his feet.

"My grandfather came not alone into France.—His brave companions are now mine, and the deareſt friends of my heart. He was accompanied by thirty thouſand Iriſhmen, who abandoned their country, fortunes, and honours, to follow an unfortunate King. For the deſcendants of that reſpectable claſs of men, whom your anceſtors thought worthy of protection, becauſe they had been faithful to their Sovereign, I now entreat the ſame bounty from the Great Grandſon of Louis XIV. It is reported, and ſeems not improbable, that the National Aſſembly purpoſe diſbanding the Iriſh regiment as foreign troops. The blood they have ſhed in the cauſe of France ought to have procured them the advantage of being denizens of that kingdom, although their capitulation had not entitled them to that privilege. Permit, Sire, that I lay at your Majeſty's feet the ardent wiſh of the Iriſh regiments, as much attached to France by gratitude, as they formerly were to the Houſe of Stuart by love and duty. If the Aſſembly of France now reject their ſervices, they implore your Majeſty's recommendation to the Prince of your family, now reigning in Spain; preſuming to aſſure your Majeſty, that the preſent will be worthy of being made by a King of France, and of being favourably received by a Prince of your royal Houſe.

"Fidelity and valour are the titles of recommendation. Of the former they expect an authentic teſtimonial from the French nation, ſetting forth that they have never once departed from their duty, during the ſpace of more than a century; that they have fought in battle, in which their valour has been uniformly conſpicuous. I entreat you, Sire, to liſten to their requeſt; for myſelf I aſk no compenſation—for me there is none. The honour of commanding them is not to be repaid. It ſecures my glory, ſince to lead them againſt the enemy afforded a ſure pledge of ſpeedy victory."

A letter is handed about in Paris, ſaid to have been written by the King to his brother the Count d'Artois, urging him in the ſtrongeſt terms to lay aſide all thoughts of diſturbing the public peace, or in any manner oppoſing the preſent government of the Kingdom; on the contrary,

inviting

inviting him, in the moſt affectionate manner, not only to take the civic oath, but to return in peace to his family and country. Add to this, that the Court of Turin begins to feel the weight of her many dependants; and it is ſaid, finding their cauſe hopeleſs, have ſignified the ſame to ſome of the moſt burthenſome.

The advices from almoſt every quarter abroad during the year paſt has threatened France with an immediate counter-revolution, or a civil war; but, by the ſage advice and wiſe conduct of an upright miniſtry, co-operating with the views of the National Aſſembly, the jealouſies that have ſubſiſted between the King and his people have been removed, the credit of the nation reſtored, and the treaſonable combinations of the diſaffected defeated. Such, in ſhort, has been the effect of a well directed government, that in the ſhort period of a ſingle year, from a ſtate of long-expected inſolvency, France has been enabled to compliment her people with a new ſilver coinage, of which no other date can boaſt.

Dec. 29. The Aſſembly decreed, that the fabrics of the churches ſhould remain as they were until further conſideration of the ſubject.

M. Fremont, in the name of the Military committee, preſented a demand from the Marine Miniſter; and the Aſſembly voted 100,000 livres for the indiſpenſable works at Cherburg. The Miniſter was called upon alſo for a ſtate of the probable expences for the year 1791.

They next ſuppreſſed the Marine committee, and the managers and aſſiſtants in the offices, with an optional continuance to be employed upon ſalaries, to be ſettled by the new organization.

The Aſſembly decreed, that in caſe the authors and accomplices of murder eſcape, the officer of the police is to iſſue his *mandamus* unſolicited, to make the perſons appear before him.

Jan. 2. At the beginning of the ſitting of the National Aſſembly, the Biſhop of Autun took the Civic oath preſcribed by the decree of the 27th of November, and was loudly applauded.

The order of the day was the diſcuſſion concerning the eſtabliſhment of Juries, when ſeveral Members gave very oppoſite opinions on the ſubject. M. Prugnon in particular condemned the plan of the committee, as leaving too much to the diſcretion of officers of police, and juſtices of the peace.

M. Thouret in anſwer remarked, that in a free country the *police* of *ſafety* ought to be very active, and even ſevere, as otherwiſe the miſchievous alone would be free, and the good oppreſſed. He conſidered the eſtabliſhment of this police as a previous ſtep to that of Juries, and therefore moved that the firſt article relative to it might be decreed. After ſome further debate, five articles of the third *title* expreſſing the functions of officers of police paſſed the Aſſembly. They import, that all perſons having knowledge of a murder or death, of which the cauſe is ſuſpicious or unknown, ſhall immediately give notice to the officer of the police, who ſhall take an inqueſt on the body; hear the depoſitions of the neighbours and relations; be impowered to prevent any one's leaving the ſpot till the inqueſt be finiſhed; and to arreſt any perſons preſumed guilty of the murder.

The Aſſembly then proceeded to conſider further of the mode of trial by Juries, when many members ariſing to oppoſe the plan propoſed on this ſubject by the committee, M. Thurot obſerved, that the plan had been deliberated upon with much care by the committee for 4 months, aſſiſted by an Engliſhman well verſed in that judiciary procedure, who had given them every information in his power; the plan therefore, it might be preſumed, was better digeſted than different members were willing to allow.

After ſome further debate, the queſtion was however adjourned.

M. Males made his report of the unhappy affair of *Pamiers*, one of the moſt unfortunate and complicated in its circumſtances that has happened in the courſe of the Revolution. The following was the buſineſs:

M. d'Armaign, the Mayor, was accuſed of acting illegally, and without conſulting the municipality or the direction of the diſtrict, in employing the public force againſt two Captains of the National Guard. The people reſiſting the *Marechauſſé*, fire-arms were diſcharged on both ſides, and three perſons killed. The Aſſembly conſign the proſecution of the affair to the tribunal of *Thoulouſe*, and ſuſpend *pro tempore* d'Armaign from exerciſing his functions as Mayor.

East Indies.

The public mind having been long held in ſuſpence as to the ſituation of affairs in the Eaſt-Indies, we think it happy to have it in our power to give an authentic account of the ſtate of the war in that quarter, as in part confirmed by the London Gazette.

Cranganore and the other ſmall fort of Paroa, which gave occaſion to the firſt breaking out of the war with Tippoo Sultan, have both been carried by the enemy with little reſiſtance; the former on the 9th of May laſt, and the latter ſoon after.

At Tellicherry, Major Dow was more fortunate, and drove the enemy from their poſts in that quarter, and has encamped upon their ground.

His Excellency General Meadows arrived on the Plains of Trichinopoly on Sunday the 24th of May. On Monday morning he received a ſalute of 19 guns, and took the command of the great Southern army, which conſiſts of 16,700 choſen troops.

The line was drawn out the ſame evening; the neceſſary arrangements were made the

next day, and orders issued; and on the 26th, at two o'clock in the morning, the army moved forward towards Caroor and Dindigal, in Tippoo's country.

The army made a short halt at Cortallum; and the fourth brigade, under the command of Major Cuppage, was detached in front, and had advanced accordingly.

Caroor was taken possession of on the 15th of June. It was determined to repair and strengthen the fort, and render it a respectable depositfor grain and a place for the sick. The engineers were accordingly ordered to begin immediately on the works; on which they are proceeding with all possible expedition.

Captain Parr is appointed to the command of Caroor. Nothing new occurred till the 21st of June, when, for the first time, a few of the enemy's irregular horse appeared, in number between two and three hundred, in small parties. They had time to take some of the followers of the camp, and, according to their savage custom, to mutilate and maim them cruelly, and to drive off some of the bullocks that were beyond the out-posts. The alarm was given about nine in the morning, when the cavalry piquets instantly turned out, and, with Colonel Floyd, advanced beyond the grand guard. The Colonel had formed his dispositions for the pursuit; but it appeared proper, from circumstances, not to carry it on then.

These irregulars of the enemy, distinguished by the name of Looties, continued their depredations, as nearly as they dared approach, for two or three days. But on the evening of the 24th they met with a little check, which may repel them to a more respectful distance. A party of our cavalry pursued, and, after some skirmishing, dispersed them. Four or five prisoners were brought to camp; one of them, the chief of the party, was taken, after a well-fought single combat, by Cornet Forbes, of the 3d native regiment. Mr. Forbes received the first cut in the hand, but soon brought down his antagonist, with two severe wounds in his face and arm. The swords of these people are very long, and of fine temper; but their horses are by no means good.

Nothing remarkable happened till the 5th of July, when the army arrived at Avaracouchy, and took possession of it without opposition. Here leaving a party of Polygars, about 300, they proceeded on the 6th, and arrived on the 10th at Daraporam; they found the fort entirely evacuated, but grain enough in it to serve the army for six weeks. Captain Swain is left in garrison here with the iron 18 pounders, and all the heavy baggage of the army, tents, &c. Two companies and 200 Sepoys were sent into the fort as a garrison. The only remarkable circumstance attending fell to the lot of Cornet Ridout, of the 3d regiment of cavalry. He was ordered to cover, with half his troops, a party of our followers that went from the lines to bring in straw. At some distance he saw a horseman enter a village, whom he immediately pursued; before the alarm took place he got in, killed 18, badly wounded 15, and brought in 62 horses, without the loss of a man. He also took prisoner the Jemidar that commanded the party. He then moved on, and at a small distance observed a large force advancing to support those already cut up in the village. His number was too few to attack them, and he prudently retreated. The Jemidar who was brought in says, it was fortunate for him he did, as there was a Sindar with 5000 regular horse in the rear, and they only wanted to bring him on, in order to carry off some prisoners for the Sultan. A spy happened to be discovered in the camp. He and the Jemidar were examined separately, and both agreed that Lally, at the head of his renegadoes, was that night to attempt a surprize on our cavalry. The accounts agreeing, the General made the necessary arrangements. All accounts agree that the enemy are about thirty miles from us, and that Tippoo is determined to make a stand with his present force, which is variously reported-of. However, it seems an action is expected, and the army is now preparing for it. The General carries for himself but a small tent, his staff go double, two Captains in a marquee, and four subalterns in another, which must certainly occasion the whole to move on more rapidly than we have yet done.

There are two men come in belonging to Samiaveram, of the Malabar cast, and who are circumcised; they say that Tippoo is off, with all his army, and that the Mahrattas are plundering his country; and that there is no force whatsoever between us and the Gauts.

Extract of a letter from Madras, July 19.

During the last week we had many alarms. —Alarming intelligence was received, and the wounded that came in seemed to confirm it. The night from Wednesday to Thursday was dreadful to many. The Nabob fled, and all the people from St. Thome and Triplicane, at hearing that the enemy's horse were at Pundimaly. However, the horse are come no nearer than Chittepat, nor do people now believe that they were Tippoo's horse, but Chili Naig's, a well-known Polygar, who robs occasionally Tippoo's country and the Carnatic. The Bengal detachment is now very near, and are expected to arrive at Pundimaly in two days more, when a strong army will be formed at Wallajabad, with the troops that are there. The cruelties which Chili Naig's horse are said to have committed, surpass those we used to hear of in the beginning of the last war.

Camp, 20 miles from Coimbatore, July 19.

The 17th we came fifteen miles and a half, and yesterday (the 18th) thirteen miles and a half; and we should have this day pushed on, but for the badness of the bullocks,

locks, and the certain accounts of not having an enemy to oppose us.

Camp at Coimbatore, July 23.

The army reached this place yesterday, having made it in five marches from Daraporam; the distance we came (being a different route to Fullarton's) about sixty miles, only one halting day; so that the movement altogether has been very rapid. This fort was evacuated in the same manner as Daraporam; much improved; so say the Fullartonians. Our cavalry was sent on the day before yesterday, to take possession of it; by which manœuvre the Pettat was saved from being burnt. Shot and powder in abundance, and a few Malabar guns, were found in the fort; also materials for coining, and a foundery for casting guns, partly finished; great quantity of grain in a large granary in the Pettat; and the Bramins report there is more buried about the place than the army can consume in many months. Tippoo, by their account, went himself from hence about fifteen days ago; that he sent off his army a few days before; they say, that he was not wounded at Travancore, but that he lost his turban, the rangles about his hands, and his palanquin; the disgrace of which chagrined him so much, that he shut himself up in his tent for eight days, and would not see any body. Tippoo, it seems, selected all the young women, to the number of 2000, and sent them off with his army.

Intelligence from the Southward, Aug. 18.

On the 1st inst. Lieut. Col. Oldham marched from Coimbatore with the first native brigade; and on the 8th the agreeable intelligence was received in camp, that the object of his expedition was happily attained by the reduction of Errode on the 6th. The garrison fired on the advanced parties of the detachment, but were soon silenced by a few shots from a brass eighteen-pounder, and the fort surrendered to the British arms. Only about two hundred persons constituted its little garrison, with a few guns. No grain was found in the fort, but great abundance is expected in the country, unless the enemy have taken the precaution of removing it over the river to a strong hill fort, called Sankery Durgum.

Account of the second Incursion of the Looties, extracted from a Letter from Permacoil, dated Aug. 8.

On Monday the 2d inst. a rumour reached this post, that the enemy's horse had again entered the Carnatic from the Changamant Pass. During that night great numbers of country people took shelter here, and upwards of 10,000 head of cattle were driven under the Pettah Wall. Next day one of those merciless plunderers was taken with his horse, and brought in to the Commanding Officer, to whom he reported, that the party to which he belonged was from 1000 to 1500 strong, commanded by Bulwant Row, a Bramin; that they had orders to burn and plunder several large villages from ten to fifteen miles east of this post, and then to make the best of their way to Porto Novo and Chillumbrum: this former part of their instructions the Looties said they had followed in part; that they had tortured many people by putting strong Chili water up their noses; that they had cut a few, but had burnt nothing. We hear here, that Porto Novo has been sacked and laid waste, and that the party continue near Cuddalore. Other accounts say, that Bulwant Row, the Commander, has taken up his quarters somewhere between Pondicherry and Cuddalore, with 50 horse, fearing to run the risk of regaining the pass, having, it is said, heard of the movements of the Western army that way. The inhabitants of the district have received no hurt, neither sustained any losses.

Extract of a Letter, dated from the Mosque in Coimbatore Pettah, Aug. 19.

The following is all the news we have:—Col. Floyd, on the evening of the 16th, rode out, attended with his Aid-de-Camp. Lieut. Geekie, and the Major of Brigade, Capt. Dallas, four European dragoons, and sixteen natives, to reconnoitre and find out a place to change his camp for forage, &c. he is 20 miles from us. When on entering a village, fourteen miles distant from his force (19 light dragoons of the 5th regiment of cavalry), he very unexpectedly met a large body of the enemy, who instantly formed, being some of their best cavalry, to receive him. He did not hesitate a second, but fell-to, and by great good fortune broke them, killed 25, took nine horses, and three men prisoners, who say their force consisted of 300 horse; but Col. Floyd thinks they consisted of about 100, belonging to Seid Sahib, and that they had crossed only that morning from Seid Sahib, who was at the other side of the Bhavani river, being sent back by Tippoo, who haunchooted him from his presence. He (the Sultan) is gone in force to beat Col. Kelly. Col. Floyd lost one native killed, and one horse: and one native and horse missing, taken I suppose.

On the 21st a breach was made by the storming party, which was led by Major Skelly, and consisted of the flank companies of the 52d regiment, a company of the 1st European regiment, with a part of the 20th and 22d battalions to support them. They made the attack at 6 o'clock that evening, lost about 30 men, an officer mortally wounded, and were repulsed. To the utter astonishment of every body, the next morning at daylight the Killidar hung out a flag of truce, and the place was given up. We got it at a critical crisis, all the shot for the battering guns being expended. Two companies of the 1st European regiment, and two of sepoys, are put into it. Col. Stuart, with the detachment, I suppose, is on the return, and report says he is to go to Palgautcherry.

gautcherry; Gen. Meadows yeſterday ſent off a flag of truce to ſummon the place; and has told the Killidar, that if he obliges us to open one gun againſt it, no terms will be given to him or his garriſon; that every one of them ſhall be put to death. The junction of Col. Hartley's detachment will take place there; and it is ſuppoſed he will be able to reach it by the 10th of next month.

Major Affleck, on a reconnoitring party, with two troops of the 23d light dragoons, fell-in with a party of the enemy's regular horſe, conſiſting of 50, took every one priſoners, and ſent them into camp under an eſcort of ten troopers.

An authentic ſtatement of the origin of the preſent war in India, as delivered by Mr. Hippeſly in his place before the Houſe of Commons.

"The Rajah of Travancore negociates the purchaſe of the fort of Cranganore, and another place of the Dutch. Tippoo Sultan objects to the purchaſe. The Rajah perſiſts, and Tippoo endeavours to repel it by open hoſtility." This was, *prima facie*, the ſtate of the caſe; but ſome circumſtances connected with the tranſaction muſt alſo be ſtated to give it its proper colour. About two years ſince, the Rajah applied for two of our battalions to be ſtationed in his country, which was granted. About this time, probably, he firſt meditated the acquiſition of the forts. The officer who commanded this detachment wrote to Sir Archibald Campbell, then Governor of Madras, ſtating the advantage which the acquiſition of Cranganore, and another place, would be of to the Rajah. Sir A. C. immediately replied to the letter, and expreſſed his direct approbation of the meaſure—anticipating, probably, the miſchief incidental to ſuch a tranſaction. No more was heard of Cranganore during Sir A. C.'s government. But ſoon after Sir A. C. had left India, the Rajah himſelf wrote to his ſucceſſor (Mr. Holland), that he had completed the purchaſe of Cranganore, *agreeably to the approbation of the former government.*

Tippoo Sultan, in conſequence of this purchaſe, marched towards the Travancore lines, *threatening* an attack if the Rajah would not relinquiſh the poſſeſſions of the forts in queſtion—the Rajah refuſed—and Tippoo declared hoſtilities.

After the attack of the lines, Mr. H. obſerved, that Tippoo wrote an apology for his conduct to our Government, declaring his wiſh to continue in friendſhip with the Engliſh, and to avoid any cauſe of *offence* towards them. It is even reported, that he offered to leave the ſubject to arbitration.

On the repreſentation of theſe facts to the Supreme Government, their opinion is ſtated to have been—"That as the attack had been made by Tippoo *in perſon*, and as *he knew* we were *bound* by treaty to ſupport the Rajah of Travancore, ſhould our Government accept his apology, it would amount to a declaration of our weakneſs to all the powers of Indoſtan!"

From this ſtatement, Mr. H. conceived that it was probable Tippoo Sultan might be leſs blameable than we were aware of, if not ſtrictly juſtifiable; and conſequently that our hoſtile *interference* might not be ſo well adapted to conciliate and illuſtrate the *ſyſtem* laid down by Parliament for the *better* government of India.

BOTANY BAY.

The following letter is from Mr. White, Surgeon-general at Botany Bay.

Sydney Cove, Port Jackſon, New South Wales, April 17, 1790.

"His Majeſty's ſhip Sirius, and Supply tender ſailed from hence the 6th of March laſt. with the Lieutenant-governor, half the marines, and about 200 convicts for Norfolk Iſland, and landed them ſafe on the 16th. This diviſion of our numbers the Governor thought neceſſary, on account of the low ſtate of our proviſions. The ſhip ſtood off and on until the 19th before an opportunity of landing the proviſions and ſtores offered; then the Sirius ſtood in as cloſe as poſſible to haſten and facilitate getting the things through a heavy ſurf, which continually rolls it on the beach, but by a current, or ſome other unforeſeen cauſe, ſhe was driven on a reef of hidden rocks, and irrecoverably loſt. The ſhip's bow is in a poſition which will probably make her hold together until every thing is got aſhore, where all the officers and men are ſafe, with a greater ſtore of proviſions than we have here. Had the Sirius arrived ſafe, ſhe was immediately to have been ſent to China, for ſome relief for us, and on her diſpatch our all depended: but, alas! that hope is no more, and a new ſcene of diſtreſs and miſery opens to our view. When the Supply arrived with the melancholy tidings, the Governor called all the officers together, to conſult and deliberate on what was beſt to be done in our preſent diſtracted and deplorable ſituation. He laid before us the ſtate of the proviſion-ſtore, which contained only four months flour, and three of pork, at half allowance, which has been our portion for ſome time paſt, every other ſpecies of proviſion being long ſince expended. We therefore determined on the neceſſity of reducing our half allowance of theſe two articles to ſuch a proportion as will enable us to drag out a miſerable exiſtence for ſeven months. Should we have no arrivals in that time, the game will be up with us, for all the grain of every kind which we have been able to raiſe in two years and three months would not ſupport us three weeks, which is a very ſtrong inſtance of the ingratitude and extreme poverty of the ſoil and country at large; though great exertions have been made. Much cannot now be done;

done; limited in food, and reduced as the people are, who have not had one ounce of freſh animal food ſince firſt in the country, a country and place ſo forbidden and ſo hateful, as only to merit execrations and curſes; for it has been a ſource of expence to the mother country, and of evil and misfortune to us, without there ever being the ſmalleſt likelihood of its repaying or recompenſing either. From what we have already ſeen, we may conclude that there is not a ſingle article in the whole country, that in the nature of things could prove of the ſmalleſt uſe or advantage to the mother country or the commercial world. In the name of Heaven, what has the Miniſtry been about? Surely they have quite forgotten or neglected us, otherwiſe they would have ſent to ſee what become of us, and to know how we were likely to ſucceed. However, they muſt ſoon know from the heavy bills which will be preſented to them, and the misfortunes and loſſes which have already happened to us, how neceſſary it becomes to relinquiſh a ſcheme that in the nature of things can never anſwer. It would be wiſe by the firſt ſteps to withdraw the ſettlement, at leaſt ſuch as are living, or remove them to ſome other place. This is ſo much out of the world and track of commerce that it could never anſwer. How a buſineſs of this kind (the expence of which muſt be great) could firſt be thought of without ſending to examine the country, as was Capt. Thomſon's errand to the coaſt of Africa, is to every perſon here a matter of great ſurprize. Monſ. Peyrouſe and Clanard, the French circumnavigators, as well as us, have been very much ſurpriſed at Mr. Cook's deſcription of Botany Bay. The wood is bad, the ſoil light, poor, and ſandy, nor has it any thing to recommend it. Accurate obſervers have ſurveyed the country without being able to ſee any thing like the meadow land that Mr. Cook and others mention. The Frenchmen declare the ſame, and that in the whole courſe of their voyage they never ſaw a place half ſo unpromiſing for a ſettlement as this. They laid at Botary Bay eight weeks juſt after our arrival in the country, repairing ſome damages which the Bouſſale and Aſtrolabe under their command received while at the Navigators' Iſlands.

Before they came to Botany Bay, they had been at Norfolk Iſland, but could neither anchor or land. They made an obſervation with reſpect to it (which from its ſingularity, propriety, and force, I cannot ſuppreſs), that it was only a place fit for angels and eagles to reſide in. The Supply tender ſails to-morrow for Batavia, in hopes the Dutch may be able to ſend in time to ſave us. Should any accident happen to her, Lord have mercy upon us! She is a ſmall veſſel to perform ſo long and unexplored a voyage; but we rely much on the abilities and active attention of Lieut. Ball, who commands her. Lieut. King, ſecond of the Sirius, takes his paſſage in her to Batavia, and from thence to the Cape of Good Hope (in his way to Europe), where he has orders to charter a ſhip and ſend her to us immediately, ſhould no other ſhips have paſſed that place in their way here.

America.

On the 1ſt of November laſt, the intereſting and long depending controverſy between the Britiſh creditors and American debtors was determined by the hon. Thomas Johnſon, and Robert Goldſborough. eſqrs. judges of the General Court of the State of Maryland, in favour of the plaintiffs; by which adjudication their right of recovering debts contracted before hoſtilities commenced between Great Britain and America was eſtabliſhed, except ſuch intereſt as had accrued during the war.

In Pennſilvania, on atrial for the murder of ſome indians at Pine Creek, the verdict of the jury did not prove ſo equitable, for though the witneſſes clearly proved the commiſſion of the fact, and the confeſſion at the council at the bar confirmed it, yet, notwithſtanding the expreſs charge from the judge to bring the criminal in guilty, the jury in a few moments returned with a verdict in his favor, and a ſubſcription to pay the coſts of ſuit; and all this from a moſt abſurd idea, that the crime was not the ſame to kill an indian as a white man. For ſome minutes the Chief Juſtice was mute with aſtoniſhment.

A paſſage boat croſſing a river at a place called Wright's Ferry, in Pennſylvania, in which were ſeveral paſſengers, horſes, and a waggon, a violent ſtorm ariſing, a woman and her two children got into the body of the waggon for ſhelter, which having by chance got looſe from the carriage, it was by the violence of the wind driven out of the boat, and floated on the water: the huſband, viewing the melancholy ſituation of his wife and children, reſolved to relieve or periſh with them, and quitting the boat ſwam to the waggon, cut open the cover with his knife, and with difficulty kept their heads above the water till they were relieved by a boat which fortunately came to their aſſiſtance.

The errand of the Indian chiefs is no longer a myſtery, as it may be gueſſed at from the tenour of Gen. Waſhington's ſpeech to Congreſs on opening the preſent ſeſſion, Dec. 8, 1790.

"It has been heretofore known to Congreſs, that frequent incurſions have been made to our frontier ſettlements by certain banditti of Indians, from the north-weſt ſide of the Ohio. Theſe, with ſome of the tribes dwelling on and near the Wabaſh, have of late been particularly active in their depredations; and, being emboldened by the impunity of their crimes, and aided by ſuch part of the neighbouring tribes as could be ſeduced to join in their hoſtilities, or afford them

them a retreat for their prisoners and plunder, they have, instead of listening to the humane invitations and overtures made on the part of the United State, renewed their violence with fresh alacrity and greater effect. The lives of a number of valuable citizens have thus been sacrificed, and some of them under circumstances peculiarly shocking, whilst others have been carried into a deplorable captivity.

"These aggravated provocations rendered it essential to the safety of the western settlements, that the aggressors should be made sensible that the government of the Union is not less capable of punishing their crimes, than it is disposed to respect their rights and reward their attachments. As this object could not be effected by defensive measures, it became necessary to put in force the act which empowers the President to call out the militia for the protection of the frontiers: and I have accordingly authorised an expedition, in which the regular troops in that quarter are combined with such drafts of militia as were deemed sufficient. The event of the measure is yet unknown to me. The Secretary at war is directed to lay before you a statement of the information on which it is founded, as well as an estimate of the expence with which it will be attended."

IRELAND.

Dublin, Dec. 22. It is with a very sensible concern we are obliged to announce to our readers the loss of the Charlemont packet. This vessel sailed on Wednesday, and had reached the Bay of Dublin, when she was driven back by a violent gale of wind; not long after a large West Indiaman went to the bottom with her crew at the entrance of that harbour. On Friday the weather became favourable, and the Captain again proceeded to sea, having, during this interval, increased his passengers to the number of about 120. He again had nearly made the port of Dublin, when a second time he was forced to put back. By this time the uneasiness of the people became general, and the cabin passengers were very importunate with the master to land them at Holyhead, although he declared himself imperfectly acquainted with the coast, and exhorted them to relinquish their intentions. His mate, however, confident of his own intimate knowledge, succeeded in carrying the favourite point of the passengers, and they accordingly steered thither; the consequences were fatal; the mate, deceived by some lights, mistook his course; the vessel struck on one of the rocks which skirt the Welch coast, soon after went to pieces, and sixteen persons only escaped the merciless element.

Among those providentially saved is the hon. Capt. Jones, son to Lord Ranelegh, who, when the vessel struck, sprang from her on the rock, and received no injury; through the intrepidity of this gentleman, and at an imminent hazard to himself, a person belonging to Mr. Astley's company was rescued from a most perilous situation, being caught by Capt. Jones on the return of the wave which washed him from the same rock, on which he had also leaped from the packet.

About twelve ladies were on board, some of whom, in expectation of assistance, and under the horrors of death impending over them in so terrible a form, clung round the steward of the ship, who, thus prevented from the possibility of making any efforts for his own preservation, perished in their embraces.—Among other passengers were two Romish clergymen, one of whom escaped. The Captain, by ascending the shrouds, was landed in a place of safety on the heeling of the vessel; and the mate has also escaped, but, we are informed, is imprisoned, for some negligence of information, fatal, as is said, to many who might have been saved on an earlier knowledge of the state of the vessel.

The circumstances of those who survived this dreadful event (every article but what remained on their backs being lost) were considerably alleviated by the generous and humane attention of Capt. Jones, whose bounty and benevolence were as conspicuous in the hour of distress, as his fortitude was apparent in the moment of danger.

Jan. 20. This day his Excellency the Earl of Westmorland, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, went in state to the House of Peers of that kingdom, where, being seated on the throne, his Excellency opened the Session of Parliament with the following speech:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I have some pleasure in acquainting you, by the King's command, that the differences which had arisen between his Majesty and the Court of Spain have happily been brought to an amicable termination. Copies of the declarations exchanged between his Majesty's Ambassador and the Minister of the Catholick King, and of the Convention which has been since concluded, will be laid before you.

"Had the honour of his Majesty's Crown, and the protection of the rights and interests of the Empire, involved this kingdom in the calamities of war, the zeal manifested by all his subjects, and by none more than his loyal people of Ireland, had left him no doubt of the most vigorous and effectual support. It is a source of peculiar satisfaction to his Majesty, that those objects have been accomplished without any actual interruption of the blessings of Peace.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I have ordered the proper officers to lay the national accounts before you, fully relying upon your accustomed zeal to provide for the exigencies of the State, and the honourable

nourable support of his Majesty's Government.

"I have also ordered an account of the extraordinary expences of Government, which have been incurred during the negociation with Spain, to be laid before you; and I trust you will find that the confidence you reposed in me has not been misplaced.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"Your disposition to facilitate the business of Commerce, and to consult the ease of the merchants, will induce you to consider, and if possible to accomplish, during this session, such regulations as may tend to simplify the collection of the various articles of the public revenue."

The University of Dublin, in full convocation, have unanimously conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on the Right Hon. Edmund Burke, as the powerful advocate of the Constitution, the friend of public order, virtue, and the happiness of mankind; and in testimony of the high respect entertained by the University (which had the honour of his education) for the various endowments of his capacious mind, and for his superior talents and abilities.

Country News.

Liverpool, Jan. 24. The consternation at Ashton-under-Line, between five and six o'clock on Monday evening, was great. Every person in the streets was so terrified as to shriek and run into shops and houses for shelter. The thunder burst from a cloud which seemed to hang over the town, and the lightning was perceived almost in the same instant, the thunder making only one tremendous crash. It was probably well for the town, that the electric fire was attracted by the iron work which ornaments the Church-steeple. It struck the weather-cock, melted some part of it, and threw many stones from the steeple; it then entered the belfry, and melted the wires, &c. and also those of the clock; from thence it followed the iron-rod that guides the hand of the clock, to a dial within the church, placed on the top of the organ, and in its way, wrested a piece of knotty oak of four inches square from one of the beams that support the roof of the church, besides taking with it a considerable part of the cornice of the dial; from the dial it proceeded down the organ to the curtain-rod in the front of it, and running from the South to the North end of the rod, it took down an upright iron from the cieling, and rent it with such violence, that splinters were found sticking in the oppofite cieling, as if discharged from a gun. It then penetrated through the floor of the gallery, and followed an iron pillar at the foot, and from thence it is supposed to have gone different ways, after splitting many of the pews, as there are marks where it passed, both in the windows at the West, as well as that at the end of the Earl of Stamford's chapel in the East.

Historical Chronicle.

A commercial treaty between Prussia and Poland has been for some time past expected; but so many difficulties have arisen in bringing this object to bear, that it is highly probable it will never take effect.

The Prussian seaport towns of Memel, Koningsberg, and Elbing, have, for time immemorial, enjoyed the right that no Polish subject should carry on a direct trade with any foreign country through those towns, but, on the contrary, should be obliged to sell the productions of his country to a burgher of them, who should resell them on his own account.

The Poles now desire the right to export their own productions, under a transit duty of 22 per cent. payable to the King of Prussia. It is, however, clear, that as the trade of the above-mentioned Prussian towns depends chiefly on the exportation of the productions of Poland, having very few of their own, they must be entirely ruined, should such a concession be made to Poland.

It is said that the English minister at Warsaw has suggested this demand, as in that case England would enjoy a direct intercourse with Poland, and carry on with it a very lucrative branch of trade.

A treaty of defensive alliance and of commerce has been lately negociated by Count Potocki, the Polish minister at Constantinople, between the republic of Poland and the Porte; by which the two powers reciprocally guarantee each other's dominions; the Porte stipulating to furnish Poland with 40,000 men, and the latter to assist the Porte with 20,000. The Poles are to enjoy advantages in point of commerce equal to those of the most favoured nation; and to be allowed to have 40 vessels employed in trade on the Black Sea.

Ukraine, Jan 1. A courier has passed by this place with the important and authentic intelligence, that the Turkish fortress of Ismael was taken by assault on the 22d of December; and that the Russians, enraged at the stubborn resistance of the besieged, had made a dreadful slaughter. The garrison, it is supposed, contained 12,000 men, out of whom there only remain the Pacha who commanded it, a Tartar sultan, and about 400 men, whom they contented themselves with keeping as prisoners. The conquerors, however, have bought their victory at a dear rate; they have lost, it is reckoned, 12,000 men, amongst which number are Generals Jakowiki and Budberg; and Generals de Lascy, Mecknon, Lwow, Bibaupierre and Belborodki, have been wounded. This fresh signal advantage will put an end to the winter campaign, and probably to the war itself.

War-

Warſaw, Jan. 9. "An expreſs from the Ukraine has brought us the important news that on the 22d of laſt month the Ruſſians took Iſmael by aſſault. The Ottoman garriſon, aided by the inſtructions of ſome European officers, for ſome time continued to defend itſelf with great bravery; at length, however, General de Suwarrow arrived to conduct the ſiege, who immediately made preparations for a general aſſault; he divided his army into ſix columns, and placed himſelf at their head, to attack every ſide at once. The Turks reſiſted a long time with the moſt determined courage; at length, however, they were obliged to yield, when a dreadful carnage enſued. The Turks neither aſked for quarter, nor would even receive it. According to the previous details of this event, there muſt have been at leaſt 12,000 men killed; the Ruſſians only ſpared the lives of the Pacha of the place, a Tartarian prince, and about 400 men, whom they reſerved as living teſtimonies of their valour. We cannot, however, help remarking, that in all the conqueſts gained by the Ruſſians over the Ottomans, there is either little or no blood ſpilt, or elſe there is a dreadful ſlaughter on both ſides. It is the effect of a terror with which the Ruſſian name inſpires the Turks, and which it is the intereſt of the former to heighten. The remembrance of the carnage to which the Ottomans expoſe themſelves by a ſtubborn reſiſtance, makes them ſurrender through fear, as they did at Akierman, at Bender, at Kilia, and at Iſaccia, or make a deſperate defence, as they did at Oczakow, and have now done at Iſmael. In the mean time we may eaſily conceive what an impreſſion theſe continual and uninterrupted ſucceſſes of their enemy will have on the Turks, notwithſtanding the encouragement they receive elſewhere. The Grand Vizir has not dared to await the coming of the Ruſſians, notwithſtanding the diſpoſitions which he at firſt made to march forward, and ſuccour the beſieged. He has retreated within the defiles of Mount Hæmus, though uncertain in what manner he can ſubſiſt there with his troops in the heart of winter. In ſuch circumſtances, the negociations to ſupport the ruined affairs of the Porte require more circumſpection than ever. The Court of Berlin has not yet explained itſelf on the treaty of alliance which our ambaſſador at Conſtantinople has formed with ſo much haſte; but has ſent a note to the Secretary of the Legation, who reſides here, on its behalf, concerning ſome difficulties in the commerce between the Pruſſian States and thoſe of the Republic."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

December 20.

At Covent Garden Theatre was performed, for the firſt time, a New Pantomime, called "The Picture of Paris."

The piece repreſents, as the title inſinuates, a picture of the manners of the Pariſians at the time of the Federation, and is enriched with ſome of the moſt excellent ſcenery, that, perhaps, ever adorned a ſtage.

The pantomimical part is prepared, we underſtand, from materials, collected by Mr. Bonnor, of the Poſt-Office, who was preſent at the Federation.

The Songs and Dialogue are by Mr. Merry, who has not diminiſhed his fame by the productions which embelliſh the Pantomime in queſtion.

The following ſcenes are taken from accurate drawings made on the ſpot:

The Jacobines Convent, Rue St. Honoré,
Place de Grève,
The Inſide of the Hotel de Ville,
A View of the New Bridge called Pont Louis Seize,
The Fountain des Innocens,
The Palais Bourbon,
View of the Champ de Mars, with the Grand Pavillion preparatory to the Feſtival,
A Grand Aſſembly.
A View of the Triumphal Arch, prepared for the Proceſſion to the Champ de Mars.
A Perſpective View of the Champ de Mars, with the Bridge of Boats,
With an exact Repreſentation of the Banners, Oriflammes, &c. &c. in the Grand Proceſſion.

The ſcenery in general, we repeat it, is excellent; the parts which merit particular commendation are, the Convent of the Jacobins, part of which is converted into a Guard Houſe; the Place de Greve; the Grand Municipality Chamber of the *Hotel de Ville*, with the figures of Juſtice, Mercy and Truth; the New Bridge, called Pont Louis Seize; the Fountain in the centre of the *Market des Innocens*; the Palais Bourbon; the Champ de Mars, in its ſtate of preparation; a very good repreſentation of the National Aſſembly in debate; the Temple of Concord; and a perſpective View of the Champ de Mars, from the heights of Chaillot.

The beautiful figure which appears in the Temple of Concord, and which repreſents that Goddeſs, is painted by Mr. Hamilton, R. A. and does great credit to his talents.

A young lady, of the name of Barnet, (a pupil of Mr. Hook's) made her *debut* as a vocal performer, and delivered the ſongs with much ſweetneſs.

The following are the moſt approved AIRS in the above Piece.

AIR.——MISS BARNET.

Would you know where gentle love
For a fly concealment goes,
'Tis not to the turtle dove,
'Tis not to the breathing roſe;
But ſhould powerful Beauty throw
Timid glance from fav'ring eye,
Should her cheeks with bluſhes glow,
Ah! ſuſpect the traitor nigh.

SONG.

SONG.——Mr. Incledon.

Great Britain is the nobleſt land
That e'er the world could boaſt,
Where Freedom regulates command,
And her we love the moſt.

All join in Chorus.

The King, the Nation, and the Law, we are ready to obey,
The vive le Roi, and vive la Loi, and vive la Liberté!

The birds unſhackled rove the air,
The fiſhes ſwim the ſea,
No fetters e'er could Britons bear,
Then why, my boys, ſhould we?

CHORUS.

The King, the Nation, and the Law, &c.

Tho' all the baſe in arms ſhould riſe
To rob us of the good,
Yet ev'ry effort we'd deſpiſe,
Their rage wou'd be withſtood.

Chorus.—The King, the Nation, &c.

SONG.——Mr. Johnstone.

The Turban'd Turk who ſcorns the world
May ſtrut about with his whiſkers curl'd;
Keep a hundred wives under lock and key,
For nobody elſe but himſelf to ſee;
Yet long may he pray with his Alcoran,
Before he can love like an Iriſhman.

Pat joins in.—————— Like an Iriſhman.
Before he can love like an Iriſhman.

II.

The gay Monſieur, a Slave no more,
The ſolemn Don, and the ſoft Signor,
The Dutch Mynheer, ſo full of pride,
The Ruſſian, Pruſſian, Swede beſide;
They all may do whate'ver they can,
But they'll ne'er love like an Iriſhman.

Pat again.——————Like an Iriſhman.
But they'll never love like an Iriſhman.

III.

The Finikin Fops themſelves beguile,
And think they pleaſe in a capital ſtyle;
But let them aſk as they roll the Street,
Of any young virgin they happen to meet,
And I know ſhe'll ſay from behind her fan,
That there's none can love like an Iriſhman.

Pat again.——————Like an Iriſhman.
That there's none can love like an Iriſhman.

Sunday 23.

This morning, between three and four o'clock, an alarming fire broke out in the counting-houſe and ware-room of Meſſ. Biggars and co. manufacturers at Sciennes, on the ſouth ſide of Edinburgh. It had got to a conſiderable height before it was diſcovered, and from the great quantity of lint, yarn, linen, &c. in the premiſſes, there was reaſon to expect the moſt ſerious conſequences. Several of the magiſtrates attended; and by the exertions of the company's ſervants, aſſiſted by the town-guard, a detachment of the 42d regiment, engines, &c. the fire was got under, and a very conſiderable property in linen, yarn, &c. preſerved; but ſtill the loſs incurred is to a great amount. The fire was occaſioned by ſome hot aſhes that were put into a wooden bucket, and left on the floor of the ware-room, after the chimneys were ſwept.

Tueſday 25.

A child of eighteen months old was found dead near Plymouth; and it appeared, on the Coroner's Inqueſt, that the child died in conſequence of a cat ſucking its breath, thereby occaſioning a ſtrangulation.

Thurſday 27.

This morning, early, a pretty thick ſhower of rain fell in and round the metropolis, which was attended with ſome flaſhes of lightning, but no thunder or wind. The light was not vivid, but reſembled rather the Aurora Borealis, when ſtrong.

Friday 28.

This day the caſe of the city of London againſt the corporation of King's Lynn came on to be argued in the Court of King's Bench. It was a writ of error from the Court of Common Pleas, where a trial at bar was had on a writ de eſſendo quietum de Theolonio (of being quit of toll) brought by the city of London to aſſert the right of their citizens being exempted from a toll on corn, demanded by the corporation of Lynn—A verdict had been given for the city of London, and the errors were aſſigned on the informality of the declaration. After much abſtruſe argument by Mr. Serjeant de Blanc, for King's Lynn, and Mr. Serjeant Adair, for London, the Court of King's Bench reverſed the judgement; on the ground that the declaration did not ſtate that the city of London had received ſuch an injury on which an action could be maintained, the corporation of Lynn having demanded, but not having received, or diſtrained for the toll in queſtion. It is ſuppoſed this cauſe will be carried to the Houſe of Lords.

Monday 31.

A valuable friend to this Magazine, who is now in attendance on the Commander in Chief in the camp at Coembatore, in a letter, dated Aug. 25, tells us, "there could be no doubt of their ſucceſs;" and, in the true ſpirit of a ſoldier, "hopes to be able ſoon to announce their return to Madras, crowned with victory and glory, and laden with the ſpoils of Seringapatnam."

Government have received certain intelligence of the deſtination and the route of two large veſſels, which have lately ſailed from France, laden with arms and ammunition of every ſort. They are deſtined, as was ſuſpected, for the uſe of Tippoo Saib; but, being merchant-veſſels, their equipment is diſowned by the French Government, to whom Earl Gower has remonſtrated upon this apparent breach of good faith. It may, however, be ſuſpected, that they were fitted-out not only with the connivance, but by the direction of that Court; for their value is too great for the adventure of private merchants, who, beſides the riſk of capture, would

would be expoſed to the chance of never being paid for them by Tippoo. Notice of their ſailing is ſaid to have been forwarded to Commodore Cornwallis, who may probably be able to intercept them.

The Seine was a few days ago 18 feet higher than the middling height, fixed at five by M. de la Lande. On the 23d inſt. it was but 14; and as it had not rained for three days, there were hopes of ſeeing its bed reduced to the uſual mark.

In the uſual anthem of *Domine, ſalvum fac Regem!* (God ſave the King!) ſung every Sunday in the pariſh churches of France, theſe words have been added, inſtead of repeating thoſe for the King three times, *Domine, ſalvam fac Gentem! Domine, ſalvam fac Legem!* (God ſave the People and the Law!)

Since the managers of all play-houſes are permitted, by a decree of the National Aſſembly, to repreſent whatever pieces they chuſe from the beſt authors, Moliere's, Racine's, and Corneille's plays are acted, *ad libitum*, by the ſubaltern theatres of the capital.

On the 4th inſt. there was ſome little commotion at Straſburgh. The people, fearful leſt they ſhould carry away the ſacred veſſels and ornaments of one of the pariſh-churches in that city, which had been announced as ſuppreſſed, aſſembled in crowds, to prevent them from putting their deſign into execution. The Municipality, learning the error of the people, haſtened to take the neceſſary meaſures to prevent the conſequences, by publiſhing an edict for the ſupport of the public tranquillity, and to ſatisfy the inhabitants of their miſtake relative to the ſuppreſſion of the church, which had never been ordered. Theſe meaſures reſtored tranquillity.

A Weſt Indian houſe of great character has received letters, dated the 23d of December, informing them, that the inſurgents in Martinique had ariſen to ſuch a height, that the planters had generally left their eſtates, and had encamped; that the Blacks were generally armed; and that it was feared there would be a dreadful carnage, as there were no hopes of an amicable ſettlement.

By diſpatches from Vienna, dated the 15th inſt. we are informed of the arrival of a courier at that Capital from Prince Potemkin to Prince Galitzin, the Ruſſian ambaſſador, conveying the official intelligence of the capture of the fortreſs of Iſmael, after a moſt deſperate defence, on the 23d ult. in which the ſlaughter of the Turks was immenſe.

It is computed, that during the ſiege, and at the capture, not leſs than twenty-four thouſand of the Grand Vizier's army, which conſiſted of picked men, have been ſlain; and ten thouſand, including unarmed inhabitants, made priſoners.

A great number of Turks ſunk out of holes and caves two days after the place was taken, which has increaſed the number of priſoners.

In the garriſon were found three hundred large cannon, with a vaſt number of trophies, among which are ſix tails, and four hundred other colours.

Among the officers of rank killed, are the Seraſkier Aydoſu, Mechmet Baſha of Three Tails, and four baſhas of two tails, viz. Selim, Haſhi Mahmet, Mechmet of Kilia, and Lutfulla; alſo ſix Tartarian Sultans, viz. Kaptan, Kazi, Selim, Bate, Achmet, and Mechmet, all of them of the family of Ghuiray, ſon to the noted Carem Ghuiray, Chan of the Tartars; beſides Khands Kyndſhi Baſhi, Haſſan Begh, ſon to the Seraſkier, and Muſſul Emini, the Capigi Baſſchi, with five others.

Advices were likewiſe arrived at Vienna from Thneſte, that the Ruſſian ſea captain, Wilhelm Lorenio, had taken between Stanchio and Rhodes, a new-built Turkiſh karavella, fitted out for a ſhip of war, and mounting 26 braſs guns, having a rich cargo on board, and bound from Alexandria to Conſtantinople.

It is ſaid that the Iſland of Cyprus is to be ceded by the Turks to this kingdom, for our good offices in endeavouring to perſuade the Empreſs to agree to a peace.

There are no accounts by the Dutch mail, which arrived yeſterday, from the Congreſs at Siſtova.

The Flanders mail, which alſo arrived yeſterday, brings intelligence that the affairs of Liege are at length perfectly ſettled to the wiſhes of the King of Pruſſia,—perhaps premature.

The Emperor's Letter to the King of the French, dated Vienna, 14th December; *tranſlated from the Latin original in* Paris.

"Your Majeſty knows with what ſincerity we wiſh to be in peace with all the world, but more particularly with our neighbours; and how much we are attached to your Majeſty, our ally, and the kingdom of France:—it is that attachment, which, in unifon with our own inclination to conſolidate the harmony exiſting between the German Empire and the French nation, induces us, on our acceſſion to the Imperial Throne, agreeably to the unanimous requeſt of our Electoral College, to lay before your Majeſty their prayer relative to your National Aſſembly. During the month of Auguſt laſt the French Aſſembly iſſued decrees, by which a number of the Members of our Empire, contrary to the tenour of public treaties, feel themſelves very much injured, and the Electoral College now *claim* redreſs for thoſe grievances. It muſt be known to your Majeſty what has been ſtipulated by the peace of Munſter, and by other ſubſequent treaties between our Empire and the Kingdom of France, with reſpect to certain places in Alſatia and Lorraine, ceded under the expreſs and poſitive conditions that the rights of Biſhopricks, and the property of the Members of our Empire, ſhould be preſerved in-

violate

violate and untouched. It would be injurious to the religion of the treaties of peace, which your illuſtrious nation will, no doubt, ever reſpect, to overturn the barriers eſtabliſhed on thoſe conditions; as to the juriſdiction not made over by the Emperors our predeceſſors, and by the Empire, to the Kingdom of France, but appertaining to the ſupremacy of the Emperor and the Empire —your Majeſty knows that nobody has a right to transfer to a foreign nation a ſupreme title over poſſeſſions, which title belongs only to the Emperor and the Empire. The whole duly weighed and conſidered, according to the rules of law and equity, it appears that, by what the Electoral College and the different Members of the Empire ſet forth, they are injured in their privileges, and their poſſeſſions; and it is in conſequence that we recommend to your Majeſty that the decrees of the Aſſembly do not extend to the Empire and its Members.

"That all the Orders of our Empire may know how friendly the diſpoſitions of your Majeſty are towards them, and how much the treaties exiſting between France and the German Empire are reſpected, it is neceſſary that all the innovations which have taken place in conſequence of the decrees of laſt Auguſt be forthwith done away, and matters put on the *ancient footing*—The equity of your Majeſty, and of the illuſtrious French nation, *our very dear friend (amiciſſimæ noſtræ)* does not allow us to doubt but that the anſwer we ſolicit will be fully conformable to our deſires; as ſoon as we ſhall have received it, we ſhall eagerly communicate it to all the orders of our Empire, as a new evidence of the good underſtanding between us. ——May God preſerve your Majeſty!"

The wrecked veſſels on the French and Flemiſh coaſts exhibit at this time too many melancholy effects of the late hurricane. No leſs than twenty-five ſail of veſſels were loſt between Holland and Cherbourg; and more than 400 bodies have been picked up on the ſands between Oſtend and Boulogne.

On Saturday, the 22d, about eleven o'clock at night, as a return poſt-chaiſe was attempting to paſs over the old bridge at the entrance to Derby, the driver unfortunately miſſed his way, and drove his horſes into the river. It being a very dark night, and the water high, no aſſiſtance could be given. The driver was taken up the next day a mile below the town. The poſt-chaiſe has not ſince been heard of; but the horſes have eſcaped apparently unhurt.

Mr. Dodd, a maſter's mate on board the Victory, lying in Portſmouth harbour, was unfortunately killed on Friday laſt. A ſtanchion falling from the main deck ſtruck him on the head, and fractured his ſkull ſo much, that he expired the next morning. The Coroner's Inqueſt have returned a verdict of—*Accidental Death.*

An order is iſſued from the Treaſury to all the Public Offices of Government, to make up their accounts complete to the 31ſt of December laſt, particularly thoſe reſpecting caſh, receipts and payments.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Jan. DRURY-LANE.

1. Siege of Belgrade—Dence is in Him.
3. Ditto—Fairy Favour.
4. The Haunted Tower—Ditto.
5. The Siege of Belgrade—The Citizen.
6. Better Late than Never—Fairy Favour.
7. Siege of Belgrade—Intriguing Chamberm.
8. The Siege of Belgrade—Devil to Pay.
10. Ditto—The Apprentice.
11. Ditto—The Virgin Unmaſk'd.
12. Ditto—The Deaf Lover.
13. Ditto—The Liar.
14. Ditto—The Pannel.
15. Ditto—The Intriguing Chambermaid.
17. Better Late than Never—Fairy Favour.
18. The Siege of Belgrade—The Citizen.
19. Ditto—Fairy Favour.
20. Better Late than Never—Fairy Favour.
21. Siege of Belgrade—The Devil to Pay.
22. Ditto—Fairy Favour.
24. The Country Girl—Ditto.
25. The Siege of Belgrade—The Anatomiſt.
26. Ditto—Fairy Favour.
27. Twelfth Night—Ditto.
28. The Siege of Belgrade—The Citizen.
29. Ditto—The Spoil'd Child.
31. The Rivals—Fairy Favour.

Jan. COVENT-GARDEN.

1. The Buſy Body—The Picture of Paris.
3. King Henry the Fourth—Ditto.
4. The German Hotel—Ditto.
5. The Provok'd Huſband—Ditto.
6. The Earl of Eſſex—Ditto.
7. Roſe and Colin—Child of Nature—Ditto.
8. As You Like It—Picture of Paris.
10. King Lear—Ditto.
11. The Provok'd Huſband—Ditto.
12. Widow of Malabar—A Divertiſement—Hob in the Well.
13. The Earl of Eſſex—Picture of Paris.
14. Widow of Malabar—Little Hunchback—A Divertiſement.
15. The Beggar's Opera—Picture of Paris.
17. The Beggar's Opera—Ditto.
18. As You Like It—The Farmer.
19. The Widow of Malabar—The Author—A Divertiſement.
20. The Dramatiſt—The Picture of Paris.
21. The Beggar's Opera—Ditto.
22. The Provok'd Huſband—Ditto.
24. The Earl of Eſſex—Ditto.
25. The Beggar's Opera—Ditto.
26. The Widow of Malabar—Deaf Lover—A Divertiſement.
27. Love in a Village—The Picture of Paris.
28. The Provok'd Huſband—Ditto.
29. Love in a Village—Ditto.
31. The Earl of Eſſex—Ditto.

Vol. LX. p. 1151. Whilſt we condole with a worthy character on the loſs of a tender relative, we are happy to inform our readers that Mr. Charles Kite ſtill lives to benefit the world by his valuable philoſophical diſcoveries (ſee our vol. LIX. p. 58). It was *Mrs.* Kite who died on the 7th of December laſt.

Births.

Jan. 1. IN Wimpole-ſtreet, the Lady of Thomas Boothby Parkyns, eſq. a daughter.

2. At Fetcham-houſe, Surrey, the Lady of Tho. Hankey, eſq. a ſon.

7. Lady of Geo. Caſwall, eſq. a daughter.

Lady of Dr. Blane, of Sackville-ſtr. a ſon.

10. In New-ſtr. Spring-gardens, the Lady of John Drummoud, eſq. banker, Charing-croſs, a ſon and heir.

12. At Oxford, Mrs. Gütch, wife of the ingenious publiſher of the Antiquities of that Univerſity, a ſon. This is their tenth child, eight of whom are now living.

16. In Upper Harley-ſtreet, the Lady of James-Henry Caſamajor, eſq. a daughter.

21. In High-ſtreet, Southwark, the Lady of Henry Pigou, eſq. a ſon.

24. Mrs. J. Smith, of Ely-place, a ſon.

27. In Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, the Lady of Beeſton Long, eſq. a ſon.

Marriages.

1790. *June* ... AT Madras, Henry Sewell, eſq. to Miſs Rebecca Chaſe, ſecond daughter of Rich. C. eſq. of Kenſington-ſqua.

Dec. 28. At Dalby, near Spilſby, the Rev. Daniel Mackinnon, rector of Bloxham cum Digby, near Sleaford, to Miſs Bourne, eldeſt dau. of the late John B. eſq. of Dalby-place.

Lately, at Cirenceſter, the Rev. Robert Jacomb, ſon of the late Wm. J. eſq. and late miniſter of the diſſenting congregation at Salters-hall, to Miſs Danvers, of Cirenceſter.

At Saliſbury, Mr. Jas. Eaſton, jun. bookſeller, to Miſs Garlick, of that place.

Rev. Mr. Plymley, of Longnor, co. Salop, to Miſs Danſey, one of the daughters of the late Danſey D. eſq. of Brinſop, co. Hereford.

At High-Eaſter, Mr. Joſlin, farmer, aged about 70, to Ruth Smith, aged about 22.

At Clifton, Mr. Mark Evill, maltſter and brewer, of Bathwick, to Miſs Horwood, of the Hotwells, Briſtol.

At Shrewſbury, Wm. Wilkinſon, eſq. to Miſs Stockdale, daughter of John S. eſq. an eminent Lancaſhire cotton-manufacturer.

Mr. Samuel and Mr. William Garratt, of Hudnalls, Bucks, brothers, to the two Miſs Readings, of Hempſtead, two ſiſters; the elder brother married the younger ſiſter.

Mr. James Paine, of Wick, near Worceſter, to Miſs Bourne, of Strawley.

At Limerick, John Morton, eſq. of Dublin, to Miſs Rebecca Ingram.

Mr. Wm. Grayhurſt, of Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, to Miſs Blackie, of Stockton-upon-Tees.

Rev. Mr. Birkett, miniſter of Leigh, to Mrs. Arrowſmith, widow, of Chadwick-hall, near Mancheſter (only daughter of Tho. Smith, eſq. an opulent merchant), with a fortune of 20,000l.

Mr. Cannon Barrington, of Rochford, to Miſs Initt, of Kent.

At Edinburgh, Lieut-col. Campbell, of Lock-hill, to Lady Ramſay, widow of Sir Geo. R. who fell in a duel with Capt. Macrae.

At Dublin, Barry Denny, eſq. ſon of Sir Barry D. bart. to Miſs Morgell, eldeſt daughter of Croſbie M. eſq. M. P. for Tralee.

At Chatham, Capt. Pigot, of the Alexander, to Miſs Proby, da. of Commiſſioner P.

Mr. Sam. Seaman, merchant, to Miſs Catherine Bridge, both of Heybridge.

At Weſtham, Rich. Maſon, eſq. to Miſs Catherine Blackwood, daughter of Shovel B. eſq. of Vanburgh's-fields, Blackheath.

At Goſport, —— Panger, eſq. of Havre-de-Grace, to Miſs Wheatcroft, of Havre.

Jan. 1. At Cartmel, in Lancaſhire, Wm. Wilkinſon, of Berſham, in Denbighſhire, iron-maſter, to Mrs. Kirkes, daughter of Jas. Stockdale, eſq. of Cark, near Cartmel, and relict of Morecroft Kirkes, eſq. of Liverpool.

At Preſton, in Lancaſhire, James Allan Park, eſq. of Lincoln's-inn, barriſter at law, to Miſs Lucy Atherton, daughter of Rich. A. eſq. of Preſton.

At Woodbridge, Suffolk, Mr. Robert Briſtow, of Old-ſtreet, London, ſurgeon and apothecary, to Miſs Eliza Syer, of Woodbridge.

Jeffry Foote, eſq. of Eſſex-bridge, Dublin, to Miſs Williams, daughter of James W. eſq. one of the high ſheriffs of that city.

2. At Edinburgh, Mr. Clark, ſon of Dr. C. to Miſs Duff, only daughter of the late Admiral D. and niece to the Earl of Fife.

3. Mr. Limberry, of Hackney-road, to Mrs. Walker, of the King's-arms-inn.

At Killermont, Wm. Hozier, eſq. jun. to Miſs Jean Campbell, daughter of John C. eſq. of Clathick.

4. At Weſton-under-Panyard, Thomas Brereton, eſq. of Wotton, near Glouceſter, to Miſs Weſtfaling, of Rudhall, co. Hereford.

5. At Exminſter, co. Devon, Jas. Lardner, eſq. of Tiverton, to Miſs Eliz. Stowey, dau. and only child of Philip S. eſq. of Kenbury, in the ſame county.

By ſpecial licence, Rt. Hon. John-Charles Villiers, brother to the Earl of Clarendon, M.P. for Dartmouth, &c. to the Hon. Miſs Mary Forbes, 2d daughter of Admiral F.

By ſpecial licence, at St. George's chapel, Windſor, Henry Earl Fauconberg, to Miſs Cheſhyre, daughter of the late John C. eſq. of Bennington, Herts.

At Lichfield, Rev. Spencer Madan, chaplain to his Majeſty, and canon-reſidentiary of Lichfield, to Miſs Inge, daughter of the late Wm. I. eſq. of Thorpe, co. Stafford.

Rev. John-George Norbury, fellow of King's College, Cambridge, to Miſs Falconer, daughter of Rev. Dr. F of Lichfield.

6. John Ives, eſq. of Yarmouth, to Miſs Cook, dau. of Mr. Rob. C. of Aylſham.

At

At North Aſton, co. Oxford, Rich. Palmer, eſq. of Hurſt, Berks, to Miſs Bowles, eldeſt daughter of Oldfield B. eſq.

7. Mr. Wm. Lumley, of Chancery-lane, to Miſs Golden, eldeſt daughter of Rob. G. eſq. ſurveyor, of Green-ſtreet, Bedford-row.

8. Mr. Gilgriſt, of Fleet ſtreet, haberdaſher, to Miſs Pitts, of Serle-ſtreet.

F. Wilmot, eſq. to Mrs. Butler, both of St. Thomas-ſtreet, Southwark.

John Brereton Birch, eſq. of Northfleet-lodge, in Kent, to Miſs Rous, daughter of the late Sir John R. bart. and ſiſter to the preſent M.P. for Suffolk.

Geo. Turnbull, eſq. to Miſs Maxwell, of Bury-ſtreet, St. James's.

Mr. Vale, of Fleet-ſtreet, perfumer, to Miſs Hannah Abigail Lee, daughter of Mr. Francis L. of Little Britain.

10. At Edinburgh, Capt. Coſby Swendel, of the 55th reg. to Miſs Catherine-Margaret Norval, daughter of Geo. N. eſq. of Deans.

11. Rev. Cha. Proby, eldeſt ſon of Commiſſioner P. of Chatham, to Miſs Cherry, the eldeſt daughter; and the Rev. Henry Sawbridge, to Mrs. Blachford, widow of the late Tho. B. eſq. of Northaw, ſecond daughter of Geo. Cherry, eſq. one of the commiſſioners for victualling the navy.

Mr. Hebbert, of Great Portland ſtreet, to Mrs. Tinkler, of Great Ruſſel-ſtreet; their ages, added together, amount to 139 years.

At Goudhurſt, Kent, Mr. John Gibbs, attorney at law, of Stroud, to Miſs Polhill, dau. of Rev. Rob. P. of Goudhurſt.

Capt. Bower, in his Imperial Majeſty's ſervice, to Miſs Geledneki, of Clapham.

12. Simon Lucas, eſq. his Majeſty's interpreter of the Oriental languages, to Mrs. Eliza Griffith.

Wm. Boſma, eſq. to Miſs E. Eyre, of Wood-ſtreet, Spital-fields.

13. Mr. Wilkinſon, of Wandſworth, to Miſs Stevenſon, of London-wall.

Mr. Cha. Montague, of Camberwell, to Miſs Eliz. Smith, of Princes Riſboro', Bucks.

Mr. John Foſter, of Chancery-lane, to Miſs Anne Williams, eldeſt daughter of Hen. W. eſq. of Evenjobb, New Radnor.

14. At Alton, Hants, Mr. Cowling, to Miſs Baverſtock, both of the Poultry.

15. Capt. Elmes Foſter, of the Bombay eſtabliſhment, to Miſs Robſon, of Princes-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare.

16. At Walton upon Thames, Mr. James Lidger, of Heſham, Surrey, to Miſs Frances Machell, youngeſt daugh. of Mr. M. farmer.

17. At Highworth, Wilts, Rev. Edward Lewis, rector of Portſkewitt, co. Monmouth, to Miſs Freke, eldeſt daughter of Wm. F. eſq. late of Hannington.

At Hereford, Mr. Henry Allen, attorney, of the Hay, co. Brecon, to Miſs Catherine Bird, dau. of Wm. B. eſq. of Hereford.

18. By ſpecial licence, Lord Ducie, of Tortworth court, to Mrs. Child, of Oſterley-park, relict of Mr. C. the famous banker.

Mr. John Preſton, auctioneer, to Miſs Sackett, both of Rotherhithe.

Mr. Tho. Goulding, millwright, Bankſide, to Miſs Sills, of Upper Thames-ſtreet.

Mr. Sam. Knight, of Chiſwell-ſtreet, to Miſs Cole, of Hatton-ſtreet.

19. Sir John Roger Palmer, of Ireland, to Miſs Altham, of Eſſex.

Rev. Tho. Roberts, maſter of the grammar-ſchool at Chelmsford, to Miſs Robinſon, of Mark-lane.

Mr. Wm. Graftey, of Leadenhall-ſtreet, to Miſs Sparrow, of Artillery-place.

At Bath, Lieut. Neate, of the Eaſt India Company's Madras eſtabliſhment, to Miſs Weſtmacott, of Marlborough.

20. Mr. Wm. Bulgin, printer and bookſeller, Briſtol, to Miſs H. Snook, youngeſt dau. of the late Mr. John S. brandy-merch.

At Hull, John Dodſworth, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Mr. Alderman D. of York, to Miſs Harriet Haydon, of Guildford, Surrey, ſiſter to the Lady of C. H. Peaſe, eſq. of Hull.

21. At Edinburgh, Wm. Sheriff, eſq. captain of cavalry on the Madras eſtabliſhment, to Miſs Mary Hart, daughter of the late Rev. John H. miniſter of Kirkenner.

22. John Judd, eſq. jun. to Miſs Elizabeth Poole, of Great Tootham-hall, Eſſex.

At Plymſtall, near Cheſter, Mr. Thomas Tatlock, jun. of Cateaton-ſtreet, London, to Miſs Applewaite, daughter of the late Henry A. eſq. of Huntingfield, Suffolk.

24. Sir Hen. Tempeſt, bart. of Tong, co. York, to Miſs S. Pritchard Lambert, only daughter of Henry L. eſq. and grand-daughter and ſole heireſs of George P. eſq. late of Hope-end, near Ledbury, co. Hereford.

At Stoke, near Guildford, Capt. Norden, to Miſs Rawlins, daughter of John R. eſq.

25. Wm. Clayton, eſq. to Mrs. Thorne, both of Enfield.

Mr. Geo. Darville, gentleman-commoner of St. Alban-hall, Oxford, to Miſs Shortland, eldeſt dau. of Alderman S. of the ſame city.

26. Rev. John Hunt, rector of Welford, co. Glouceſter, to Miſs Catherine Lucas, dau. of Mr. Nath. L. merch. of Budge row, Lond.

27. At Birmingham, Mr. James Lewis, to Miſs Mount, both of Cirenceſter, co. Glouc.

Mr. Tho. Day, of Tower-ſtreet, to Miſs M. Lewis, of Reading.

28. Mr. Edw. Barnard, jun. of Amen-corner, to Miſs Booſey, of King-ſtr. Cheapſide.

DEATHS.

1790. *Aug.* 12. AT Calcutta, Wm. Simpſon, eſq. barriſter at law, and the junior ſtanding counſel to the Company. His death was occaſioned by a wound he received a few days before from a tiger, whilſt he was hunting at Barackpore. The hurt was at firſt thought to be inconſiderable; but a mortification enſued, which, ſoon after its appearance, brought on his diſſolution. The next evening his remains were attended to the grave by a moſt numerous and reſpectable body of the inhabitants,

inhabitants, bewailing the loſs of a friend and a companion, univerſally eſteemed and beloved for the many eſtimable qualities he eminently poſſeſſed.

Dec..... At Bruſſels, Sir Alex. Jardine, bart. of Applegarth.

7. At Leghorn, in the meridian of life, by the breaking of a large blood-veſſel near the heart, Mr. John Darby, one of the moſt reputable Engliſh merchants of that city. He has left a widow with an infant family, a brother in Italy, and a mother and ſiſter in England, the latter of whom is the beautiful Mrs. Robinſon, whoſe poetical genius has lately been ſo highly celebrated under the name of *Laura Maria*.

18. At La Solitude, near Lauſanne, in Switzerland, Joſeph Gulſton, eſq. only ſon of the gentleman whoſe death is recorded in our vol. LVI. p. 622. At the early age of 22 years and one month, and with a naturally ſtrong and healthy conſtitution, he fell a victim to the deſtructive habit of drinking drams, which he in a ſmall degree contracted even before he left ſchool; after which, under the expectation of a large fortune, he indulged every boyiſh extravagance, to which he was too unhappily ſeduced by ſome of thoſe pernicious harpies who encourage young men in every kind of diſſipation, with a view the more eaſily to plunder them the moment they come of age. With ſuch companions this young man had connected himſelf; and in conſequence lived in almoſt a conſtant ſtate of drunkenneſs. In April 1787 he went abroad, with a tutor, by leave of the Court of Chancery, of which he was a ward, with intent to reſide ſome time at Turin. But a few days before his departure, prevailing on a young lady of great merit, but ſmall fortune, to whom he had long made his addreſſes, to marry him, they were united by banns at St. Bride's church; and ſhe, at his deſire, conſented to follow him to France, where he produced the proofs of his marriage to his tutor, and introduced the lady as his wife. An account of this event having been tranſmitted to London, his guardian ſtopped all his remittances and bills of credit; ſo that the young people, who were then got on as far as Paris, could proceed no further for want of ſupplies; notwithſtanding which, the young man got credit there to the amount of 1200l. But the remittances ſtill failing, he was at length thrown into the priſon of La Force, in Paris, where he was confined 4 months, during which his wife was delivered of a ſon, and, being unable to get common neceſſaries, ſhe and her infant muſt have periſhed, had not a friend in London, no way related to them, ſupported both her and her huſband. From this miſery they were delivered by the humanity of the Lord Chancellor, who, in May, 1788, moſt compaſſionately ordered 1100l. to be paid to releaſe him from priſon; and to bring over him and his family to England. But his joy on this event was ſo great, that he gave a feaſt in the priſon, with a profuſion of punch and ſpirits; and, making his gueſts drunk with repeated bumpers to the Lord Chancellor of England, drank to ſuch an exceſs himſelf, as threw him into a ſtate of ſuffocation, in which he muſt have died, if his friend Dr. Macdonald had not inſtantly relieved him by copious bleeding. After his return to England in May, as he was then within 18 months of coming of age, he was again beſet by the neſt of harpies, who ſo far faſcinated him, that he became totally regardleſs of the entreaties of his friends, and was ſcarcely ever with his wife and family, but took lodgings at a diſtant coffee-houſe; where he entered into every extravagance, contracted many debts, and lived in a ſtate of inebriety little better than lunacy; from which, not all the care and attention of a moſt affectionate wife, and ſome few real friends who intereſted themſelves jointly with her in her endeavours to ſave him, could poſſibly extricate him. A regular intoxication from ſpirituous liquors ſoon brought on ſuch terrible diſorders, that neceſſity compelled him to ſtay more at home; and, after his coming of age, to take journeys to conceal himſelf from creditors. He was at laſt perſuaded, by the entreaties of his wife, his friends, and his phyſician, to go to Lauſanne, both to remove him from the connexions he was engaged with, and in hopes of prevailing on him to abandon his habits of ſwallowing liquid fire. He accordingly went, at the end of March, 1790, with his family, to Holland, and thence, in April, by eaſy journeys to Lauſanne. On his arrival there, he was attended by the good Dr. Tiſſot, who, compaſſionating his youth and ſituation, conceived a real affection for him and his family, and became to him not only the phyſician, but a friend, a father, and protector; and ſuch is the force of goodneſs, that this excellent man's advice produced the happieſt effects on the patient, who ſoon became a convert to his excellent admonitions, and a moſt ſincere penitent. Bitterly lamenting the errors of his life, he left off entirely his bad habits; and, had it pleaſed Providence to indulge him with longer life, there was reaſon to hope that he would have become a worthy man: but it was too late; as he was reduced almoſt to a ſkeleton, and undergoing the ſevereſt afflictions. An happy criſis happened in his illneſs, from which the doctor entertained real hopes. He began viſibly to mend, and his appetite returned; when a ruthleſs creditor in England, who had a bill for a large ſum, immediately on his coming of age, empowered a perſon at Lauſanne to commence a ſuit. The impriſonment was fruſtrated: but the terrors into which the youth was thrown threw him again into a ſtate from which he never recovered. Never was a more ſincere penitent. With his laſt breath he fervently prayed

prayed for pardon, and for the choiceſt bleſſings on his wife, his child, and friends: and that God would forgive, as he did, all his enemies, and thoſe who had cruelly abandoned or injured him. After finiſhing that prayer, with only two gentle ſighs he expired in the arms of his wife. This example will, it is hoped, have its effect on the minds of young men of fortune, and reſtrain them from indulging thoſe unhappy vices, and eſpecially that ſin of drunkenneſs, the ſource of all other evils, which have brought this youth to ſo early a grave. It will alſo prove a caution to tradeſmen not to truſt youths, unknown to their parents and guardians, in expectation of their being paid, or getting ſecurity, to diſtreſs them on their coming of age; and, above all, it is wiſhed may prove a check to the harpies of plunder, and inſtigators of vice and diſſipation, too frequent in this country, who make unhappy youth their prey, and too often, and too fatally, lay the foundations of the ruin of their fortunes, their ſouls, and their bodies.

22. After a ſhort illneſs, Rev. Charles Birtwhiſtle, B.D. late fellow of Lincoln Caſtle, rector of Skirbeck and Fiſhtoft, near Boſton, co. Lincoln.

25. After a tedious illneſs, in her 66th year, her Serene Highneſs Maria Thereſa, conſort to the reigning Duke of Modena.

27. At Gorleſton, co. Suffolk, after a very ſhort illneſs, Mrs. Jane Hayne. With every virtue that could adorn the Chriſtian, ſhe poſſeſſed every ſoft and amiable quality to render the conjugal ſtate happy; and has left a huſband and four children to lament their irreparable loſs.

Lately, at Carlinwark, in Galloway, Scotland, aged at leaſt 108 years, Jean Walker. She was a woman of unaffected piety, and irreproachable integrity. The faculties of her mind remained ſound and unimpaired; and even her bodily health ſuffered little interruption till about 18 months previous to her death. Three years ago ſhe was ſworn as a witneſs in a law-ſuit of conſiderable importance, and gave a depoſition ſurprizingly accurate. Being aſked by the commiſſioner in the proof (for the purpoſe of aſcertaining her age), whether ſhe ſaw any part of King William's cavalry paſs through that country, on their march for Ireland, in the year 1689, ſhe replied, that ſhe did not ſee them; but coming to Haugh of Urr, ſoon after the dragoons had left it, ſhe ſaw, on a piece of Holmland, near the ſpot where the bridge now ſtands, the places where the war-horſes had been fed; and obſerved ſeveral poor people ſcraping up the remains of the black oats which the horſes had left. Even in the year 1689 ſhe could not have been a mere infant, otherwiſe ſo ſlight an accident as the above could not have made ſo laſting an impreſſion upon her imagination. She uſed frequently to tell her acquaintance, that ſhe was baptiſed by Mr. Hepburn, about two or three years before the going-out of the curates; that at her baptiſm ſhe was ſo old that ſhe ſtood on her own feet; and that her parents would have kept her ſtill longer unbaptiſed if they could not have found a Preſbyterian miniſter to perform the duty. The probability, therefore, is, that her age might be 110. Neither does this appear very extraordinary in that part of the country where this woman dwelt. Within theſe twenty years, above twelve perſons have died in the lower part of Galloway, aged from 100 to 115. One Wm. Marſhall is ſtill alive, aged 117; and the printer at Dumfries has offered to procure an atteſted liſt of the very aged perſons abovementioned, if any curious gentleman ſhould deſire him.

At one of her caſtles in Poland, in her 91ſt year, the Dowager-counteſs of Oginſka. She poſſeſſed ſuch an extraordinary and almoſt incredible degree of ſtrength that ſhe could roll-up her own ſilver plate with her hands like parchment, and break a half-crown in two with the utmoſt facility. When 18 years of age, ſhe aſſiſted at the carouſal given by Auguſtus III. on his marriage with the Archduchеſs Joſephina; and by her extraordinary activity carried away the firſt prize from the young nobility of Poland aſſembled on the occaſion.

In France, Sir Maurice M'Mahon, knight of Malta, and brother to the Rev. Dr. M'M. of Limerick, titular biſhop of Killaloe.

At Paris, literally of want, Mr. Oſtervald, a well-known banker. This man, originally of Neufchatel, felt the violence of the diſeaſe of avarice (for ſurely it is rather a diſeaſe than a paſſion of the mind) ſo ſtrongly, that, within a few days of his death, no importunities could induce him to buy a few pounds of meat for the purpoſe of making a little ſoup for him. "'Tis true," ſaid he, "I ſhould not diſlike the ſoup, but I have no appetite for the meat; what, then, is to become of that?" At the time that he refuſed this nouriſhment, for fear of being obliged to give away two or three pounds of meat, there was tied round his neck a ſilken bag, which contained 800 aſſignats of 1000 livres each. At his outſet in life, he drank a pint of beer (which ſerved him for ſupper) every night at a houſe much frequented, from which he carried home all the bottle-corks he could come at. Of theſe, in the courſe of eight years, he had collected as many as ſold for twelve louis-d'or, a ſum that laid the foundation of his future fortune, the ſuperſtructure of which was rapidly raiſed by his uncommon ſucceſs in ſtock jobbing. He died poſſeſſed of three millions of livres (125,000l. ſterling).

At Douglas, in the Iſle of Man, George Parker, eſq. brother to Sir Peter P. bart.—He was buried with great funeral pomp, the principal gentlemen of the iſland, with the maſonic brethren, making a proceſſion.

At Cathel, in Ireland, Walter Vandeleur, eſq. lieutenant of the 16th reg of foot.

At Limerick, aged 102, Mrs Magee; who has left behind her, in the liberties of Limerick,

rick, 74 children, grand-children, and great-grand-children. She enjoyed good health till a year before her death.

Near Donaghadee, in Ireland, aged 107, Mr. James Cree, farmer.

Of the ſmall-pox (for which ſhe had been inoculated) Miſs Fitzgibbon, only daughter of the Lord Chancellor of Ire and.

Sir James Foulis, bart. of Colington.

At Dumfries, Mr. John Corrie, formerly of Charles-town, South Carolina.

At her mother's houſe at Langton. co. Lincoln, Miſs Eliz. Langton, daughter of the late Bennet L. eſq. and ſiſter of Bennet L. eſq. of Holywell, co. Oxford. She poſſeſſed, among other valuable qualifications, great mental abilities, and was a particular favourite and correſpondent of the late Dr. Samuel Johnſon. In her will, which was dated ſome years before the Doctor's death, ſhe had left him a legacy of 100l.

At the Hotwells, Briſtol, the Rev. George Cooke, rector of Darfield, and vicar of Ardſey, both co. York.

At Kendal, in Weſtmorland, a martyr to the gout, aged about 50, Rev. John Wilſon, B.D. formerly ſenior fellow and burſar of Trinity College, Cambridge; rector of Gainſford, Durham, vicar of Catterick, in Yorkſhire, and prebendary of Landaff.

Mrs. Quince, relict of Rob. Q. eſq. late of Honington, Suffolk.

After a lingering illneſs, Mrs. Vince, wife of Henry Chivers V. eſq. of Cliff-hall, Wilts.

At his houſe at Lympſtone, Devon, James Keating, eſq.

John Boynton Adams, eſq. of Camblesforth, co. York.

Aged 83, Mrs. Sarah Sowell, of Byfield, co. Northampton. She had been a widow near 40 years, and has left 5 children, 32 grand-children, and near 40 great-grand-children.

At Hullavington, Rev. Wm. Adlam, many years vicar of that pariſh.

Near the Hay, co. Brecon, Mr. Blaſhfield, an eminent farmer.

At Uttoxeter, in Staffordſhire, a perſon of the name of Raulin, aged 32, nearly equal in weight to the celebrated Mr. Bright, of Eſſex, viz. 34 ſtone. Though but 5 feet 6 inches and an half high, he meaſured 6 feet 4 inches round the waiſt.

At Weſtwell-houſe, co. Oxford, of a bilious fever, aged 17, Wm. Leyborne, eſq. youngeſt ſon of the late Governor L.

At Cliffe, near Marlborough, the Rev. Mr. Goddard.

At Clapham, Mrs. Cobb, widow of the late Mr. Tho. C.

In Charles-ſquare, Hoxton, aged 52, Mrs. Saint.

Mrs. Dale, wife of Thomas Dale, M.D. of Broad-ſtreet.

At Eaſt Farndon, co. Northampton, aged 94, Rev. Walter Saunders. He had been rector of that pariſh 57 years.

At his lodgings in Hereford, Walter Stevens, eſq. late of Kington, in the ſame co.

At Great Horkſley, co. Eſſex, Mr. James Goſlin.

Mrs. Reeve, of Bocking, relict of Joſeph R. eſq. of the ſame place.

At Staines, Mr. Robert Jaques, of the Old Artillery-ground.

At Pant-y-kelyn, near Llandovery, in Carmarthenſhire, aged 72, Rev. Wm. Williams, a clergyman of diſtinguiſhed talents and character. In early life a pious but amiable enthuſiaſm induced him to adopt the itinerant and apoſtolic modes of Methodiſm; and uniting a talent for poetry to an inſinuating and captivating eloquence, he contributed greatly to its prevalence and ſupport. He is probably the laſt lyric poet of South Wales, the language of the country gradually giving way. His Muſe was wholly religious; yet many of his hymns have all the properties of the ode, true poetic fire, ſtriking imagery, and glowing expreſſion. United to the plaintive muſick of the country, their effect on the people is aſtoniſhing, and the veneration in which they are held little ſhort of devotion. Of this veneration the author greatly participated; and it will not be wondered at when it is known that for fifty years he has almoſt inceſſantly traverſed the Principality in the ardent diſcharge of the duties of his miniſtry; that his imagination gave variety and intereſt to his orations; that his piety was warm, yet candid and charitable; his manners ſimple, yet affectionate and obliging; and his moral conduct without blemiſh or imputation.

Mr. Fowler, of Rollright, near Chipping-Norton, a very eminent breeder of ſheep and black cattle, particularly of the Diſhley kind. He had in his poſſeſſion a beautiful bull and cow, for which he laſt year refuſed 1000 guineas; and a nobleman in Norfolk has for ſome years purchaſed his new-fallen heifer-calves, at ten guineas each.

Jan. 1. In child-bed, Mrs. Didſbury, wife of Mr. John D. ſhoe-maker, Pall-mall.

At Cheſter, on his way from Ireland, Capt. C. Wilſon, late of Chatham.

At Kneeſworth-houſe, co. Cambridge, Gamaliel Nightingale, eſq. a captain in the royal navy.

2. At Bath, Mr. Tho. Patrick, of Newgate-ſtreet, tin-plate-worker to his Majeſty, and one of the common-council of the ward of Farringdon Within.

At his town-reſidence, St. Mary-at-Hill, in his 71ſt year, Charles Foreman, eſq. of Epſom, ſuppoſed to be the richeſt hop-merchant in Europe.

At Kenſington, Mr. John Menzies, maſter of the Wheatſheaf.

In Caſtle-ſtreet, Falcon-ſquare, William Murray, eſq. of Edinburgh, formerly a merchant in Virginia.

Mr. Benjamin Froggatt, of Bull-ſtreet, Birmingham.

Tho.

Tho. James, eſq. nurſery-man, of Cuper's-bridge, Lambeth, in the commiſſion of the peace for the county of Surrey, and ſheriff of that county in 1774.

At Kelſo, in her 86th year, Mrs. Margaret Paterſon, daughter of the late Sir John P. bart of Eccles, and widow of the late Stephen Bromfield, eſq. of Haſſington Mains.

3. In Abingdon-ſtr. Weſtminſter, Wm. Pearce, eſq. nephew to the late Biſhop of Rochester

At Weybridge, aged 66, Col. Preſton.

At his houſe on Newington-green, Mr. Sainſbury Tibley, haberdaſher, of Cheapſide.

At Stowe, near Buckingham, Mrs. Tamm, of Little St. Helen's, Biſhopſgate.

At Triſtram Ratcliffe's, eſq. in Sloane-ſtreet, Mrs. Dorothy Ratcliffe.

4. At Gainſborough, in her 88th year, Mrs. Furley, widow of Mr. Jn. F. ſurgeon.

At the ſame place, Mr. Tho. Atkinſon, an eminent attorney, of great profeſſional knowledge, and whoſe death is much regretted.

At Hertford, Miſs Audrey Orme, eldeſt daughter of the late Rob. O. eſq. and ſiſter of the Rev. Rob. O. rector of All Saints, in that town.

At Woodbridge, in his 50th year, the Rev. Thomas Carthew, M. A. F. S. A. 1784, in the commiſſion of the peace for the county of Suffolk, perpetual curate of Woodbridge, of which he was patron; rector of Bealings Parva, and perpetual curate of Ramſholt, in that county, and rector of Fretenham, co. Norfolk, to which laſt he was preſented by Sir Harbord Harbord, bart. in 1764. He was ſon of Thomas C. who publiſhed "Reports of Caſes in the Court of King's Bench, from 3 James II. to 17 William III. 1728;" a ſecond edition, 1741, folio, with additions of ſeveral marginal references. His fourth wife (by whom he had two daughters and ſeveral ſons) died in December, 1786.

Suddenly, of a paralytic ſtroke, Mr. H. Cock, biſcuit-baker, Wapping.

5. At her houſe in Lincoln, in her 82d year, Mrs. Diſney, daughter of Geo Cartwright, eſq of Offington, co. Northampton, and widow of the late John Diſney, eſq. of Lincoln, high ſheriff of Nottinghamſhire in 1733, and who died in 1771. Her remains were interred at Winterby in Lincolnſhire, the burying-place of the family, on the 10th.

In Goodman's-fields, aged 79, Mr. James Barlow, many years commander of a ſhip in the Leghorn trade.

At Ingleton, co. York, Miſs Barlow.

At Wakefield, aged 102, Mary Halmſhaw, who had been a widow upwards of 50 years. Her faculties were unimpaired to the laſt; and ſhe had walked from Wakefield to London and back in her 77th year

Suddenly, at Exeter, George Kincaid, eſq. formerly of Charles-town, South Carolina.

6. In Great George-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, after a fortnight's illneſs, Lady Young, wife of Sir Wm. Y. bart. M.P.

John Blackett, eſq. of Wylam, treaſurer of the county of Northumberland.

In her 103d year, Mary Couſen, of Wakefield, co. York.

7. At Lincoln, the Lady of Robert Burton, eſq. conveyancer.

At the Biſhop's palace in Ely, Miſs Jemima Waddington, only daughter of Rev. Tho. W. of Wimpole, co. Cambridge.

In High-ſtreet, Mary-la-Bonne, Mrs. Fountaine, widow of Rev. Mr. F.

In Paragon-buildings, Bath, Mrs. Fydell, wife of Rich. F. eſq.

At Badſidſe-houſe, co. Dumbarton, Lady Helen Colquhoun, late wife of Sir James C. and aunt to the late Counteſs of Sutherland.

At her houſe in Durham, in her 78th year, Mrs. Frankland, relict of Wm. F. eſq. of Richmond, co. York, and youngeſt daughter of Sir John Webb, bart. of Canford, Dorſet.

In King-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, after a long and painful illneſs of the ſtone and gravel, Mr. Clarke, many years a butcher in that ſtreet.

8 At his apartments in High Holborn, Samuel Cockcraft, eſq. late ordnance ſtore-keeper at Gibraltar.

At Banbury, co. Oxford, aged 86, Mrs. Newman, relict of John N. eſq.

After a long illneſs, in her 23d year, Miſs Kay, eldeſt daughter of the Rev. Mr. K. of Wetherby, co. York.

At Holbeach, co Lincoln, after three days illneſs, aged 63, Mr. Wm. Chamberlain; who, by his induſtry, care, and attention to buſineſs, acquired a handſome fortune, and was greatly reſpected.

9. In Proſpect-row, Leiceſter, in his 62d year, after a very long and painful illneſs, which he bore with the greateſt patience and reſignation, Mr. Wm. Ward, formerly maſter of an academy on Snow-hill, London, and afterwards, for more than twenty years, at Cheſhunt, Herts; in both which ſituations he obtained the laſting eſteem and regard of a great number of pupils. His muſical abilities were likewiſe very conſiderable; and his practice as a teacher of the harpſichord had been very extenſive. In domeſtic life, as a tender huſband, an affectionate parent, and a ſincere friend, he has rarely been equalled, never excelled.

At Barningham, co. York, in her 80th year, Mrs. Moore, wife of Rev. Mr. M. rector of that place.

At Tanſor, co. Northampton, Mrs. Marveilleux, relict of Mr. M. of that place.

Miſs Palmer, of Little Dalby, co. Leiceſter, only daughter of Mr. P. farmer and grazier.

Mrs. Raſtall, relict of Mr. T. R. formerly an eminent ſurgeon and apothecary of Newark.

10. At Hampſtead, Miſs Kinch.

At his ſeat at Stirtloe, co. Huntingdon, in his 77th year, Chriſtopher Hobſon, eſq. of Clifford's-inn, many years one of the rulers of that ſociety.

At St. Andrew's, Rev. Mr. Wm. Browne, profeſſor of church hiſtory in that univerſity.

11. At his houſe at Morton-Jeffries, co. Hereford, after a ſhort illneſs, Samuel Weſtwood, eſq.

At Mary-la-Bonne, Geo. Scott, eſq. late captain in the marine ſervice.

Mrs. Brind, wife of Mr. Walter B. goldſmith, Foſter-lane.

In Glouceſter-ſtr. Miſs Winifred Evetts, daughter of the late Dr. E. of Birmingham, phyſician.

12. At Bath, Mrs. Hillerſdon, relict of Dennis H. eſq. of Elſtowe-lodge, Bedfordſh.

13. Mrs. Vanhagen, wife of Frederick V. eſq. of Brompton-place, Kent.

At Bath, Mrs. Eliz. Moffat, wife of James M. eſq. of Queen-ſquare, Bloomſbury.

At Shrewſbury, in the prime of life, John Stanley, ſecond ſon of John Stanley Maſſey, eſq. of Puddington, and firſt couſin to Sir Wm. S. bart. of Hooton, Cheſhire.

At Alton, in Staffordſhire, in his 71ſt year, Mr. Joſ. Brindley, a great mechanick.

At Glaſgow, aged 108, Wm. Brown.

At Kineton, co. Warwick, greatly lamented, Clement Newſam, eſq. late captain in the Inniſkilling regiment of dragoons.

14. At Putney, in an advanced age, Mrs. Eliz. Roſe, a maiden lady, ſiſter to John R. eſq. of the ſame place, and aunt to the Recorder of London.

At Huntingdon, in his 68th year, Robert Godby, eſq. ſenior alderman of that corporation, an eminent woolſtapler, and land-ſteward to the Earl of Sandwich.

Aged 90, Mr. Stephen Beverley, many years ſword-bearer of the corporation of York, and formerly a common-council-man of that city.

15. After a tedious illneſs, Mr. Thomas Oates, peruke-maker, in St. Bride's-paſſage, Fleet-ſtreet.

At Knightſbridge, after a long and painful illneſs, Miſs Louiſa Lloyd, ſecond daughter of James L. eſq. of Mabus, co. Cardigan.

J. Harward, eſq. one of the eſtabliſhed clerks of the Treaſury, ſon of Dr. H. dean of Exeter.

Found drowned in a pond of water, between Ledbury and Hereford, Mr. William Crump, many years manager of a company of comedians at Worceſter.

Mrs. Steele, of Upper Clapton.

At Windſor, Mr. Joſeph Snow, one of the aldermen, and late mayor, of that borough.

Suddenly, at a dance in Alderſgate-ſtreet, with ſome young ladies of the neighbourhood, the daughter of Mr. Dervey, grocer, in Sutton-ſtreet, Clerkenwell, aged 15. The party ſhe was in company with had ſpent the evening at her father's on the day preceding.

16. At Lambeth, Mr. Geo. Butcher, ſon of the late Mr. Jn. B. of Scotland-yard, coalmerch. to his late Majeſty and the royal family.

At Twickenham, Middleſex, John Williams Onſlow, eſq.

Aged 90, Mr. Robert Gray, of Luſs, late preſident of the Royal Medical and Royal Phyſical Societies of Edinburgh.

17. Of a lethargy, at Stoke Newington, of which place ſhe had been a very old inhabitant, aged 78, Mrs. Eliz. Butler, widow of Mr. B. many years ſince a hat maker in the Borough of Southwark.

Of the gout, at the ſame place, of which he alſo had been an inhabitant near 40 years, aged 63, Mr. Wm Garrett, apothecary.

At Newington Butts, in his 81ſt year, John Robſon, eſq.

John Hatfield, eſq. of Doncaſter, and formerly of Laughton en-le-Morthen.

At Birmingham, Capt. John Jeffries, of the marines.

18. Mr. John Ruſſel, of Wood-ſtreet, Cheapſide.

In Duke-ſtreet, St. James's-ſquare, W. Robinſon, eſq.

Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. Richard Carpenter S. of St. Margaret's-hill, Southwark.

After a ſhort illneſs, Miſs Packharns, of Lincoln, bookſeller.

After a lingering illneſs, which ſhe bore with exemplary fortitude, Mrs. Baker, ſecond daughter of the late Sir Francis Bernard, bart. and wife of Capt. Baker, of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

At Norwich, of a painful fit of the ſtone, aged 79, the Rev. John Burcham. He was a man of ſevere integrity and deep learning. He has bequeathed 100l. to the Norfolk and Norwich Hoſpital; 100l. to the fund for relieving the widows and orphans of clergymen; 100l. to the charity-ſchools of Norwich; and 30l. to be diſtributed among the poor of the three pariſhes with which he was connected. The rectorſhip of Earſham, vacant by his death, is in the preſentation of the Rev. Mr. Franklin, of Attleburgh; that of St. Simon's, in Norwich, in the gift of the Biſhop; and the perpetual curacy of Coſteſey in that of the corporation of Norwich.

Miſs Eliz. Clariſſa Flood, ſecond daughter of Mr. Luke F. of Whitechapel.

At Inchmarlo, in his 83d year, John Douglas, eſq. of Tullyquhilly.

19. In his 81ſt year, Rev. Thomas Smith, M. A. rector of Stondon, near Ongar, Eſſex, ever ſince the year 1735. He was one of the *five** rectors of the five adjoining pariſhes, whoſe united ages make 400 and upwards; exhibiting no leſs a proof of the ſalubrity of the Eſſex air, than of the temperance and longevity of the Eſſex clergy.

At Clay-hill, Enfield, in a deep decline, aged 57, Mr. Williams Collier, formerly a ſhopkeeper at the corner of Shoreditch and Old-ſtreet-road, but lately farmer of ſeveral London workhouſes, and brother to Mr. Collier,

* Viz. Meſſrs. Harris, rector of Greenſted; Henſhaw, rector of High Ongar; Saliſbary, rector of Moreton; Smith; and Kippax, rector of Doddinghurſt.

hair-dreſſer,

hair-dreſſer, who, with his wife, a milliner, and eight of their family, periſhed in the dreadful fire in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, February 18, 1773. His remains were interred in the burial-garden of the Methodiſt chapel at Enfield Chace-ſide, in the evening of the 26th.

Rev. George Carleton, of Bartholomew-lane, couſin to Lord Dorcheſter.

After a long and painful illneſs, Mrs. Weſtley, wife of Mr. W. ſtationer, Strand.

Suddenly, in a very advanced age, at Devereux Wootton, co. Hereford, Mrs. Berrington, wife of John B. eſq.

Aged 66, the celebrated Andrew Mercati, of Rome, of an antient and honourable family at Florence, who, with a natural genius, aided by a liberal education, arrived at the higheſt degree of eminence. Before the age of twenty, he was unrivalled in the ſcience of fencing, and was elected an Arcadian poet. Excluſive of theſe, for his excellence in the art of drawing and painting he had the honour of invitations from four different ſovereigns, viz. the Empreſs of Ruſſia, the Kings of Spain, Naples, and England. To this country he gave the preference, where he met with the reception too often the reward of ſuperior merit. He died inſolvent.

20. In Cecil-ſtreet, aged 89, Mrs. Henrietta Lacam.

At Althorpe, co. Northampton, Hon. Mr. Spencer, ſecond ſon of Earl Spencer.

Aged 83, Mr. Wright, of Knutsford, co. Cheſter.

Aged 85, Mr. Samuel Plackett, of Ave-Maria-lane, one of the oldeſt inhabitants of the ward of Farringdon Within.

Suddenly, at his Lordſhip's houſe in Curzon-ſtreet, May-fair, Mary Counteſs Verney, the lady of Ralph Earl Verney, one of the daughters and coheirs of Henry Herring, eſq. of London and Egham, merchant, and Bank director, and aunt to Sir Robert Clayton, bart. She was born Feb. 4, 1716, and married to his Lordſhip Sept. 11, 1740.—His Lordſhip, and all who enjoyed her acquaintance, will long lament her loſs; for it may with truth be ſaid, that to the character of a moſt kind and affectionate wife ſhe added thoſe of a ſincere friend, and a pious and devout Chriſtian.

At Great Hale, worn out with old age, Rev. Seth Ellis, curate of that place upwards of 26 years. It was remarkable of him, that he was ſcarcely ever known to have a day's illneſs till a week before his death; and that he never made uſe of ſpectacles, although near 80 years age.

21. At his houſe near Croft-ſquare, Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, aged 69, Mr. Thomas Kent. He was many years remarkable for his ſordid manner of living, though poſſeſſed of an opulent fortune, as, from the loweſt ſtate of indigence, he gradually came into poſſeſſion of the whole court in which he lived, as well as ſeveral other tenements in different parts of the town. Mr. K. and his wife were well known, for ſeveral years, by riding in the characters of King and Queen to Horn-fair, as well as by accumulating a ſufficiency for purchaſing the firſt houſe they lived in by boiling bones which they picked up in the ſtreets. During the life of his ſpouſe, they always kept their birth-days by diſtributing beef and beer among their tenants; but ſince her death, though his property has been increaſing, his diſpoſition became ſo penurious, that, from his appearance among ſtrangers, he was frequently miſtaken for a beggar. A perſon of ſome landed property, generally known by the name of Old Dick, and of the ſame turn of mind, has lived with him for ſeveral years paſt; to whom, and an infant niece, all his property is willed.

22. Mr. Charles Brown, ſon of Jonathan B. eſq. of Buckingham-ſtr. York-buildings.

Mr. Geo. Stockbridge, one of his Majeſty's watermen. He was head lighterman to Meſſrs. Hurford, Stone, and Co. coal-merchants, above 30 years.

Of a conſumption, in his 21ſt year, Enſign Daniel Paterſon, of the 17th regiment of foot, eldeſt ſon of Capt. Daniel P. aſſiſtant to the quarter-maſter-general of the forces.

After a long and very painful illneſs, in his 69th year, the Rev. Lancelot St. Albyn, M.A. formerly of Baliol College, Oxford, late rector of Paracombe, and vicar of Wembdon, in the counties of Devon and Somerſet.

In his 66th year, Mr. Tho. Waite, one of the juſtices for the borough of Boſton.

At Newark, aged 84, Mrs. Forſter.

24. Sam. Ellis, eſq. of Hornſey, Middleſex.

Aged 90, Mrs. Handley, of Scotland-yard.

At Lichfield, Cha. Howard, eſq.

Maſter Pinnock, only ſon of Rev. James P. of Gower-ſtreet, Bedford-ſquare.

Of an apoplectic ſtroke, Joſeph Fountaine, eſq. alderman of Leeds.

25. Of an apoplectic fit, far advanced in years, Richard Wall, eſq. a very confidential ſervant of the Marquis of Lanſdown.

In Upper Brook-ſtreet, in her 82d year, Mrs. Catherine Clarke, ſiſter to the late Godfrey Bagnall C. eſq. of Derbyſhire. A ſuit between Mr. Clarke and his wife on the one part, and the late Sir Thomas Skipwith, bart. and Mr. Kynaſton on the other part, relative to the execution of the late G. B. C.'s will, who died knight of the ſhire in 1774, occaſioned a ſtatement of the caſe by Mrs. C. printed in 12° for private uſe.

In Cleveland-row, St. James's-place, in his 72d year, of a violent urinary complaint, George Auguſtus Selwyn, eſq. M. P. for the borough of Ludgerſhall, co. Wilts, and formerly repreſentative for the city of Glouceſter. He was ſurveyor-general of the crown-lands, ſurveyor of the meltings and clerk of the irons in the Mint, and regiſter in the Court of Chancery in the iſland of Barbadoes. In theſe places, vacant by his death, a correſpondent in the Diary adds the poſt of receiver general of waif and ſtray jokes. He

was

was educated at Oxford, to which place he returned, after making the tour of Europe, in order to finiſh his ſtudies on a more improved plan, which he had adopted whilſt abroad. He had not been at Oxford long, when, on account of ſome ſuppoſed religious irregularities, he had a hint to leave the college; which he took, and, being poſſeſſed of a good fortune, he threw himſelf into the faſhionable circles of the town. He was highly qualified for this ſphere, being poſſeſſed of much claſſical knowledge, a brilliant wit, good humour, and a conſiderable ſhare of obſervation. He therefore was ſoon noticed as a wit and *bon vivant*, and divided with the late Lord Cheſterfield moſt of the good things of their times. Mr. S. took care not to be ruined by his wit (as has been the caſe with many others); he had "pudding as well as praiſe," being in poſſeſſion of ſeveral advantageous places, which he enjoyed under ſeveral adminiſtrations without the leaſt lett or hindrance. He was at one time of his life much in the habit of gaming; but he ſoon gave it up (except for trifling ſums), being, as he ſaid, "one of the greateſt conſumers of time, fortune, conſtitution, and thinking." His places being moſtly ſinecures enabled him to enjoy the *otium cum dignitate*, which he did with ſingular advantage to himſelf and his friends. Amongſt the latter he will be long lamented as the centre of good-humour, wit, and conviviality. He died very much in the boſom of the church, having the Bible read to him conſtantly during the whole of his illneſs. For ſome years paſt he had been afflicted with the gout and dropſy, the uſual diſorders of *bon vivants*; and about this time laſt year he had ſo ſevere an attack, that his life was deſpaired of by the faculty, and his death was ſeveral times announced in the public papers. After his recovery from that illneſs, he was remarkably well for ſome months, and had as few infirmities as moſt men of his years; but in the autumn his complaints returned, and when he was brought to town a few days before Chriſtmas-day, he expreſſed his belief that they would be fatal to him. His real eſtate devolves to his nephew and heir at law, Lord Sydney; and his perſonal property he has willed to Miſs F——, who is ſaid to have been thus introduced to him. When the Marchioneſs F——, an Italian lady of great beauty, left London, about 30 years ſince, ſhe ſtopped at Dartford, and ſent for the Duke of Queenſberry and George Selwyn. The gentlemen attended her, and, finding her purpoſe, endeavoured to perſuade her to return. She withſtood their entreaties, but left with them her infant, whom Mr. Selwyn took under his protection, and always treated with the affection of a father. This anecdote is mentioned without any intention of diſreſpect to the lady, whoſe conduct towards Mr. S. procured her the eſteem of all his friends, and whoſe company is acceptable in the moſt faſhionable circles. Mr. Selwyn's bequeſt to her is ſaid to include the family plate; though this, it is thought, will be claimed as an heir-loom. Her legacy will amount to thirty thouſand pounds. Lord Sydney's inheritance is an eſtate of two thouſand a-year, with one half of the borough of Ludgerſhall which is upon it. But who will be the heir of all the ſtray wit about town, hitherto ſaid to be his, we cannot ſo readily decide. Many good things he did ſay, there was no doubt, and many he was capable of ſaying; but the number of good, bad, and indifferent things attributed to him as *bon mots* for the laſt thirty years of his life, were ſufficient to ſtock a Foundling Hoſpital for Wit.

26. In Edgeware road, after a long and painful illneſs, aged 36, Mr. Wm. Dymock, late of Oxford-ſtreet.

At Hackney, Matthew Towgood, eſq. banker, in Clement's-lane. He had a paralytic ſtroke three years ago; and was ſon of the Rev. Micaiah T. paſtor of the congregations of Proteſtant Diſſenters at Exeter, and now verging towards the age of 100.

Greatly reſpected by all who knew her, aged 72, Mrs. Wade, relict of Rev. Mr. W. formerly vicar of Newark, and maſter of the grammar-ſchool there.

27. In Kenſington ſquare, aged upwards of 96, Mrs. Hore.

After a lingering illneſs, the Rev. Richard Kirſhaw, B. D. fellow of Trinity college, rector of Marſham, in the gift of the college, and miniſter of the donative of St. Trinity, Leeds, in that of private truſtees. He was ſon of Dr. Sam. K. vicar of Leeds, and rector of Rugby, author of two papers in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, No. 459, and vol. LXIII. I. 177, p. 560, and brother to Mrs. Ruſſel, wife of Francis R. eſq. ſecretary of the duchy of Lancaſter.

28. In Watling-ſtreet, aged 83, Mrs. Amy Langſton.

At Lambeth, Mrs. Welford, wife of Mr. John W. of Lad-lane.

Gazette Promotions.

RICHARD BURN, eſq. appointed ſecretary to the governors of the bounty of Queen Anne for the augmentation of the maintenance of the poor clergy; and Rich. Richards, eſq. appointed collector or receiver of the perpetual yearly tenths of all dignities, offices, benefices, and promotions ſpiritual whatſoever, granted to the corporation of the governors of the bounty of Queen Anne, for the augmentation of the maintenance of the poor clergy, *vice* Cheſter, dec.

John Watſon, eſq. appointed conſul at Venice, *vice* Richie, dec.

Sir Rob. Chambers, knt. appointed chief juſtice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, *vice* Impey, reſigned; and Wm. Dunkin, eſq. appointed one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, *vice* Chambers.

EACH

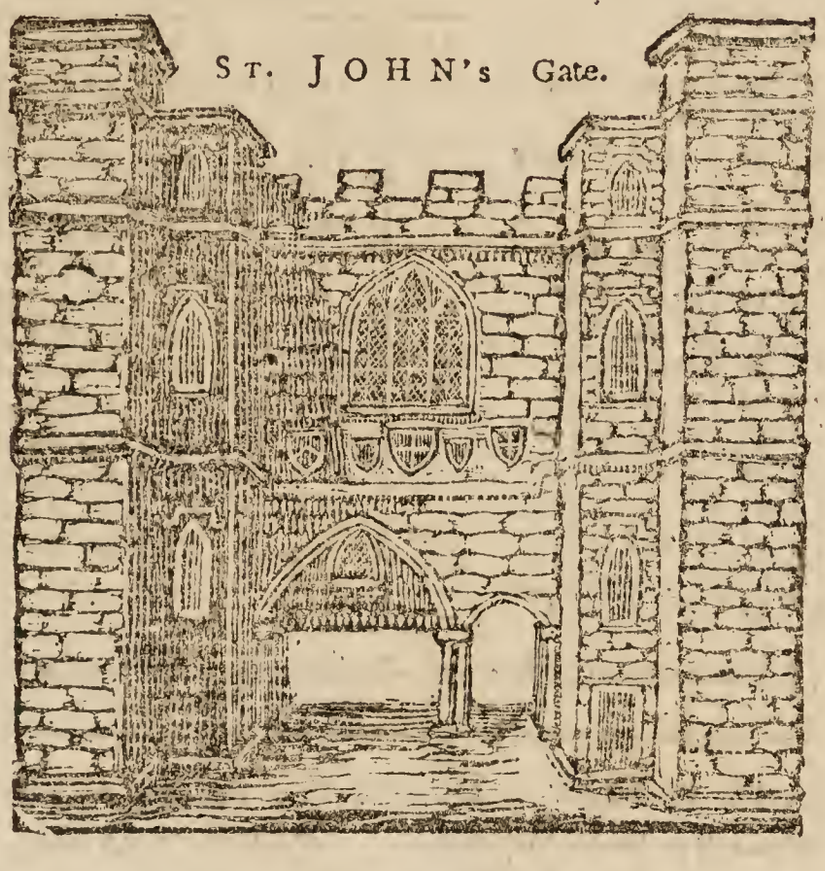
EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JANUARY, 1791.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct reduc.	3 per Ct. consols.	Ditto 1726	4 per Ct Consol.	5 per Ct	Long Ann.	Short 1777.	Ditto 1778.	India Stock.	India Ann.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock	Old Ann.	New Ann.	3 per Ct 1751	New Navy.	3 per Ct Scrip.	4per Ct. Scrip	Exchec Bills.	Lottery Tickets.
27																					
28																					
29		80 1/4	81 1/8 a 80 7/8		101 1/2		23 5/8		13 1/8			99					1 1/8				16 8 0
30	186 1/4	80 1/4	80 7/8 a 81		101 1/2		23 5/8					100					1 1/8				16 7 6
31	186 1/4	80 3/8	80 1/8 a 3/8		101 1/2	121 1/4	23 5/8		13 1/8		75 3/4	100		80			1 1/8				16 7 6
1																					
2	Sunday																				
3		80 1/2			101 5/8	121 1/2	23 3/4		13 1/8		76 1/8	100		80 3/8			1 1/8				16 8 6
4	18- 1/8	80 5/8	80 1/8 a 1/2		102		23 3/4		13 1/4			100					1				16 9 6
5	188	80 7/8	81 3/8 a 1/2		102 7/8		23 3/4		13 1/4			101					1				16 9 0
6																					
7	187 7/8	80 7/8	80 1/8 a 80		102	119	23 3/4		13 1/8								1				16 8 0
8	187 3/8	80 7/8	79 7/8 a 80		102	119	23 3/4		13 1/8								1				16 9 6
9	Sunday																				
10		80 7/8	80 1/8 a 1/4		102 1/8	119 1/4						105									16 8 6
11	188	81	80 1/8 a 1/4		102 1/8	119 1/8	23 7/8														16 8 6
12	188	81 1/8	80 1/4 a 3/8		102 1/4	119 3/8	23 7/8		13 3/4			112					3/4				16 8 6
13	190	80 1/2	80 3/4 a 7/8		103	120 1/8	24		13 3/8												16 8 6
14	190	82 1/4	81 1/4 a 1/2		103 1/2	120 1/8	24 1/8		13 1/2			109					1/2				16 8 6
15	190	82 1/8	81 1/4 a 81		103 1/2		24 1/8		13 1/2			110									16 8 6
16	Sunday																				
17		81 1/2	80 7/8 a 3/8		102 7/8		24		13 1/4			111					1/2				16 4 0
18																					
19	188 7/8	81 5/8	80 1/2 a 1/4		103	120	24 1/8		13 3/8			107									16 4 0
20	189	82	81 1/8 a 1/4		103 1/8	120 1/8			13 1/2			108									16 4 0
21		82 3/8	81 1/8 a 5/8		103	120 3/8	24 1/8		13 1/2												16 4 0
22		82	81 1/8 a 1/4		102 7/8	120 1/8	24 1/8		13 1/2	170 1/2											16 5 6
23	Sunday																				
24	188 1/4	81 3/4	81 a 80 3/4		102 3/4	120	24					109									16 5 6
25																					
26	188 1/2	81 3/4	80 3/4 a 81		102 3/4	119 3/4	24		13 1/2	170 1/4		110									16 4 0

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Confols. the higheſt and loweſt Price of each Day is given; in the other Stock the higheſt Price only.

The *Gentleman's Magazine*;

Lond. Gazette
Gen. Even.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James's Chron.
Whitehall Even.
London Chron.
London Evening
L. Packet—Star
English Chron.
Evening Mail
Middlesex Journ.
Courier de Lond.
Daily Advertiser
Public Advertiser
Gazetteer, Ledger
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
Woodfall's Diary
World—Argus
Bell's Oracle
Times—M. Post
13 Weekly Papers
Bath 2, Briſtol 4
Birmingham 2
Bury St. Edmund's
Cambridge
Canterbury 2
Chelmsford



St. JOHN's Gate.

Coventry
Cumberland
Derby, Exeter
Glouceſter
Hereford, Hull
Ipſwich
IRELAND
Leeds 2
Leicester
Lewes
Liverpool 3
Maidſtone
Mancheſter 2
Newcaſtle 3
Northampton
Norwich 2
Nottingham
Oxford
Reading
Saliſbury
SCOTLAND
Sheffield 2
Sherborne 2
Shrewſbury
Stamford
Wincheſter
Worceſter
York 3

For FEBRUARY, 1791.

CONTAINING

Meteor. Diary for Jan. 1791—Price of Grain, &c. 98
Addreſs from Oxford Graduates to Mr. Burke 99
Anecdotes and Character of Adm. Campbell 100
Another rapid Glance of Dr. Prieſtley noticed 101
A ſingular Retainer of Sir Hugh de Haſtings 102
Antiquities at Bath—Letter from E. of Briſtol 103
The Roſe of Jericho—New Brabant Coinage 104
Scene near Margate—Ancient Caſtle of Pleſſe 105
Remarks on Horace—An Image from Malabar 106
Diſquiſition on Affinity of Ancient Languages 107
Thoughts on Stonehenge—Clementines, &c. 108
Notes and Epitaphs from Thorpe-Mandeville 110
Hints to the Clergy on their Pulpit Conduct 112
Interfering Providence—Increaſe of Criminals 115
The Herefordſhire Ceremony of Waſſailing 116
Hiſtory of Llanbadarn Fawr in Cardiganſhire 117
An exploded Calumny on a Biſhop reprobated 118
Grievances in the Republick of Letters ſtated 120
Reaſons for retaining the Athanaſian Creed 121
Hints on Reformation of Liturgy and Articles 122
Correct Calculation of the enſuing Solar Eclipſe 124
A Letter from Bernardo Taſſo to his Daughter 125
Early Fructification—Character of Doddridge 127
The Tracts by Warburton and a Warburtonian 129
Eaſy Experiment on the Preſerving of Lives 130
Various Cauſes of Deafneſs, and its Remedies 131
Epitaph in Memory of a Chatterton at Briſtol *ib.*
A Body preſerved by Treacle—Clerical Addreſs *ib.*
The Abrus Precatorius—Shoreham & Steyning 132
W. M's Table of Mortality in our laſt elucidated *ib.*
A Regiſter of Rain at Brighthelmſtone 1790 133
Thoughts on Eſcapes ſuppoſed to be Providential *ib.*
Epitaph at Whittleſea—State of Fountains Abbey 134
Clerical Offices not to be perform'd by the Laity *ib.*
Eaſy and effectual Remedy for Rheumatiſm 135
Letter from Richlieu to the French Ambaſſador 136
The Alterations at Saliſbury, and the Bp. defended *ib.*
Mr. Weſton's Animadverſion on Lett. of B. L. A. 138
Striking Particulars in the Life of Mr. Jefferys 140
Proceedings in preſent Seſſion of Parliament 142
Review of New Publications 145—162
Foreign Literary Intelligence 162
Select Poetry, ancient and modern 164-168
For. Affairs, Domeſt. Occurrences, &c. 169-179
Marriages, Deaths, Preferments, &c. 180-191
Daily Variations in the Prices of the Stocks 192

Embelliſhed with Picturesque Views of a Scene near Margate, and the Caſtle of Pleſſe in Lower Saxony; an Image from Malabar; a complete Set of the Brabant Coinage; curious Portraits from Seals, &c. &c

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

Printed for D. HENRY by JOHN NICHOLS, Red Lion Paſſage, Fleet-ſtreet; where Letters to the Editor are deſired to be addreſſed, Post-paid.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for February, 1791.

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Feb. 1791.
Jan.	0	0	0		
27	44	45	39	29,93	rain
28	34	38	34	30,	fair
29	38	44	42	29,98	cloudy
30					
31	50	54	46		
F. 1	49	55	42	29,86	fair
2	40	47	34	30,	fair
3	31	35	32	30,24	fair
4	31	37	30	30,46	fair
5	37	39	38	30,48	fair
6	38	43	43	30,42	cloudy
7	43	50	44	30,37	cloudy
8	44	48	43	30,4	cloudy
9	45	47	42	30,35	fair
10	47	50	46	30,1	fair
11	48	50	41	29,78	rain

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Feb. 1791.
Feb.	0	0	0		
12	36	47	40	30,16	fair
13	47	51	47	29,92	rain
14	50	54	48	29,89	cloudy
15	47	50	40	29,79	fair
16	41	47	34	29,86	fair
17	33	46	39	30,19	rain
18	36	45	36	29,29	fair
19	37	43	39	29,35	ſhowery
20	40	42	40	29,76	rain
21	40	44	37	29,55	fair
22	36	46	43	29,72	fair
23	46	49	46	29,38	rain
24	37	47	39	29,89	fair
25	38	38	34	29,97	rain

W. CARY, Mathematical Inſtrument-Maker, oppoſite Arundel-ſtreet, Strand.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Feb. 14, to Feb. 19, 1791.

	Wheat s.	Wheat d.	Rye s.	Rye d.	Barley s.	Barley d.	Oats s.	Oats d.	Beans s.	Beans d.
London	5	11	3	3	2	10	2	3	3	0
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middleſex	6	6	0	0	2	9	2	5	3	2
Surrey	6	4	3	4	3	0	2	4	3	11
Hertford	6	3	0	0	2	11	2	5	3	9
Bedford	6	2	4	0	2	10	2	5	3	5
Cambridge	5	3	3	2	2	7	1	11	2	11
Huntingdon	5	10	0	0	2	10	2	1	3	1
Northampton	6	5	3	9	3	1	2	2	3	5
Rutland	6	0	0	0	3	1	2	3	3	6
Leiceſter	6	6	4	1	3	5	2	2	4	2
Nottingham	6	2	4	0	3	4	2	4	4	1
Derby	7	0	0	0	3	9	2	5	4	9
Stafford	6	9	0	0	3	10	2	5	3	10
Salop	6	3	4	8	3	9	2	2	5	1
Hereford	6	6	0	0	3	4	2	4	4	5
Worceſter	6	7	3	9	3	6	2	7	4	0
Warwick	6	5	0	0	3	4	2	9	4	5
Glouceſter	6	8	0	0	3	1	2	1	3	8
Wilts	6	5	0	0	2	11	2	2	4	1
Berks	6	4	0	0	2	9	2	4	3	4
Oxford	6	7	0	0	2	10	2	4	4	0
Bucks	6	4	0	0	2	8	2	3	3	4

COUNTIES upon the COAST.										
Eſſex	6	1	0	0	2	10	2	2	2	11
Suffolk	5	9	3	2	2	8	2	3	2	9
Norfolk	5	6	3	0	2	7	2	0	2	10
Lincoln	5	8	3	11	2	11	2	1	3	4
York	5	11	4	4	3	1	2	2	3	10
Durham	5	10	3	9	3	4	2	0	3	10
Northumberld.	5	7	3	11	3	0	2	0	4	2
Cumberland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weſtmorland	7	0	0	0	3	4	2	3	0	0
Lancaſhire	6	6	0	0	3	8	2	6	4	2
Cheſhire	6	7	0	0	4	0	2	4	0	0
Monmouth	6	4	0	0	3	2	1	10	0	0
Somerſet	6	7	0	0	3	1	1	11	3	1
Devon	5	11	0	0	2	11	1	7	3	8
Cornwall	5	8	0	0	2	10	1	7	0	0
Dorſet	6	8	0	0	2	9	2	0	3	9
Hampſhire	6	2	0	0	2	9	2	1	3	3
Suſſex	6	0	0	0	2	9	2	1	3	4
Kent	5	10	0	0	2	10	2	3	2	10
WALES.										
North Wales,	6	6¾	4	10	3	5¾	1	11½	4	1
South Wales,	6	5½	4	6	3	3	1	6½	4	0

BILL of MORTALITY, from Feb. 1, to Feb. 22, 1791.

Chriſtened.			Buried.		
Males	704	1374	Males	704	1372
Females	607		Females	668	

Whereof have died under two years old 436

Peck Loaf 2s. 4¾d.

Between					
2 and 5	118	50 and 60	150		
5 and 10	47	60 and 70	119		
10 and 20	38	70 and 80	81		
20 and 30	106	80 and 90	34		
30 and 40	114	90 and 100	4		
40 and 50	125				

THE

THE

Gentleman's Magazine:

For FEBRUARY, 1791.

BEING THE SECOND NUMBER OF VOL. LXI. PART I.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 6.

I HAVE always thought it a valuable circumſtance in your Magazine, that it has been from its commencement a regiſter of the current Literature of the times. From ſuch original documents of the progreſs or variation in the public opinion reſpecting Religion, Taſte, and Politicks, are collected the moſt intereſting materials of Literary Hiſtory. I conceived, therefore, that whatever tends to mark the public opinion of a work ſo valuable, on ſo many accounts, as Mr. Burke's "Reflexions," would be acceptable to you. I have ſent you the Oxford addreſs to Mr. Burke, on the publication of his "Reflexions," together with Mr. Burke's anſwer. You are probably aware, that the Maſters who ſigned the addreſs, propoſed to the Heads of Houſes, that a diploma degree of LL.D. might be conferred on Mr. Burke; and that the propoſal was rejected, from an apprehenſion, as it has been ſaid, that the degree would not have met with the *unanimous* votes of the members of Convocation. However that might be, the degree was certainly not oppoſed by the Heads of Houſes, from any diſaffection to the cauſe which Mr. Burke had ſo nobly and patriotically defended. It was rejected by 7 Heads againſt 6. For much the greater part of the reſt of the Univerſity, the following addreſs will ſpeak.

Copy of the Addreſs from the Reſident Graduates in the Univerſity of Oxford.

"To the Right Hon. EDMUND BURKE.

"We, whoſe names are ſubſcribed, Reſident Graduates in the Univerſity of Oxford, requeſt you to accept this reſpectful declaration of our ſentiments, as a tribute which we are deſirous of paying to ſplendid talents employed in the advancement of public good. We think it fit and becoming the friends of our Church and State, to avow openly their obligations to thoſe who diſtinguiſh themſelves in the ſupport of our approved Eſtabliſhments; and we judge it to be our eſpecial duty to do this in ſeaſons peculiarly marked by a ſpirit of raſh and dangerous innovation. As members of an Univerſity, whoſe inſtitutions embrace every uſeful and ornamental part of Learning, we ſhould eſteem ourſelves juſtified in making this addreſs, if we had only to offer you our thanks for the valuable acceſſion which the ſtock of our National Literature has received by the publication of your important "Reflections." But we have higher objects of conſideration, and nobler motives to gratitude: we are perſuaded, that we conſult the real and permanent intereſts of this place, when we acknowledge the eminent ſervice rendered, both to our Civil and Religious Conſtitution, by your able and diſintereſted vindication of their true principles; and we obey the yet more ſacred obligation to promote the cauſe of Religion and Morality, when we give this proof, that we honour the Advocate by whom they are ſo eloquently and effectually defended."

This Addreſs was conveyed to Mr. Burke by Mr. Windham, of Norfolk; through whom Mr. Burke returned his anſwer:

Copy of Mr. BURKE's Letter to Mr. WINDHAM.

"My dear Sir,

"The valuable preſent I received from the Reſident Graduates in the Univerſity of Oxford becomes doubly acceptable by paſſing through your hands. Gentlemen ſo eminent for ſcience, erudition, and virtue, and who poſſeſs the uncommon art of doing kind things in the kindeſt manner, would naturally chooſe a perſon qualified like themſelves to convey their favours and diſtinctions to thoſe whom they are inclined to honour. Be pleaſed to aſſure thoſe learned Gentlemen, that I am beyond meaſure happy in finding my well-meant endeavours well received by them; and I think my ſatisfaction does not ariſe from motives merely ſelfiſh, becauſe their declared approbation muſt be of the greateſt importance in giving an effect (which without that ſanction might well be wanting) to an humble attempt in favour of the cauſe of Freedom, Virtue, and Order, united. This cauſe it is our common wiſh and our common intereſt to maintain; and it can hardly be maintained without ſe-

curing

curing on a ſolid foundation, and preſerving in an uncorrupted purity, the noble Eſtabliſhments which the wiſdom of our anceſtors has formed, for giving permanency to thoſe bleſſings which they have left to us as our beſt inheritance. We have all a concern in maintaining them all: but if all thoſe, who are more particularly engaged in ſome of thoſe Eſtabliſhments, and who have a peculiar truſt in maintaining them, were wholly to decline all marks of their concurrence in opinion, it might give occaſion to malicious people to ſuggeſt doubts, whether the repreſentation I had given was really expreſſive of the ſentiments of the people on thoſe ſubjects. I am obliged to thoſe Gentlemen for having removed the ground of thoſe doubts.

I have the honour to be, &c.

EDMUND BURKE.

Duke-ſtreet, St. James's Dec. 22, 1790.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 7.

I HAVE been informed, from authority which I eſteem very good, that John Campbell, eſq. Vice Admiral of the Red ſquadron, whoſe death is announced by you in p. 1152 of your Magazine for laſt December, was, when a boy, bound apprentice to the maſter of a Scotch Coaſter; and, before his time was ſerved, the veſſel was boarded by a King's Officer, then on the impreſs ſervice, who, as uſual, took out every perſon, except the maſter and his apprentice. Among thoſe who were taken was the mate of the veſſel, who, beſide the averſion which every man naturally has to being forced into a ſervice which, perhaps, he has been taught to diſlike, happened to have a wife and family: in conſequence, his diſtreſs was ſo great that he wept like a child. The man's ſituation affected young Campbell to ſuch a degree, that he intreated the officer to take him inſtead of the mate, and the Officer was ſo pleaſed with the boy's behaviour that he replied, "Aye, my lad, that I will—I would much rather have a boy of ſpirit than a blubbering man.—Come along." The anecdote was handed to the Commander of the ſhip he was put on board of along with him; in conſequence of which, it is ſaid, he was put on the quarter-deck before any intereſt whatever was made for it by his friends. It was his fortune to be ſent, very ſoon after his introduction into the navy, in the ſquadron which went out with Lord Anſon, but in what ſituation the writer of this article does not know; he believes, however, that he came home Maſter, or Lieutenant. He was certainly made Maſter and Commander ſoon after his return, and a Poſt Captain on the 23d of November 1747.

In the war which broke out in 1756, or, more properly, in 1755, he was generally Admiral Hawke's Captain, and was ſent home, by that gallant Commander, with the news of his victory over the French fleet in November 1759. On this occaſion it is ſaid, that Lord Anſon, as they were going in his coach to carry the news to the King, ſaid, "Captain Campbell, the King will knight you, if you think proper."—"Troth, my Lord," ſaid the Captain, who retained his Scotch dialect as long as he lived, "I know of no uſe that will be to me."—"But your Lady may like it," replied his Lordſhip. "Well then," rejoined the Captain, "his Majeſty may knight her, if he pleaſes."

Captain Campbell was never out of employment in the time of war, except for a ſhort time after the affair of Admiral Keppell and Sir H. Palliſer; to the former of whom, though then a Rear Admiral, he acted as firſt Captain in the engagement of the 27th of July 1778; and, perhaps, in fact, he commanded: beſide, a moſt intimate friendſhip had always ſubſiſted between Mr. Keppell and Mr. Campbell from the time they ſailed together under Lord Anſon; and therefore, it is not ſurpriſing that the latter took ſo decided a part as he did in the ſequel to the buſineſs of that day.

Admiral Campbell was made a Rear Admiral on the 23d of January 1778, and Vice Admiral on the 19th of March 1779. He was, undoubtedly, a very great naval character; being a man of undaunted courage, almoſt unrivaled as a ſeamen, and, among ſeamen perhaps wholly ſo, as an Aſtronomer and Navigator. His integrity was unimpeachable; and, therefore, if he over-ſtepped his uſual moderation in Admiral Keppell's buſineſs, it muſt be attributed to his conviction of the juſtice of the cauſe, and the warmth of his friendſhip for an old and early ſhip-mate. He preſerved his original ſimplicity of manners till his death, notwithſtanding he lived among, and mixed with, the firſt people in the kingdom: but he had, withal, a dry, ſarcaſtic mode of expreſſion, as well as manner, which approached ſo near to that in which Mr. Macklin played the character of Sir Archy M^c^ Sarcaſm, that I have often thought that excellent actor muſt have ſeen and copied him. He has left very few, if any, of

of his companions in Lord Anſon's voyage behind him. See Gent. Mag. vol. XLIX. p 567. 642, and vol. L. p. 171 and 321. P. Q.

Mr. Urban, *Feb.* 10

I HAVE always thought Prieſtley's conduct in his controverſies reſpecting the doctrines, diſcipline, and miniſters, of the National Church, very unbecoming a good Chriſtian, and a good ſubject at leaſt of the ſubſiſting Government. His impudent violation and contempt of thoſe laws of his country, of whoſe exiſtence he complains, ſhews him undeſerving of the lenity with which his conduct has been ſo long tolerated. His arrogant opinion of his own judgement, in ſubjects which have no connection with *experimental obſervation*, under the moſt palpable deficiency of attainments which ſuch ſubjects require, ſhews him, too, not leſs ignorant of himſelf than of the ſubjects which he undertakes to inveſtigate.

A writer ſo vain, and yet ſo precipitate, as Dr. Prieſtley, muſt, in all his devia ions from commonly received opinions, excite, in the mind of every cautious and diligent inquirer, apprehenſions of miſtake or mis-ſtatement. The neceſſity of ſuch caution, Mr. Urban, it ſhall be my endeavour to impreſs on his readers in the courſe of my occaſional communications to your valuable journal.

I have already given you proof how little credit is due to his opinion of the conduct and merits of thoſe from whom he differs, on ſubjects in which he is ſo much intereſted, as Church doctrines, and Church government. I ſhall now preſent you with as remarkable an inſtance of wilful and deliberate mis-ſtatement of evidence as perhaps occurs in the annals of controverſy; from which the impartial reader may collect how little Dr. Prieſtley is to be truſted in his repreſentation of Church doctrines.

You know, Mr. Urban, that the chief object of his controverſial writings is to perſuade his readers that Chriſt was not acknowledged as *God* by the firſt Chriſtians, and conſequently that the Ebionites, or *Humaniſts*, were the Orthodox of the ancient Church, and that the believers in Chriſt's *divinity* were Heretics. To prove this, Dr. Prieſtley muſt ſhew, that the Ebionites were not conſidered as Heretics by the ancient fathers: and this he does attempt to ſhew on the authority of Clemens Alexandrinus. This learned father, in the liſt of hereſiarchs and hereſies, which he gives in the ſeventh book of his "Stromata," it ſeems, does not mention the Ebionites by name; "therefore," ſays Dr. Prieſtley, "the Ebionites were not conſidered by him as Heretics." You will perhaps think ſuch a mere preſumptive, indirect influence of little weight againſt the poſitive and direct teſtimony which lies againſt it; yet all the evidence that Dr. Prieſtley has been able to collect from the fathers againſt the doctrine of Chriſt's divinity is equally inefficient. But let him make the moſt of it; we ſhall judge of his opinion by the means which he employs to eſtabliſh it. "*Almoſt the whole* of the ſeventh book of the '*Stromata*,' he ſays, relates to the ſubject of hereſies. He (Clemens) mentions fourteen different hereſiarchs by name, and ten hereſies by character; but none of them bear any relation to the Ebionites or any ſpecies of the Unitarians." (Letters to Dr. Horſley, p. 118.) On a ſecond view of Clemens, Dr. Prieſtley finds that *almoſt the whole* is too much, and therefore in the errata he corrects the expreſſion to *a great part*. The correction ſhews a conviction of miſtake in one account, and a deliberate aſſertion of truth in the other. *Almoſt the whole* would have ſerved the Doctor's argument better; yet *a great part* is not without its weight, if the reader ſhould not look into Clemens, or Dr. Horſley's account of this *overſight* of his antagoniſt. But what will he ſay, when he finds that the paſſage in Clemens is not "almoſt the whole," nor "a great part" of the ſeventh Book, but *a very ſmall part*, not occupying the whole of *one* page in *forty-eight?* The following is Dr. Horſley ſummary of the "ſeventh Book of the Stromata:" "The ſeventh book of the *Stromata*, in Sylburgius's edition, which I uſe as moſt convenient for my purpoſe, becauſe the pages, not encumbered with notes, all contain equal quantities of text: in this edition the ſeventh book, Greek and Latin, fills 48 pages. The *general* ſubject of the book is the *excellence of Chriſtian knowledge in preference to Philoſophy*. This argument fills more than 38 pages of the 48, that is, more than three-fourths of the whole book, *without any mention of Heretics*. Then the author anſwers an objection to the certainty of Chriſtian knowledge, taken from the differences of opinion that ſubſiſted among the different ſects. This introduces a general invective againſt Heretics, and a diſſuaſive

of

of hereſy, drawn from general topics, not from the enormities of particular ſects, which fills eight pages more. The diſſuaſive of hereſy leads to an argument for the authority of the Church upon the footing of antiquity; and this introduces *the names of the remarkable hereſies*, which are mentioned for no other purpoſe, but to ſhew that the very denominations which they bore argued a ſingularity of opinion, a ſeparation from a more ancient ſociety. *This liſt*, with many introduced remarks upon the origin of each ſect, and aſſertions of the unity of the true Church, fills perhaps *three fourths of one* of the two remaining pages of the book; for the laſt page is taken up with a whimſical explanation of the Levitical marks of clean and unclean beaſts, which are ſuppoſed to be types of the good and bad qualities of true Chriſtians and Hereticks. Thus it appears that *great part* of the "ſeventh book of the Stromata," which you had well nigh miſtaken for *the whole* is ſomewhat leſs than *one* part in *forty-eight*." TRACTS, p. 186.

Will the greateſt admirer of Dr. Prieſtley think ſuch a mis-ſtatement conſiſtent with the diligence of a faithful hiſtorian, the fairneſs of an unprejudiced enquirer, or the impartiality of

A FRIEND TO TRUTH.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 21.

HAVING read in one of your late Magazines, the copy of the Duke of Somerſet's retainer of his counſel, I am inclined to think that you will not judge the following retainer of Sir Hugh de Haſtings, by John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaſter, unworthy of a place in your agreeable Miſcellany, as it is an exact copy (in the abbreviated manner of the times in which it was written) from the original in my poſſeſſion. If this be deemed worth notice, I may probably furniſh you with ſome others equally curious.

Yours, &c. H.

"Ceſte endenture faite p'entre mon trés honorez Sg' Johan Duct de Lancaſtre dunne p'rt; & Mons: Hugh de Haſtings dautre p'rt temoigne:—q' le dit Mons Hugh eſt demizez aveſq' le dit Sg' le Duct p' peas & p' guerre a trme de la vie de dit Monſ. Hugh, en mann'e come enſuit—Ceſt aſſavoir; q' le dit Mons Hugh prndra p' an de mon dit Sg' le Duct p' la peas, vivant le dit Mons Hugh, vint livres p' an, dargent des iſſues du manoir de Gymmyngham en le conntee de Norff: p' les meins del Reſceveu' ileaq's q' p' le temps y ſrra, as trmes de Seint Michel & de Paſq' p' egales portions—Et en cas q' le dit rent de vint livres ſoit aderére p' une moys aprs nulles des trmes avant ditz; q' bien eſt liſe a dit Mons Hugh en le dit manoir de deſtreindre, & la deſtreſſe retenir; tanq' grée lui ſoit faite—Et a quele heure q' le dit Mons Hugh ſrra envoyez p' mon dit Sg' le Duct; ſrra a bouche en courtt en temps de peas aveſq' deux eſquiers; un chamblein; ſix chival'rs; & trois garſons; & pr'ndra livrée, ou gages p' le ditz chivalrs & garſons ſolons luſage de lhoſtiel le dit Duct; & auſint gages p' lui & ſes ditz gentz venant, & retournant com'e atteintt—Et en droit de guerre. lavant dit Mons Hugh eſt tenu de ſervir le dit Duct: & travaillera aveſq' lui, ave: dix hom'es darmes ſou le titre de chival'rs, & dix arch's a chival bien arraiez; & prndra pour ſon fee p' an, deux centz & cinquante livres; & tels gages p' lui, & ſes gentz, com'e ſrra allouée as autres de ſa condition—& ſrront ſes chivalx convenablement priſez; & ſolons le dit pris reſtorez; & nul deux ſerront prduz en le ſrvice le dit Duct; & aura ſuffiſant eſkippeſſon p' lui, & ſes ditz gentz, & chivalx com'e reſon demande—Et commencera ſon an de guerre le jour qil prndra ſon chemyn, & qil remuera de ſon hoſtiel aveſq' le dit Duct p' le viage.

"Et a quele heure il ſrra prſtement paiez de ſon fe p' le demy an; & p' lautre demy an, touz jours p' qrters devant la mein durrante la guerre.

"En droit des prſon'ers, ou autres avantages pris as ditz prties de guerre, p' le dit Mons Hugh, ou nul de ſiens—Le dit Duct ferra a lui com'e il ferra as autres en ſa condition; & en cas q' le dit Duct prgne ſon chemyn ſur les enemys Dieu—Lavant dit Mons Hugh ſrra a bouche en courtt, aveſq'. deux eſquiers, as couſtag'es le dit Duct, ſi le dit Mons: Hugh ſoit en eage de travailler—Et en cas q' le dit Mons: Hugh change ſon eſtat, deſtre a baner, il ſrra a bouche en courtt ave: un chivaler; deux eſq'; deux chambleins; & garſons, & chivalx en man'e; com'e deſuis eſt dit—& p' la guerre il travaillera ave: le dit Duct ave: vint hom'es darmes ſou le ſiſne de chivaler, & vint arch's en chival bien arraiez; & prndra p' an p' ſon fee cinct cent lvres & tiels gages com'e ſrra allouéz al dit Duct de p' ntre Sg' le Roi —En droit de reſtorer des chivalx, eſkeppiſſon, p' lui, ſes gentz & chivalx gayn de guerre—Commencement del an de guerre; & des paiements des fees, & gages p' les avant ditz vint hom'es darmes & arch's—Srra fait a dit Mons Hugh en maniere com'e deſuis eſt dit des ditz hom's darmes, & ditz arch's, al aſſaiant—En temoignance de quen choſe, a ceſte endenture les p'rties ſus ditz entrechangeablement onnt mys le' ſealx—Don'. a Londres le xvi j' de May, lan du regne ntre Sg'r le Roi EDWARD tierz, puis le conqueſte grantiſme."

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Bath, Feb.* 7.

THE improvements now carrying on at Bath, in order to render the communication with the lower town more commodious, have been the means of diſcovering the remains of a temple, probably the moſt magnificent building which Bath, the *Aquæ Solis* of the Romans, had then to boaſt of.

On the South ſide of Stall-ſtreet, about 12 feet under the ſurface, was found a Coloſſal head encircled in a civick wreath, and another exterior ornament forming a medallion, ſupported by a figure of Victory on one ſide, and, on the other, manifeſtly the decoration of a pediment. Part of the ſhaft of a fluted column, a pilaſter, and a capital, frieze and cornith of the Corinthian order finely executed, were likewiſe found in the ſame place, and were undoubtedly part of the ſame building. Theſe fragments, of which the head is ſuppoſed to repreſent the ſun, to which the temple was moſt probably dedicated, and part of the figure of Victory treading upon a ſphere, are ſufficient *data* from whence a drawing of the whole may be made out; and I know it will be a pleaſure to you, Mr. Urban, to announce to your Antiquarian readers, that Mr. Baldwin, the city architect, has taken accurate drawings of theſe Antiquities, and intends to publiſh an account, with proper illuſtrations

An Altar, with the following inſcription, was found at the ſame time and place:

DEAE SVE
PRO SALVTE ET
INCOLVMITAT
MAR AVFID
MAXIMI LEG
VI VIC
AVFIDIVS EV
TVC. HES. LEB
V. S. L. M.

Yours, &c. ADJUTOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 9.

I SEND you the Earl of Briſtol's (the biſhop of Derry, in Ireland) anſwer to the addreſs of the Iriſh volunteers, expreſſing their approbation of his conduct in the cauſe of liberty and their country, during the ſtruggle which procured their independence.

"Gentlemen,

"If any external circumſtance could add to the inward comfort I feel from having ſupported the *undoubted* rights of a country, which of all others I love, it would be the approbation of men whoſe conditions I wiſh to behold as free as their minds. But that comfort which you cannot *increaſe*, you have now *confirmed*; for a zeal which you approve cannot have been intemperate, and efforts which you determine to *ſupport* cannot prove ineffectual. Your requiſitions were *juſt*, and deſerved to be *heard*; let them now be firm, and they *muſt* be granted."

The following poems were written, the firſt by Robert Jephſon, eſq. author of "Braganza," &c. &c. and the other by the Right Hon. Huſſey Burgh, one of the moſt eloquent and able Judges that Ireland has ever ſeen. They are trifles; but it is pleaſant to ſee the trifles of men who could do, and have done, great things. Perhaps the moſt intereſting figure in Milton's famous landſcape is, "the Lion dandling the Kid."

Inſcription for a cottage at the ſeat of the Right Hon Thomas Conolly, *dedicated by his Lady to* Michaelmas-day.

"Michaelmas, my fav'rite day,
Joy to thy returning ray!
To thy dear propitious hour,
Grateful I inſcribe this bower.
Firſt on thy bleſt noon I ſaw
Him, whoſe will has been my law:
Who ſuch law would not approve
While its bond is mutual love?
Here nor pulſe nor poultry fail,
Wholeſome bread, nor amber'd ale,
Water from yon plenteous ſtream,
Harmleſs curds, nor cheeſe of cream;
You who like my cottage cheer,
Love *my Love*, and welcome here!
All the reck'ning you need pay,
Is to hail my fav'rite day.

A Lady's Anſwer to the Suit of her Lover.

"Ah! ſee, deceitful Damon, ſee
That ſtream, too true a type of thee!
Kiſſing the bank, it murmurs flow,
And ſeems as wond'rous loth to go:
But yet the ſly thing ſteals away,
Ambitious, to the mighty ſea:
Nor does it grieve; or would it go
Mould'ring the bank it flatters ſo?"

A tranſlation of the two following epigrams is requeſted.

On a Natural Child.

Spretâ juſſit Amor famâ, te parvule naſci,
Famaque, te ſpreto, juſſit Amore mori.

On turning a long Syllable into a ſhort one.

Tu dicis Priāpum—veteres dixere Priāpum;
Væ tibi! ſi *longum*, feceris eſſe *brevem*.

Yours, &c. VIGORNIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Stoke Newington, Feb.* 17.

I AM obliged to your reſpectable correſpondent D. H. for the notice he takes of me in the Supplement, p. 1190; but

but I know nothing about the Drury that he ſpeaks of, neither the time when he lived, nor his hiſtory of "Madagaſcar," nor any property he had here. There is much about that family in Sir John Cullum's hiſtory of "Hawſted." The following ſtands in our pariſh regiſter, "Edward Brodehurſt, ſervant to Sir Robert Drury, receaving his death's wound in fight at Stamford-hill, died at the Wyne taverne, and was buried the xxvith day of February 1598." Stamford-hill is the name of the road from us to Tottenham.

The ſtories about cant-words are beneath the dignity and reputation of the Gentleman's Magazine; fooliſh phraſes about "pleaſing pigs," and the like, have been deſcanted on, which I profeſs I never heard before; and that the people who deal moſt in ſuch nonſenſe are the moſt uneducated and vulgar of mankind. I am obliged to your Magazine for much both of entertainment and information continually, and wiſh to guard it againſt deſcending to any thing mean and low.

I am obliged to you for the pleaſing view and account of Sir Walter Raleigh's houſe at Iſlington; but how do you know it was his? I ſee no coat of arms mentioned, that anſwers to any of the quarters in his (See Gent. Mag. June 1787.). The family of Carew was connected with his, and bears Or, 3 Lions paſſant in pale ſable; but neither does that appear in the plate of the aforeſaid Magazine.

P. 31. Perhaps ſomething might be done towards removing the uncertainty about the Hereford fair or fairs, by aſcertaining the date of the grant of the *ſummæ virgarum*, and the dates of the charters of the different fairs. I ſuppoſe the grant of the *virgæ* could refer to no *nundinæ*, but ſuch as were then actually held. Yours, &c. E.

Mr. URBAN, *Leiceſter, Feb.* 20.

AN enquiry was made, p. 25, relative to the *Anaſtatica*, Roſe of Jericho, deſiring to be informed what name Linnæus has given to the plant, and likewiſe whether it is cultivated in any hot-houſe in England.

As I am always willing either to give or receive information, I beg leave to give the following account of it from what I have read and ſeen of it:

In the ſale of Dr. Fothergill's plants and ſeeds, chiefly purchaſed by Mr. Brookes, of Tottenham-court Road, and afterwards ſold to Lord Donegal (the number of which was ſo large, that, in taking a catalogue of them, it took me ſixty hours writing), there were ſome of theſe ſeeds.

If the ſeed were good, plants probably may be found growing in his Lordſhip's hot-houſe, at his country ſeat in Staffordſhire.

I apprehend it to be the *abrus precatorius* of Linnæus; and am informed that, in ſome Catholic countries, they make *roſaries* with the ſeeds; from whence the name of *precatorius*.

Miller, in the "Philoſophical Tranſactions," mentions, that he found many ſeeds, particularly thoſe with hard ſkins or ſhells, vegetate much quicker by being firſt put into a tan-bed, and, as ſoon as they begin to vegetate, tranſplanted into earth in pots; and this plant he mentions cultivating in that manner. I have practiſed this method with crowns of pines, and find it ſucceed. R. WESTON.

Mr URBAN, *Feb.* 10.

IN the Plate annexed (*Pl. I.*), Fig. 1. is a ſilver coin, ſtruck by the Brabanters on the recovery of their ſhort-lived liberty under Vander Noot.

Fig. 2. a ſilver Florin, ſtruck on the ſame occaſion, with different impreſſes, which alſo appear in a ſmaller ſilver piece, *fig.* 3. worth x SOLS.

Fig. 4. and 5. copper coins of the ſize of our halfpenny and farthing.

Fig. 6 and 7. are explained p. 117.

Fig. 8. is a trader's token of Tottenham, in Middleſex, found in the old palace in Enfield, and not noticed in Mr. Dyſon's "Hiſtory and Antiquities of Tottenham," lately publiſhed.

Fig. 9. is a portrait from an impreſſion of a ſeal, under which, in the hand-writing of Bp. Warburton, it is ſaid, "I have given this impreſſion of Mr. Pope's head, leſt the medal cannot be got. It is equal in workmanſhip and likeneſs." Round the edge is a Greek inſcription, too much worn to be read, but ending with .....AHΣ; which perhaps ſome correſpondent may ſupply.

Fig. 10. is a portrait of Mr Garrick, from the ſeal of the Theatrical Fund.

Yours, &c. M. G.

Mr. URBAN, *Bath, Feb.* 11.

A LADY in this city having favoured me with a fine impreſſion of the head of K. James the Second, from an old ſeal long preſerved in her family; I tranſmit it to you, in hopes of ſeeing it engraved in your Magazine. (*See fig.* 11.) JOHN ELDERTON.

Mr.



2





1

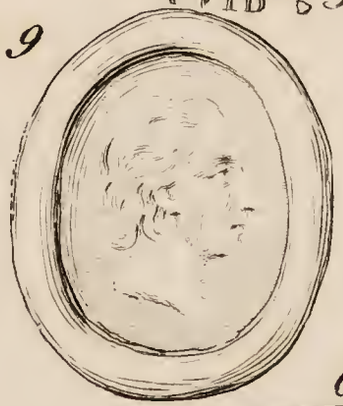




3



9



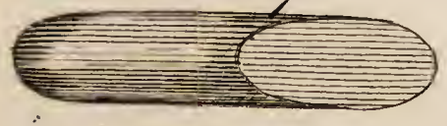
10



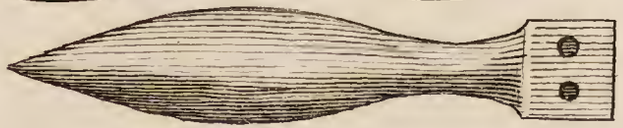
11



7



6





5



8





4





View in Lower Saxony. p. 105.



View near Margate. p. 105.

Mr. URBAN, *Margate, Feb.* 1.

THE ſpecimen I promiſed you is only a ſmall imperfect ſketch I had taken (upon a card) of a ſcene near Margate, which I inclose in this cover (*ſee Pl. II. fig.* 1). The place is called New-gate, there being a hollow way cut through the cliff by the farmers for the conveniefice of taking up ſea-weed to manure their land. By the waſhing of the ſea, frequent depredations are made, and large maſſes ſeparated from the main cliff. One of theſe, which I remember to have contained a large area at the top, equal to its baſe, being now reduced to a craggy pillar by the action of the ſea and air, I have endeavoured to repreſent; where the deſign is to ſhew the magnificence and grandeur of the two rocks from which the aboveſaid pillar is ſeparated, and (to give it ſomething the effect of a picture) the ſea at a diſtance, with ſuch other objects as are characteriſtical.

Yours, &c.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 2.

THE annexed drawing (*Pl. II. fig.* 2.) is a view, taken from an adjacent wood, of the antient caſtle of Pleſſe, in the ſeigniory of that name in Lower Saxony. It formerly had its own lords, who were vaſſals of the Houſe of Brunſwick, and are mentioned in a record of the time of Henry the Lion, in 1170. Upon the death of Diederick, the laſt baron, in 1571, it was ſeized as a vacant fief by the Houſe of Heſſe Caſſel, which was ſtrongly proteſted againſt by the Dukes of Brunſwick-Lunenburg, and a law-ſuit is now depending in the Imperial Chamber reſpecting the diſputed claims. The caſtle appears from its ſituation, which is only acceſſible on one ſide, and its ſtrong walls, to have been almoſt impregnable; but it could not withſtand a detachment of the army of Guſtavus Adolphus, which deſtroyed it in the war of thirty years. The remaining ruins, from their eminence, have a very grand and aweful appearance; particularly from the high-road from Hanover to Gottingen, from the latter of which places the diſtance is about four Engliſh miles. The Landgrave of Heſſe Rothenberg, who was lately in this country, is the preſent proprietor of the caſtle and adjoining bailiwick of Bovenden, but under the ſovereignty of Heſſe-Caſſel. Yours, &c. D.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 3.

Æger eram, requieſque mihi non fama petita eſt.

Who is he, with voice unbleſt,
That calls me from the bed of reſt?

Seu Libra, ſeu me Scorpius aſpicit
Formidoloſus, pars violentior
Natalis horæ, ſeu Tyrannus
Heſperiæ Capricornus undæ.

SAGITTARIUS returns the compliment of Capricornus as follows. He is dazzled, and ſtands corrected with Bentley, by the blaze of light ſo deciſively thrown upon the *penultimate* (the laſt line but one) of the XIIth Ode of Horace, book II. But it is ſome conſolation to him that the perverſe intractability of words and ſyllables did not permit him fully to expreſs the idea of that deteſted dealer in *falſe concords*, and happily to approach ſomething nearer to the ſplendid verſion of Capricornus.

Still what ſhe'd have thee give denies*.

He regards, with all due deference, the *earneſt recommendation* of Capricornus, "that the Horatian odes be tranſlated into regular ſtanzas;" and admires the profundity of the reaſon given, "leſt the ſublime original be degraded into familiar poems." Now he admits, that into whatever metre he or Capricornus had endeavoured to tranſlate Horace, "the original would have been degraded" here,

Utrumque noſtrum incredibili modo
Conſentit aſtrum——

Yet he is ſtill ſo incorrigible as to retain ſome degree of partiality for that into which he has unfortunately ventured; and farther preſumes to urge in his defence, that the very firſt ode in Horace, and two others, all evidently aiming, in ſome parts, to be ſublime, are written in a meaſure that approaches nearer to this than any other in our language†; that Dr. Johnſon (if he miſtakes not) ſomewhere mentions it as the proper one for lyric compoſition; that it is adopted by Mr. Gray, in his "Fatal Siſters," in his "Deſcent of Odin," in his "Triumphs of Owen;" by Dr. Warton, in his "Revenge of America," apparently an imitation of the "Paſtor cum traheret‡;" "The Tears of Scotland" (and they are *lacrymæ rerum*, precious drops); ſome of Waller's beſt things; and, laſtly, the "Il Penſeroſo" and the "L'Allegro"

* Quæ poſcente magis gaudeat eripi. *Horace.*
Magis quam tu ipſe qui poſcis. *Bentley.*
Still what ſhe longs to give denies. *Sagittarius.*
† Ode XXX. b. III. Ode VIII. b. IV.
‡ Ode XV. b. I.

are

are written in this meaſure of *familiar poetry*; and yet, ſome how or other, the ſublime is tolerably preſerved in theſe pieces, though not included in regular ſtanzas, to which Capricornus is ſo partial. Dryden adds his authority, in an imitation of "Sic te Diva potens Cypri*." Francis, though often looſe and negligent, is often alſo poetical in his tranſlations.

Juvenis etiam disjecti membra poetæ
His integer vitæ——*

eſpecially towards the cloſe, is perhaps equal to any tranſlation and moſt originals in the Engliſh language. But he frequently employs the verſe of four feet*, and is not always more happy, or *leſs familiar*, in regular ſtanzas than in continued rhyme; as, for inſtance, in the opening of the XIXth Ode of the IId Book:

I ſaw, let future times *believe*,
The God of Wine his lectures *give*;
Midſt rocks far diſtant was the *ſcene*.
With ears erect the Satyrs ſtood,
And every Goddeſs of the wood
Liſtening the inſtructive ſolemn *ſtrain*.

Capricornus indeed has illuſtrated his *recommendation* by the powers of his own verſe, and ſhews how Horace may be preſerved, in a tranſlation, from *the degradation of familiar poems*. As thus:

And now, lo now rough ſcales ariſe
O'er all my legs, and all my thighs
Are ſilver'd o'er with feathers fair—

Again:

Ultimi
Noſcent Geloni—peritus
Diſcet Iber—— &c.
Natives of Colchos and the Goth
To own his dread of Romans loth.

It muſt be acknowledged he has taken the faireſt ground imaginable. He might have cited the elegant "Fons Blanduſiæ†" of Miſs Seward, the exquiſite "Quem tu Melpomene‡" of Mr. Wakefield. But he has preſſed upon us his own greater example, and taken the hint of the facetious "Bath Guide:"

If any great critick objects to this letter,
He has nothing to do but to ſend me a better.

But his verſe and proſe equally prove that it matters very little in what metre a man writes, provided he does not "what ſhould be ſerious turn to farce," innocently repreſenting low or nonſenſical ideas in lofty-ſounding meaſure, or bombaſt inflations in every verſe. Metre is a mere vehicle, whether it mounts with

Him that ſoars on golden wing,
Guiding the fiery-wheeled throne,
The cherub Contemplation——

or is filled by another, who reigns in *regular ſtanzas*.

——— ——— ſeu Tyrannus
Heſperiæ Capricornus undæ.

After all, Mr. Urban (and it is incredible how much nonſenſe may ariſe out of a little), none of the odes attempted by Sagittarius, except the "Paſtor cum traheret" which is chiefly dramatic, claim the leaſt pretenſion to ſublimity. They are all of the gallant or tender kind. He does not accuſe the metre of the familiarities and flatneſſes (*platitudes*, as the French ſo prettily call them) into which, like all other tranſlators (except Capricornus), he may have often inſenſibly fallen. One, of many, he takes this opportunity to endeavour to correct; Ode XXXIII. Book I.:

But ſooner the affrighted goat
On the Apulian wolf ſhall doat,
Than Pholoe be taught to bend,
Or with the adulterer offend.

Which, perhaps, might be leſs exceptionable if it ſtood thus:

But ſooner trembling goats ſhall wed
Wolves in Apulia's foreſts bred,
Than Pholoe the adulterer move
His guilty paſſion to approve.

And now, Mr. Urban, Sagittarius begs leave to lay aſide that name; and hopes Capricornus will pardon him for deſtroying ſo ſmart, well-choſen an antitheſis in ſignature. In revenge, he leaves him the whole firmament, and, quitting the zodiac, remains, in plain initials, your very humble ſervant, W. F.

Mr. Urban, 1789.

THE drawing (*Plate III.*) repreſents a ſmall image found in the ruins of the old Pagoda at Malabar Point, which was blown up by the Portugueſe on their taking poſſeſſion of Bombay. It is half the ſize of the original. J. B.

Mr. Urban, *Pembroke, Jan.* 28.

THE publick ſeem (as I own myſelf) to be greatly obliged to the perſon who ſubſcribed himſelf, laſt December, *Owain o Feirion*, for his intelligence reſpecting the affinity between the Mooriſh and Welſh languages; and particularly for the compariſon of the Phœnician fragment with the Welſh. As he is evidently an adept in the latter, I would reſpectfully recommend it to him to compare the Phœnician paſſage in the *Pœnulus* of Plautus with Gem'raeg; Petit has done it with the Hebrew, thereby proving that the Jews talk the language

* * Ode XXII. b. I.
* Even in the ode tranſlated by Capricornus.
† Ode XIII. b. III. ‡ Ode III. b. IV.

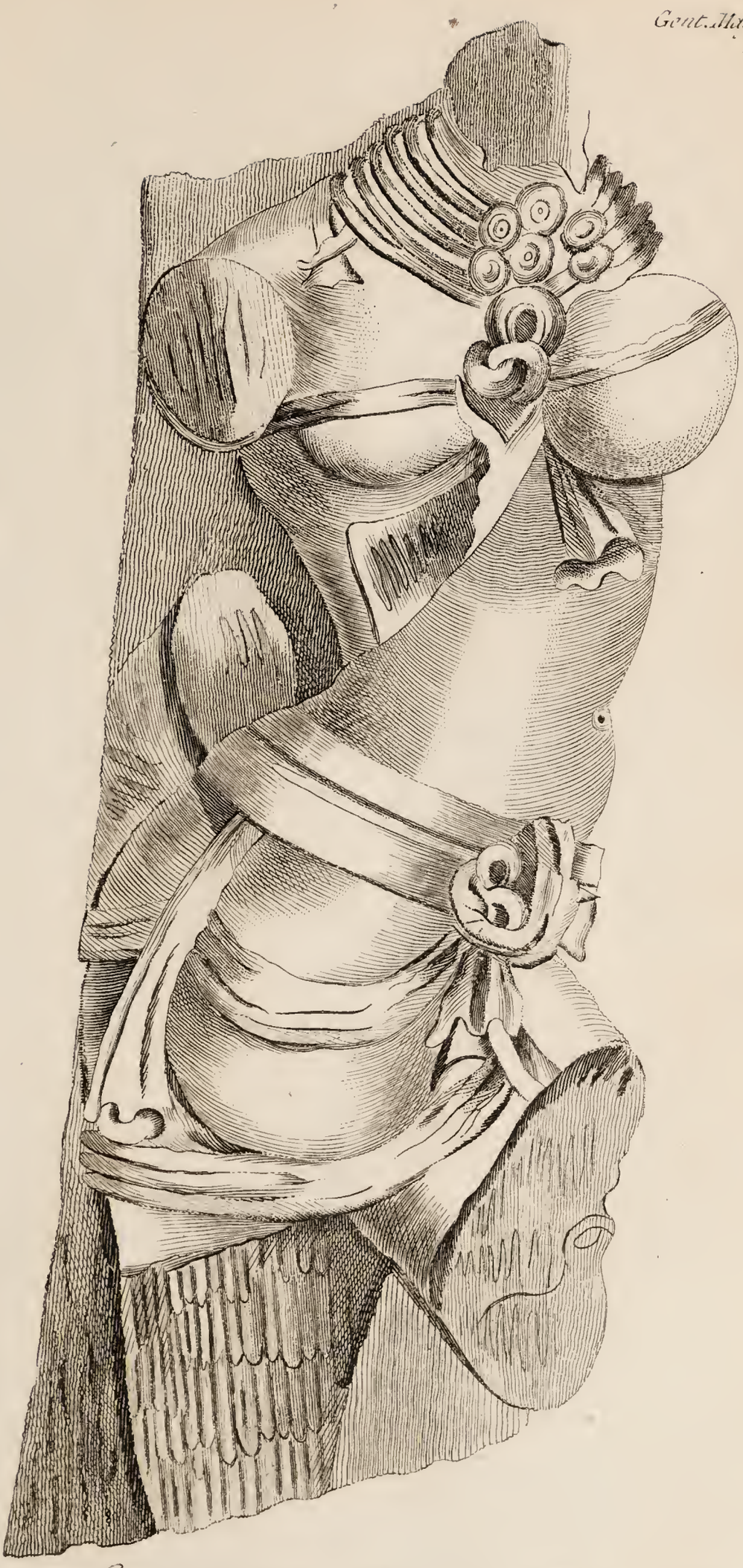


Image from an old Pagoda, at Malabar Point.

guage of Canaan, or of Ham's family. The Mooriſh language has moſt probably a great mixture of Phœnician; yet more of Arabic: this laſt contains a good deal of Perſian and Gothic and other Shemite dialects, as well as Chaldaic, and even of Celtic, partly owing to the inroads of the Cimmerians, who were Celto-Scythians, driven into Aſia by the Scythians, who followed them, and ſeized Paleſtine, in the reign of Pſammeticus, king of Egypt; and partly owing to ſeveral words of the original language retained in the Arabic as well as in the Celtic. Vaſt mixtures of languages were likewiſe occaſioned not only by the followers of Hermes Teutates into Europe, but by the followers of the Titan family, Uranus, Saturn, and his rival Ammon, with his ſon Dionyſius, and Saturn's ſon Jove Picus; who all frequented Phrygia, Phœnicia, Babylon, Egypt, Lybia, Mauritania, Spain, Italy, Greece, Crete, and Sicily; as did Atlas and Melcart. That the Scenite Arabs extended themſelves Southward of Egypt through Nubia to Numidia and Mauritania, is diſcoverable from their manners. Epicharmus and Dionyſius Halicarnaſſenſis attribute the Pyrrhic dance to Minerva, the metre of whoſe war-ſong was two dactyls and a ſpondee: but a ſong in this metre was two centuries ago in vogue (if not at preſent) on the coaſt of Guinea; for Towerſon, in Hackluyt, tells us, "the female Negroes leaping, dancing, and clapping hands, ſing in this manner—*Saccare, ſaccare, hoho—Saccare, ſaccare, hoho.* Thus this Amazonian faſhion had come down to theſe Negroes. Salluſt, in the Jugurthian war, mentions, Medes, Perſians, and Armenians, who followed (the Phœnician) Hercules into Spain, and removed thence into Africa. Thus in Mauritania or Morocco may be found not only Phœnician and Arabic words, but Gothic and Celtic; for the Medes were the deſcendants of Medai, and ſpoke Celtic or Celto-Scythic. But as the Mauritanian, ſo, on the other hand, the *Welſh*, acquired a great number both of Gothic words and of Phœnician. It was not trade but religion that introduced the latter, as conqueſt the former. It is probable that the Phœnicians, having acquired a knowledge of the Britiſh iſlands and their temperate climate by trading for tin, when Joſhua got poſſeſſion of Paleſtine, and expelled the Canaanites, they ſought an aſylum in Britain in great numbers. It is alſo likely that in their way they attained the iſlands called *Re* and *Bel Iſle*; for *B'el*, El, Elios, is Sol, the Celtic Haul; and *Re* in Hibernian is Luna, and the Perſian letter *Re* was Luna's character. They ſeem to have erected Stonehenge; for, though that ſort of edifice is by ſome ſuppoſed not to be either Druidical or Phœnician, but Gothic, becauſe the Druids delighted in conſecrated groves, yet the Druids reſembled the Perſian Magi in their tenets and rites; and alſo the Egyptian theologers, as in the doctrine of tranſmigration, and counting time by the moon. Laertius treats of the Druids and Magi indiſcriminately. The egg of the Druids bears an affinity to the Phœnician egg in Sanchoniatho, notwithſtanding all fabulous diſguiſe. The Britiſh Rocking-ſtones are the Phœnician Betyls, or animated (not as a learned man interprets, *anointed*,) ſtones; of which Damaſcius ſays, "I ſaw a Betyl moved in the air." Buxtorf ſhews that the name of the Druidical breaſtplate, *Jodham Morain*, is the Chaldee of *Urim Thummim*. As the Canaanites not only made their children paſs through fire, Lev. xviii. 10, but gave them in ſacrifice, ſo, from an old Gloſſary, Edw. Lluyd ſhews that the Druids drove their cattle through fire, which was called Beal Tine; Tān, as the Phœnician Tzan, being fire: their human ſacrifices are ſufficiently recorded, maugre ſcepticks. Tertullian ſays, they marked their bodies with a hot iron; as Lucian ſays of the votaries of the Syrian Goddeſs. Tacitus writes, that "in an oceanic iſland ſtood a grove ſacred to Demeter. The goddeſs, covered in a white veſt, was paraded about in a vehicle drawn by *cows*;" whence the name of the Phœnician *Athera* is derived. This reſembles the proceſſion of the Phœnician *Agrotes* in Sanchoniatho, and *Ammon's* in Q. Curtius. The Carthaginians carried about in covered chariots, named by Euſtathius, Il. I. portable temples, borne by oxen, ſmall idols. So Sulpitius Severus ſays, the Gauls (whoſe rites were the ſame as the Britiſh) made a proceſſion with their gods, covered in a white veil, about their farms: thus they were the Phœnician *Aſhtaroth*. Tacitus adds, that they bathed the Goddeſs in a rivulet: this reſembles Ovid's (Faſt. 4) Roman ceremony touching *Ceres*, on the ſixth of the Calends of April, according to Ammian; when, as Herodian writes, they paraded with plate, as our morrice-dancers now do; *Morris* ſignifying Great King, that is, Ammon or Bel. Tacitus

ſays,

ſays, the Suevi adored Iſis; and Artemidorus (in Strabo 4) aſſerts, that, in an iſle near Britain, Proſerpine and Ceres were adored with rites ſimilar to the Samothracians. Andreas Scot notes, from Dionyſius Afer, that females performed the orgies of Bacchus in the Britannic iſlands. The Britiſh god *Eelin*, mentioned by Herodian and Tertullian. was Sol, the Phœnician Bel Ain, God's Eye in Pliny 37, the *Balen* of Eſchylus. Twyne, from Madoc, ſets Ethiops (that is, Chaldæan Ghaurs) in Mona or Angleſey, whither the Druids retired when Stonehenge was too much expoſed to invaders from the Continent. The *Watling*, Wathelin, or *Guthelin* way, was the Druidical way from Angleſey to Gaul. They were ſo called from *Guidhel*, miſſeltoe, a magical ſhrub, that appears to be the forbidden tree in the middle of the *trees* of Eden; for, in the *Edda*, the miſſeltoe is ſaid to be *Balder's* death, who yet periſhed through blindneſs and a woman. That Stonehenge is a ſtructure agreeable to the Magi and Ghaurs, and reſembles ſome Egyptian edifices, I will now ſhew. Norden has a plate on which is repreſented an Egyptian arcade, exactly like the great arcade of Stonehenge. The great circle of ſingle ſtones within this arcade were in number 40. So Chilminar, a Perſian temple, had its name from 40 columns. Kirk, the name of a temple, whence circus, in Turkiſh ſignifies 40. Stukeley proves the dimenſions of Stonehenge to anſwer to the Phœnician cubit. The chief temple of Perſia was called Kirmaen, from the ſtones that formed it. Q. Curtius (7, 9) mentions monuments of ſtones with frequent intervals, as *Terminos Liberi Patris*. Cor Gaur, the Britiſh name of Stonehenge, ſhews its Aſiatic origin, and that many Oriental words were introduced into the Britiſh language; ſo a liſt of Hebrew words compared with Welſh, by Ch. Edwards, is exhibited in Rowland's Mona. Some of them, indeed, may have belonged to the *original* language; but many of them, along with Phœnician rites, were imported from Canaan. See more on theſe ſubjects in the *Primitive Hiſtory*, a new publication. We therefore ſee that Burton on Antonine, and Pliny, N. H. 3. 16, too haſtily conclude that African words bear no affinity to the Celtic language; at the ſame time that theſe authors indicate a reſemblance between Britiſh and African words noted by other authors.

Yours, &c. W. WILLIAMS.

CLEMENTINES *and* RECOGNITIONS.

(Concluded from p. 41.)

I SHALL now point out a few circumſtances which will evince this to be the true date of this work; and, firſt, the author obſerves, that it was in a time of *dearth* and *peſtilence*. Now, perhaps, the greateſt dearth and peſtilence which have taken place ſince man has been civilized is that mentioned by Mr. Gibbon, before the acceſſion of Claudius to the imperial throne, A. D. 268. The effects of which continued ſome time. 2dly, In the 22d ſection of the 18th Homily of the Clementines, the author, in theſe words, *atque ſi eſt aliquis alius* ſupra *conditorem*, evidently alludes to the Manichean hereſy. Farther, Euſebius, when mentioning the *Dialogue between Peter and Appion*, obſerves, that it was verboſe and tedious, and of *yeſterday*, χθες και πρωην. Now that the Clementines are both verboſe and tedious muſt be admitted when peruſed *after* the Recognitions; and *of yeſterday* plainly marks out the date of the *Dialogue*. But it may be objected, that we have no dialogue between Peter and Appion; which is very true. But then in the Clementines we have a long dialogue between Clemens and Appion, which employs the 5th Homily, and a conſiderable part of the 4th and 6th. And perhaps Euſebius, who was a ſlovenly writer, citing from memory, miſtook Peter for Clemens; and Jerome, being a haſty writer, might inadvertently have tranſcribed Euſebius. This miſtake of theſe two writers, perhaps, was the reaſon why Nicephorus Calliſti ſpoke doubtingly concerning the Clementines being the Dialogue between Peter and Appion. Be this, however, as it may; it is clear that Nicephorus ſuſpected no other of the ſpurious writings aſcribed to Clemens to be the *Dialogue between Peter and Appion* but the *Clementines*. The truth appears to be this: that the *Periodos*, the preachings of *Peter*, and the *Praxeis*, were different works, united into one work, intituled, Αναγνωρισμος, or Recognitions from Clemens and his two brothers and his father and mother, after a ſeparation of twenty years, being made known again to one another: and that the compiler of the Clementines, perceiving the inartificialneſs of this work, undertook another, into which he introduced the moſt ſtriking paſſages, though abridged, of the Recognitions; as alſo of the Dialogue

logue of Peter and Appion, and of the Judgement of Peter, as, I think, will be very evident to the attentive reader; and perhaps the Revelation of Peter. The 13th and 14th ſections of the 17th Homily perhaps allude to the Judgement of Peter. The 4th, 19th, and 20th ſections of the 18th Homily may be thought to allude to *his Revelations*. Be theſe conjectures as they may, I truſt the reader can entertain no doubt but that from the mention in the *Clementines*—of the dearth and peſtilence—from the plain alluſion in them to the Manichean hereſy—that it muſt be a work of the latter end of the third century, let him think as he will of what Euſebius has ſaid of the *Dialogue of Peter and Appion*.

I am farther to obſerve, that in the *Praxeis* the *immenſity* of the Deity is maintained; whereas, in the *Clementines*, his Locality and his Anthropomorphytiſm are what the Catholick teaches. This was a ſcion which ſprang up among the orthodox, in conſequence of the Sabellian hereſy, and is alſo the reaſon of Peter's lothneſs to call Jeſus Chriſt God (Hom. XVI. 15). The immenſity of the Deity was denied by the Catholick upon this very well-founded principle, that if the Deity was *immenſe*, i. e. infinite, he could never be ſeen; which is obviouſly contrary to what our Scriptures teach.

Having, I truſt, evinced, to the ſatisfaction of the reader, that the earlieſt date which can, with any probability, be affirmed of the Clementines is about the cloſe of the third century; it follows, of courſe, that the author of this work cannot be held to be an *independent* teſtimony againſt the moral purity of Socrates, but at the moſt only the copier of Athenæus, in order to ſerve his argument, as already obſerved. This, I doubt not, will be the general concluſion of the ingenuous and candid readers. But I profeſs that my own opinion is very different; namely, that the paſſage in Athenæus is a *Chriſtian interpolation*. Chriſtians, who dared to interpolate the Annals of Tacitus, to forge an Epiſtle and Reſcript as if from Pliny and Trajan; Chriſtians, who deſtroyed thoſe writings which merited immortality, but which, had they exiſted, would have given us a true relation of the riſe and progreſs of Chriſtianity, I mean the laſt books of the Hiſtory of Tacitus, Dion Caſſius, and Ammianus Marcellinus, would not be ſcrupulous, *by an interpolation*, to aſſaſſinate the moral character, with a ſingle exception, of the beſt of men; ſeeing that they have had the effrontery to enroll, in their murky annals, among the moſt barbarous perſecutors, the humane and amiable Trajan and Marcus Aurelius, who, from his works, appears almoſt ſolely to have exiſted for the benefit of mankind. *See the Martyrdoms of Ignatius Polycarp, and the Lyons Martyrs in the Patres Apoſtolici.*

I apprehend that it is incumbent upon Mr. Cumberland, in order even to give a plauſibility to his *theſis*, to ſhew, by undoubted evidence, that the *vice againſt nature* was not held to be a *crime* among the Greeks; which it is impoſſible he can do, ſeeing that the author of the Clementines admits that it was amongſt thoſe crimes puniſhed by them. How then, had Socrates been guilty in this reſpect, could his countrymen have been unanimous concerning the purity of his character when notoriouſly guilty of a *crime puniſhable by the laws of his country?* The charge is utterly groundleſs, and I have no doubt but that it is a Chriſtian interpolation; for Athenæus could not be ſo loſt to a ſenſe of ſhame as to dare to throw ſuch an aſperſion upon a character which had been unimpeached 600 years.

In your vol. LX. p. 969, it is obſerved that "a paſſage in the Boſton of Sadi is evidently the prototype of Dr. Franklin's well-known parable againſt perſecution." Inquiſitor, however, thinks that it was borrowed from Dr. Jeremy Taylor. Having neither the Aſiatic Miſcellanies nor the volumes of your Magazine to which Inquiſitor refers to conſult, I do not deem myſelf competent to determine from which of them he borrowed, or whether he borrowed it at all. But if a prototype is to be ſought for, I apprehend that the following paſſage, which will be found a fair tranſlation from the third book of the Recognitions, affords the true one. After a long argumentation between Peter and Simon the magician, the latter, *it ſeems*, having thrown out ſome blaſphemous expreſſions, the author ſays, that

"The Cæſareans, enraged at Simon's blaſphemies, thruſt him out from the aſſembly, accompanied with a ſingle follower; when, ſilence being made, Peter thus addreſſed the aſſembly: "You ought, my brethren, patiently to bear with impious men, ſince you know that God, when he could

could extirpate them, nevertheleſs ſuffers them to remain to the appointed day in the which judgement will be paſſed on all. Wherefore then ſhould we not patiently bear with thoſe whom God bears with? Wherefore, alſo, ſhould we not bear with fortitude the injuries we ſuffer from them, when he, who is all-powerful, avenges not his own; that both *his* goodneſs and *their* impiety may be known? For had not the Evil-one found Simon a fit inſtrument, he would doubtleſs have diſcovered another; *for it needs muſt be that offences come, but woe unto that man by whom they come:* and therefore Simon is rather to be pitied for being made the inſtrument of the evil one, which would not certainly be permitted, unleſs that, for his former tranſgreſſions, the Evil-one had received power over him;" namely, from God.

I have rendered *Malignus* the Evil-one, not to offend the pious; but in this paſſage, and in all the Chriſtian fathers for the firſt three centuries, it literally means the Devil, who contributed very much to the ſpread of Chriſtianity; that is, the *fear* of him, for he had no power over the *truly faithful*; but the reſt of mankind were certainly at his mercy: therefore, to be free of his importunate viſits, it was neceſſary to put on the *white robe of baptiſm*. Mr. Gibbon, I find, has omitted this among his ſecondary cauſes.

I fear that what I have ſaid concerning the early Chriſtians taking ſo ſtrong precautions againſt their ſacred writings being expoſed to the public eye may alſo offend. But if the fact be ſo, why ſhould it be concealed? The reader, by conſulting the diſſertations of the learned and ingenious Mr. Semler, at the end of the fifth volume of his edition of Tertullian's Works, will find that probably this pious Chriſtian never had his eye gratified with a view of our ſacred books of the New Teſtament; at leaſt that he was not entruſted with a copy of them. He alſo ſhews that Tertullian was moſt probably a preſbyter of the Roman church. Perhaps no ſuch perſon ever exiſted. There are ſome learned men who think the *Clementines* an Ebionite production. Independently of the extreme improbability of Catholicks receiving into their ſacred code the writing of an Ebionite, this notion was confuted 1400 years ago by the *ſimple* Epiphanius; for ſuch theſe ſagacious gentlemen think him. Indeed, to advance ſuch notions richly entitles the propounder to a place among Biſhop Horſley's Idiotæ, as evincing an utter ignorance of the opinions of the antient ſects among Chriſtians.

JAMES EDWARD HAMILTON.

Mr. URBAN, *Aldridge, Aug.* 21.

ΠΑΛΙΝ I claim my niche, when not pre-occupied by communications more valuable. The village of Thorpe Mandeville, ſituate about two miles Weſt from Sulgrave, in the county of Northampton, appears to have once been a place of more note, although now, like Adderbury, only a "wreck is left behind." The ſituation is delightfully rural, the country hereabouts being hilly, and the proſpects around exceedingly pleaſant; no wonder thence that it became a deſirable ſituation for the hoſpitable manſions of the affluent in thoſe *old faſhioned* times of Engliſh φιλοξενία. The manſion of the Kirton family was, about twenty years ſince, ſtanding, Weſtward from the churchyard; being become ruinous, was taken down, and the ſpot is now grown over with graſs. Another manſion is ſituate Eaſt from the churchyard, which I ſuppoſe not of earlier date than 60 or 80 years. The old rectory is S.E. from the church; the houſe has been lately repaired by the preſent rector, the Rev. Wm. Deacle, D.D. but without robbing it of its antique external appearance. The manſion of the Humfreys, patrons of the living, is about 200 yards South from the church. I wiſh, Mr. Urban, I could have given a particular account of this pariſh, its manors, rectors, &c. from an early period to the preſent time; but, not having an eligible opportunity of collecting ſuch materials, I muſt content myſelf with relating ſuch as appeared to me to be the ſtate of the place on a ſummer's afternoon [Saturday] in the laſt year, when the well-known *half-holiday* allows a reſpite from our ſcholaſtic fatigues. The churchyard is not without its yew-tree, whoſe ſpreading top and hollow trunk teſtify its antiquity; the little antient church therein conſiſts of a body and North aile, covered with lead; the tower is alſo covered with the ſame, on which are ſketches of ſome antient-formed ſhoes, with dates early in the laſt century: it contains three ſmall bells of about the ſame date. I found in the church a piece of ſtone effigy, conſiſting of the head and ſhoulders, and part of the arms claſped over the breaſt. This had aforetime, doubtleſs, been placed on ſome ſepulchre in this church; but the ſituation thereof muſt remain undiſcovered, it being occaſionally

casionally removed from place to place whenever it happens to be in the way of the sweepers. As it is an antique relick, I thought it worthy of note. At the East end of the aile is an antient monument of stone, ornamented with cherubs and various sculptural devices, the effigies of a man and three sons, and a woman and five daughters, in ingenicular posture, and sundry shields; whereof, Quarterly, 1st, Sa. a chevron surmounted of a bar Gu. 2dly, within a bordure .... a crescent Sa. 3dly, party per pale Or & Gu. a bar between three leopards heads counterchanged of the field. 4thly, a bar between three bugle horns. Crest, on a wreath, a dove Arg. On the top of the monument, on each side, is a cherub supporting shields; that on the left hand, Quarterly, 1. Gu. a goat's head erased Sa. 2. defaced. 3. Sa. 4 as the first. On the other hand; Quarterly, 1. Gu. a chief palised Sa. 2. Gu. a cross Sa. Gutty de Or. 3. defaced. 4. as the first. Above all, at the top, on a pedestal, a Calvary cross on a death's head; the following inscription in capitals underneath:

Here lije the bodies of Thomas Kirton, Esquier, Common Serjavnt of the citye of London, and Marye, his wife; who being maried togeather 38 ijers, and hauinge had issue betweene them 12 children, 6 sonnes and 6 davghters, Marije died the 22 of Februarie, in the ijere of ovr Lorde God 1597, being 60 ijer of age. * Thomas Kirton, Esq. was buried XXI of April, MDCI.

On a square marble in the wall, at the West end of the aile:

To the perpetual memory of Kirton Gostelowe, youngest son of Thomas Gostelowe, Gent. who, for his ingenuity and hopefulnes, lived much beloved, and died extreamly lamented, by all his relations, June 10, 1696. Ætatis suæ 16°.

Memoria justi manebit.

On a square marble in the North wall:

Near this place lyeth the body of Raphael Humfrey, of the Inner Temple, Esq. who dyed Nou. 29, 1680. Also 3 of his sons, namely, Nathanael, born June 3, 1674, who died Aug. 13, 75. Raphael and Cole, born Aug. 27, 76: Cole dyed July 21, 79; Raphael died Apr. 14, 81. His widow Dorothy, daughter of Wm. Collins, of London, Esq. earnestly follows. The said Dorothy, his widow, dyed 29 Dec. 1717, æ. 80, and lyeth here interred.

Arms. *Humfrey.* Gu. a cross bottony Arg. impaling quarterly, 1 and 4 a dragon Sa. langued Gu. 2 and 3 party per pale Arg. and Az. Over all, a bull Gu.

* This last line appears very lately cut.

On another*:

Near this place lyeth interred the body of Dorothy Barlee, the only surviving daughter and child of John Barlee, citizen of London, deceased, by Susannah, his wife, one of the daughters of John Winston, of Canons Ashby, in co. of Northampton, clark, deceased; which said Dorothy changed this life for a better, Apr. 28, 1714, æ. 58. Also of Ann Humfrey, widow, daughter of the said John Winston, deceased 25 Nov. 1711, æ. 98. And of Elizabeth, her daughter, deceased 5 Mar. 1719, æ. 71.

Arms. Ermine, three bars wavy Sa. impaling party per pale, Arg. and Gu. a lion rampant supporting a tree proper. Over all, an escutcheon of pretence as the first.

On a stone slab:

Near the remains of his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Palmer, daughter of Edmund Kirton, of this parish, Esq. and wife to Mr. Joseph Palmer, late of the parish of St. Mary-le-Strand, in co. of Middlesex, mercer, who was born May 2, 1678, and dyed Oct. the 24, 1738, æ. 61.

On another:

Here lyeth the body of Mrs. Dorothy Winstone, widdow, who was buried July 16, A.D. 1670.

On a stone slab, in the church:

Ann Humfrey, widow and relict of Raphael Humfrey, sen. Gent. deceased, one of the daughters of John Winston of Canons Ashby, ob. 25 Nov. 1711, æ. 98.

On another:

Here lyeth the body of Mr. Raphael Humfrey, sen. who died the last of August, and was buried the 2d of Sept. 1681.

On a stone slab, in the chancel:

Here lieth the body of Mrs. Sarah Wilson. 1789.

Incumber not yourselves with earthly things;
Death soon a change and dissolution bringes.
Sarah like Mary hath chose that better part
Which doth defy Death's power, or humane art.

On another†:

Mrs. Katherine Wainewright, wife of the Rev. Mr. Robert Wainewright, S. T. B. Rector of this church above 40 yeares, dyed May 1, A.D. 1712, æ. 57.

On a narrow slab:

Anne Gostelowe.

* This inscription is likewise on a slab in the body of the church.

† On the left of this lies the late rector Humphrey, who died 1787. No stone at present is laid over his remains. He has left a widow, four sons, and one daughter.

On

On another:

Here lieth the body of Mr. Rob. Pargiter, R. of this church, eldeſt ſon and heir of the Rev. Dr. Tho. Pargiter, of Grittworth, in this county, and grandſon of Robert Pargiter, of Gritworth, Eſq. who died 15 July, 1720, æ. 36.

On another:

The Rev. Mr. Robert Wainewright, S.T.B. R. of this church above 40 yeares. Dy'd in June A. D. 1711. æ. about 70 yeares.

In the chancel, which is handſomely wainſcoted to the height of about 8 feet, is the entrance into the veſtry-room, over which door are the arms of Humfrey, cut in the wainſcot, and underneath N H. 1724; and over this door alſo is a handſome marble monument, whereon

To the memory of Nathanael Humfrey, L.L.D. late R. of this church, and one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for this county. He was ſon and heir of Ralph Humfrey, of the Inner Temple, London, Eſq. by Dorothy his wife, who was one of the daughters and coheirs of Wm. Collins, of Nailſey, in the co. of Somerſet, Eſq. He died Mar. 3, 1744. æ. 68. Alſo of Abigail, relict of the ſaid N. Humfrey, and one of the daughters of the Rev. Tho. Pargiter, of Gritworth, D.D. She died Aug. 10, 1752. æ. 70.

Arms. *Humfrey* impaling *Pargiter*, viz. Barry of 4 Or and Sa. 3 maſcles counterchanged. Creſt, *Humfrey*, a toucan Sa. beak'd Gu. collar'd Or.

On another marble monument, near the foregoing:

Hic prope ſubjacet
R'dus Robertus Pargiter, A.B.
nuper rector hujus eccleſiæ,
filius et hæres
Thomæ Pargiter, de Gritworth, S.T.P.
Bonus, juſtus, et pius,
ſuis charus, omnibus urbanus,
ſui ſæculi ornamentum illuſtre.
Qui in muneribus
fidei et doctrinæ
illuſtre extitit exemplar.
Et heus nimis cito
terras deſerens
magnum ſui deſiderium reliquit.
Ob. die 22 Julij, A. D. 1720.
æ. 36.

Arms. *Pargiter*, with a label for difference. Creſt, a hand holding a ſphere.

On a ſlab in the aile:

Mrs. Sarah Humfrey, wife of Mr. Nathanael Pargiter Humfrey, departed this life Nov. 22, 1765. æ. 34.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 6.

OF the Laity too many are diſpoſed to magnify every fault and foible which they can diſcern in the character of a clergyman: and while they ſeek to extenuate the tranſgreſſion of a moral or religious duty in themſelves, by the pretence of a bad example, they are unwilling to make a reaſonable allowance for the operation of the ſame evil influence on others. For either the Clergy mutually corrupt each other by example, or the individual clergyman whoſe conduct is thus cenſured is a ſcandal, not only to his cloth but to his fraternity. No, it may be ſaid, we are neither ſo blind nor ſo illiberal as to involve all the reverend members of the church in one undiſcriminating cenſure. It may be then that the obnoxious members have deviated from their proper line of conduct too far into the faſhionable gaieties and frivolities of modiſh life. Let it, however, be conſidered, that they are men, ſubject to all the frailties of human nature; expoſed, perhaps, to ſeverer conflicts of tumultuous paſſions than ſome of their fellow-men and fellow-labourers; that in their moments of cool reflexion they may condemn themſelves with rigour, and reſolve to ſin no more. Nor let it be forgotten that they diſpenſe holy ordinances, the benefits of which depend not on the purity of him who adminiſters, but on the worthineſs and ſincerity of him to whom they are adminiſtered. They preach ſound doctrine, and inculcate the moſt important duties of life. But how,—how do they preach! exclaims the profane caviller. The devout man too ſhakes his head; and, were he diſpoſed to cenſure, would remonſtrate thus:—"When you were ordained to the cure of ſouls, you were inveſted with diſcretional powers. It is not enough that you perform the common offices of the church. The canting clerk, or more fluent ſchoolboy, arrayed in your garb, might go through this taſk (for it ſeems a taſk) with equal propriety. While you toil at this irkſome drudgery, we feel no other emotion than concern for you; and our thoughts are unhappily diverted, by your unſeemly addreſs, from the great object of devotion. Inſtead of prompting and conducting us with decent ſolemnity to the throne of grace, you either impede our progreſs, or run on rapidly, and leave us without a leader. The ſermon follows. By this time our concern has ſubſided into a ſtate of liſtleſs indifference, and we are now in exact uniſon. Your auditors are prepared for the worſt, becauſe they know, by frequent experience, that the clergyman

clergyman who disgraces the desk, rarely adorns the pulpit. Attending a few minutes, I recognize the words, the phraseology, and perhaps the identical composition, of a familiar author; but then, *male si mandata loqueris, aut dormitabo*—the sanctity of the place forbids a smile, and I pity in sober sadness the author whose production is so unworthily treated. What would be the emotions of a Hurd, a Blair, a Porteus, or any other admired writer or preacher, if he were a witness to the manner in which his sermons are retailed to the publick! How would the beauteous, doubtful, progeny of a White or of a Badcock have been mangled and disfigured if they had fallen into such hands!—For solid argument, for temperate and clear reasoning, the sermons of our British divines infinitely surpass those of neighbouring sects and neighbouring nations. But will this sort of reasoning affect the bulk of your congregation? Read these sermons in your closet, make yourself master of the proofs, and even of the sentiments, if you please, which are contained in them; but compose and speak for yourself. The indolent divine, who knows not his flock, may protest that it is more difficult for him to make a sermon, which shall be perfectly intelligible to the meanest, than to emulate the metaphysicks of Dr. Clarke; and yet he can admonish, and lay down the law to them, on certain occasions, with great ease and perspicuity. Or, if called to visit the sick (I believe these visits are seldom voluntary), it may be presumed that his language, whether of advice or consolation, is readily comprehended. And is it so arduous an undertaking, is it too great a sacrifice to the good of your parishioners and your own reputation, to devote one little hour of a few days in the week to original composition? A very little practice will most assuredly render this exercise easy and delightful. A habit will be acquired not only of writing, but of speaking, well; to which many of those who furnish themselves at once with a complete assortment of sermons, and choose by rotation, are entire strangers. The diffident divine may think that the sermons which are published are far superior to any which he can make for himself. By no means. Of that great current which issues from the press, a considerable part is mere *crambe recocta*, trite common-place trash: and, with respect to the better part, I apprehend that the authors never intended to countenance the lazy, or too diffident, in their propensities. The Scripture, with its interpretation and comment, will supply an ample store of the most valuable materials: for the right use of these, for style and manner, trust to your own understanding. In the common intercourses of life you have, or ought to have, found the level of your parishioners, as well as the subjects which are best calculated for their improvement. You must descend to this level, or your preaching will be vain. Revolving thus frequently in your mind the great truths of the Gospel, you will not only establish your own conviction, but you will ardently desire to convince others. Perceiving the necessary connexion between faith and practice, you will inculcate morality with greater effect; you will avoid also the imputation of preaching mere morality on the one hand, or mysterious jargon on the other. You will, by frequent perusal and comparison of the sacred texts, have occasion to observe, that some points are too obscure to be elucidated, and foreign to the pulpit. Of others (and these are by far the most numerous) it may be said, that they are in their nature and tendency too evident for explanation; *perspicuitas enim argumentatione elevatur.* The only arguments which properly belong to these subjects are those of persuasion; and they are all (excepting what are to be found in Scripture) to be deduced from the common maxims of human life. Your own judgement will inform you, that controverted topicks are to be touched very rarely, and not without great delicacy—on particular occasions only, and before those who have some pretensions to learning and superior discernment. Arguments derived from any other source than those which I have mentioned are lost on the common mass of mankind: or sometimes an argument, half understood, may injure the cause which it is intended to support. In short, by pursuing the conduct I have recommended, you will be led to search the Scriptures more diligently, and to better effect. The disposition of our most modern clergy is so averse from every appearance of fanaticism, that there is little reason to apprehend they will, either in their addresses to the Deity, or to his creatures, degenerate

degenerate into that arrogant and coarse familiarity which is justly censured in certain sectaries. Their habits of thinking, their education, and the prevalence of liberal opinions in the two universities where their education is completed, all tend to preserve our young clergymen from a contagion which is produced and propagated by ignorance and corruption. Whether a more persuasive and edifying manner of preaching might have prevented its rise at first, I presume not to guess, for false teachers will arise; but surely the most rational method of checking its progress now is obvious. Methodism, like some malignant fevers, is said to have a good effect on some bodies; but it leaves a debility and taint in the constitution. These effects you, sirs, are concerned to prevent; and you cannot do it more effectually than by accommodating your teaching to the capacity of the vulgar. On doctrines that are fundamental, and precepts that are of acknowledged importance, where is the clergyman who cannot speak and persuade? Is there one? Let him be *anathema*. Are there many? Then let this tedious business of preaching be suspended; and we will be contented with the private reading of a select few of the many sermons already published, until good speakers are prepared for ordination, who, by the humble fervency, the stedfast earnestness, the solemn pauses, of their prayers, and by the propriety of tone, emphasis, and gesture, of their *own* sermons, may appear at least to have studied their parts well—who regard their flock, and reverence themselves."

MARTIN.

Mr. URBAN, *Bath, Feb.* 1.

I COULD not help smiling at a letter in your Supplement, in which is very properly ridiculed the habits some people have acquired of tacking sentences to every thing they say. It is too common among us; and people of the first fashion are at times guilty of it. I knew a gentleman, who was to a fault particularly nice in his house and gardens, and offended at every thing which tended to the least interruption of his favourite system. His language was equally good and proper, except in one small deviation, which was thrusting into conversation, or when he had finished a story, these words, "and such is that there." This had continued for some years, till a good-natured friend had determined, if possible, to break him of it. As his acquaintance had taken great pains in having good roads to his own house, in like manner was he happy in benefiting others: he therefore caused direction-posts to be placed at every crooked corner in the neighbourhood of his village; on one of which he found chalked up, "To Marlbrough," for instance, "and such is that there." This little *jeu-d'esprit* effectually cured him. But these *faux pas* in conversation are not always overlooked, as was the case with the learned Bishop Sherlock; for, having invited the minor canons of his cathedral to dine with him, he asked one of them how he liked *his October?* The answer returned was, "It is *orthodox*, my Lord." This hurt the Bishop's feelings, and was certainly improper in the person who used it; and the only excuse his brethren had to make for him was, that he had foolishly accustomed himself to the word. The Dutchess of Bedford once found herself extremely embarrassed by a gentleman saying at Wooburn, "Stick your fork in that haunch of venison." These little inadvertencies of expression may be easily checked, as they cast a slur on the education of the man who uses them.

JOHN ELDERTON.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 6.

WILL you allow an old correspondent to put a query to the bold investigator of the motives of Divine Providence in preserving young Pearce from impending destruction at the moment when the Royal George went down?

Is it absolutely necessary, for the quieting of P. Q's conscience, and avoiding of all scruple and doubtfulness, that any important event should take place in the life of the individual preserved in the manner he describes?

May he not become a FATHER?

May not some of his descendants be, in their generation, important instruments of promoting the glory of the Almighty, and the good of mankind?

The Earl of Chatham, and his illustrious son, had doubtless some ancestor who kept the noiseless tenor of his way along the cool sequester'd vale of life: yet, had *he* not existed, we had never known the blessings which his posterity have been the means of conferring on this happy country through the particular interposition of Divine Providence.

O, Mr. Urban! my indignation rises

at

at the folly of man, which would attempt to comprehend within its puny graſp the mighty ſceptre whereby the univerſe is ordered and controlled by unerring Power, and Wiſdom, and Mercy—at the folly and infatuation which prompts the creature of an hour to

Tear from the mighty Ruler of the ſky
His right—pluck from firm-handed Provi-
The golden reins of ſublunary ſway, [dence
And give them to blind chance!

Yours, &c. G.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 7.

YOUR correſpondent Φιλανθρωπος, in your laſt Supplement, p 1185, ſuffers his humanity to get the better of his reaſon. This, you will ſay, is a paradox: but it is not the leſs true. If I object to him the neceſſity of executions from the dreadful increaſe of criminals, which overflow our gaols, and render our reſt in populous cities and towns inſecure, he will ſay the fault is in our morals, and, inſtead of hanging our fellow-creatures, we muſt amend them. So ſay I too. Here we are perfectly agreed. But when I look to the many well-concerted, but unſucceſsful, plans for the reformation of national manners, much do I fear their end is not anſwered by the prevention of crimes; and when crimes are committed, puniſhment muſt follow. We have heard much of the Emperor's boaſted code; we have heard that, in ſome inſtances, he was obliged to break his own laws, and revert to the antient rigour. However, therefore, your correſpondent and I ſeem to differ, we aim at the ſame point, *a general reformation*. Whether we ſhall either of us live to enjoy a Piſgah ſight of it, God only knows.

QUOD VERUM ATQUE DECENS
CURO ATQUE ROGO.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 8.

THE "Florence Miſcellany," enquired after by your correſpondent, p. 4, has reached England, but is only *preſented* to the author's friends. I do not admire the ſpecimen from it, addreſſed to the *compiler*, Mr. *Parſons*. There is much *groſſereté* in *forcing* a young lady to bluſh like a *hot-houſe* roſe.

P. 41, c. I. l. 16, r. *Kerugma*.

The print and account of Clifford's Tower, York, vol. LX. p. 1161, is a *bad* copy and *verbatim* tranſcript from Drake's Eboracum, p. 289, to whom a plate was given by Lady Baroneſs Clifford.

Art. 224, p. 233, ſeems, by the title, a republication on cheaper terms.

Your correſpondent P. Q. may be informed, that the buſt of Charles I. aſcribed to Bernini, has been ſome time removed from Weſtminſter-hall to a ſafer place, but where is not certain; and that doubts have been entertained whether it is the original or a copy. Vertue thought it was not taken from Bernini's (of which caſts are common), but of an earlier date. The King's head, by Bernini, ſold at the auction of the Royal Collections, 1653, for 800l. This could hardly be the white marble buſt ſeen by Browne at Vienna, 1673; for how came it back at Whitehall, 1697? See Walpole's "Anecdotes of Painting," II. 58, 75, 4to; where we are not told whether B's buſt was in marble or braſs.

Can your correſpondent B. L. A. want to be told, that Edward the Confeſſor was *depoſited* in the grave Jan. 5?

Pp. 698, 795. Ainſworth gives inſtances where *ruere* ſignifies *deſtroying* or *ruining* in an active ſenſe; and in this ſenſe (whatever becomes of *exules*) in the Southwell inſcription it is to be underſtood, and not of *falling on people's heads*.

If the Counteſs was delivered at the cloſe of Jan. 3, I think *three* whole days *had* been in that year, and ſhe would have *three* children.

The journey up Cheviot Hills, p. 9, is greatly abridged in the fifth edition of the "Tour through Great Britain, 1753," and probably in ſome preceding editions.

P. 30. Moſt probably Queen Elizabeth was the laſt of the ſovereigns who honoured *Haverıng Boure* with a viſit or reſidence. The park is ſtill in the Crown, and leaſed out to two tenants, as Morant I. 60; as *Pirgo* was, and is. The leaſe of this laſt was advertiſed for ſale laſt month.

P. 31. Your correſpondent M. C. is moſt probably right in his conjecture about the particular fair, and that *nundinæ*, though plural, means but *one* fair. Du Cange, in his Gloſſary, gives one ſingle authority for *beimere* as a meaſure of corn, from the Chronicle of Mont Serein, A. 1218, which ſays, that, in a great famine, a buſhel of rye, commonly called *beimere*, was ſold for 3 marcs, or more: "*Modius ſiliginis, qui vulgo* heimare *dicitur, 3 marcis & nonnunquam*

nonnunquam carius venderetur." In the paſſage quoted by Mr. Kelham, *heimare* was uſed to meaſure *herrings*. P. Q.

Mr. URBAN, *Hereford, Jan.* 24.

A FEW days ſince, looking over "The General Evening Poſt," among ſome old cuſtoms there noticed as being obſerved in the days of our venerable anceſtor Alfred, it ſays, "in Gloſterſhire the cuſtom much prevails of having, on Twelfth-day, 12 ſmall fires, and one large one, made in many pariſhes there in honour of the day." As I have ſome reaſon to think this cuſtom is more generally obſerved with us in Herefordſhire, and as I have myſelf been for many years a conſtant attendant on this feſtive occaſion, I will beg leave to give you the particulars of the whole, as it is ſtill kept up in moſt pariſhes here.

It is here obſerved under the name of *Waſſailing* (which I need not ſay to you is a Saxon cuſtom), in the following manner: On the eve of Twelfth-day, at the approach of evening, the farmers, their friends, ſervants, &c. all aſſemble, and, near ſix o'clock, all walk together to a field where wheat is growing. The higheſt part of the ground is always choſen, where 12 ſmall fires and one large one are lighted up. The attendants, headed by the maſter of the family, pledge the company in old cyder, which circulates freely on theſe occaſions. A circle is formed round the large fire, when a general ſhout and hallooing takes place, which you hear anſwered from all the villages and fields near; as I have myſelf counted 50 or 60 fires burning at the ſame time, which are generally placed on ſome eminence. This being finiſhed, the company all return to the houſe, where the good houſewife and her maids are preparing a good ſupper, which on this occaſion is very plentiful. A large cake is always provided, with a hole in the middle. After ſupper, the company all attend the bailiff (or head of the oxen) to the Wain-houſe, where the following particulars are obſerved: the maſter, at the head of his friends, fills the cup (generally of ſtrong ale), and ſtands oppoſite the firſt or fineſt of the oxen (24 of which I have often ſeen tied up in their ſtalls together); he then pledges him in a curious toaſt; the company then follow his example with all the other oxen, addreſſing each by their name. This being over, the large cake is produced, and is, with much ceremony, put on the horn of the firſt ox, through the hole in the cake; he is then tickled to make him toſs his head: if he throws the cake behind, it is the miſtreſs's perquiſite; if before (in what is termed the booſy), the bailiff claims this prize. This ended, the company all return to the houſe, the doors of which are in the mean time locked, and not opened till ſome joyous ſongs are ſung. On entering, a ſcene of mirth and jollity commences, and reigns thro' the houſe till a late, or rather an early, hour, the next morning. Cards are introduced, and the merry tale goes round. I have often enjoyed the hoſpitality, friendſhip, and harmony, I have been witneſs to on theſe occaſions. I have not time, or indeed room, to add more at preſent. Some other time you ſhall hear of ſome other of our Herefordſhire cuſtoms. J. W.

MORRISIAN MISCELLANY.

Hiſtory of Llanbadarn Fawr, *in* Cardiganſhire: *(Continued from p.* 14.)

(Part I. ANTIQUITIES.)

34 THERE are ſeveral old Britiſh camps or forts in this pariſh. *Pen y Dinas*, near Aberyſtwyth, a very large entrenchment; *Y Gaer*, near Cwmbwa, *Pen y Darren*; a fort near Bwa Drain; and Llys Arthur, in Dyffryn Caſtell; *Llys* Arthur ſignifies Arthur's palace, and hath only a ſingle ditch, and is on a plain ſurrounded with high mountains. They have ſeveral ſtories in this neighbourhood about Arthur's reſiding here. The four firſt being great ditches thrown up on the tops of hills. Two *Carns* on the top of Plymlymmon mountain which are very large heaps of looſe ſtones. Some *Carns* in Trefeirig, ſaid to be burying places. The above forts are ſaid to be the *Caer's* or camps of the ancient Britons; and the two *Carns* on the top of Plymlymmon mountain might poſſibly be formerly uſed as beacons, to give notice of an approaching enemy by burning fire on the tops of theſe *Carns*, which might be ſeen from nine or ten counties.

35. The blade of a Britiſh ſpear or pike, called Ffonwayw, found about five years ago, in a bog on the ſide of the mountain of Plymlymmon; it is two-edged, and about ten inches long, having been nailed in a ſlit in the end of a wooden handle: it is of yellow braſs of the form here deſcribed (*Plate I. fig.* 6.); and the nails are of braſs. It is in my cuſtody.

Stones dug out of an old mine work which

which ſeem to have been uſed before the invention of iron, by way of wedges to ſplit rocks after they had been looſened by fire; being ſea ſtones from the beach, with their ends ſtruck off in the nature of a wedge, with the marks of beating on the other end; *(fig. 7.)*

No coins or medals found in any of the old mines (though I have opened ſeveral), nor any where elſe in the pariſh.

36. None.

37. At Broginin, in this pariſh, it is ſaid, Dafydd ab Gwilym, the famous poet, was born about A. D. 1350, of whom it is ſaid Talieſin the poet propheſied 800 years before—

" A genir ym Mroginin,
Brydydd a'i gwwydd fal gwin."

And there will be born at Broginin
A poet, whoſe verſe ſhall pleaſe like wine.

I have about 200 poems of this poet's works; and the Earl of Macclesfield hath a good collection of the ſame author among others*. This David ab Gwilym was noted for his purity of diction, and a certain felicity in his expreſſions which few others have attained to. He is generally called the Welſh Ovid, but is rather more like Horace: his love poems being ſhort, and his ſatires exceſſively bitter. At Gogerddan was born Rhydderch ab Jeuan Llwyd, a poet of the firſt rank, who lived in the next age after Dafydd ab Gwilym. He was owner of this eſtate, and brought up at Oxford. Among other works we have a curious ode of his, which ſhews the pronunciation of the Engliſh tongue in thoſe days, of *which* perhaps no other proof in the world can be brought; and which may ſeem a paradox.

38. None.

39. None.

40. On the mountain Plymlymmon, the chief part of which is in this pariſh, three great rivers have their heads. *Hafren. Gwy*, and *Rheidiol*, i. e. the *Severn*, the *Wye*, and *Rheidiol*. The *Rheidiol* runs through this pariſh, and into the ſea at Aberyſtwyth, where it meets the river Yſtwyth; and hath on it three bridges. It is navigable no further than the town of Aberyſtwyth. As the rivers Rheidiol and Yſtwyth meet below high water-mark, it may be aſked why the town is called *Aberyſtwyth*, and yet ſituate on the river *Rheidiol?* Anſwer: as *Aber* is known to be the fall of a ſmaller water into a greater, the river Yſtwyth, which is the ſmalleſt of the two, fell into *Rheidiol*, where this bay was dry land (ſee Numb. 48, 9. of Nat. Hiſt.), and doth now, when the tide is out; and therefore that fall muſt have been called *Aberyſtwyth*, from which the town took its name. Therefore Caſtell Aberrheidiol, which I have ſeen mentioned in our writers, muſt have been at the fall of Rheidiol into the ſea, where now the bar and bay of Aberyſtwyth is. I cannot help obſerving here (as I have occaſion to treat of the word Aber) a ſurpriſing blunder of a late writer, Mr. Cooke, in his inquiry into the Druidical Religion, &c where he derives the word *Aber* from *Apher*, the ſon of Midian, who, he ſays, gave name to *Aphrica*; and therefore concludes with Marius de Calaſhio, that the names of the towns Aberdyfi, Aberyſtwyth, Aberpelau, &c. ſhew ſome footſteps of that *Apher's* being in Wales with the Tyrian Hercules, who, he ſays, headed a colony of Phœnicians which ſettled in Britain. Theſe *hard words*, annexed to a parcel of Hebrew characters (as little underſtood as the Welſh), make a ſpecious ſhew in a book to ſhew a common reader the author's great knowledge in languages; but, alas! if Mr. Cooke, or Marius de Calaſhio, had but a little inſight into the Celtic tongue, they would have ſeen that theſe gueſſes were but mere dreams, without the leaſt foundation in nature. *Aber* is an ancient Britiſh word, formerly written *Aberw*, and ſignifies the fall of a ſmaller river into a greater, or of a river into the ſea; ſo that every river in Wales hath an *Aber* or *Abers* upon it. The word is derived from *a* and *berw*, q. d. to boil. It is retained in Scotland ever ſince the Britons lived there; Abercorn, Abercromby, Aberdeen, &c.

41. The bridges on the river Rheidiol are public county bridges, two of ſtone and one of wood: *Pont Erwyd* is one ſtone arch of about 36 feet diameter; Llanbardarn bridge is of wood; Aberyſtwyth bridge is of ſtone, of ſix or ſeven arches.

42. A barrow is here called tòmen, which ſeems to be the ſame as tomb, and is in ſome of our ancient MSS called *Tom*; as, *Tom Elwyddan*, i. e. Elwyddan's grave or tomb. See a poem called *Beddau Milwyr Ynys Prydain*, which is, an account of the burying places of the famous warriors of the Iſle of Britain. There is *one* juſt by the mine of Coginan, and another ſmaller one at Rhyd y Dòmen, in this pariſh, but neither of them opened. Tradition ſays, they are the monuments of ſome great princes or generals.

43.

* A complete collection of D. ab Gwilyms works was publiſhed in London, in 1780.

43. No manufactures. There is the herring fiſhery at Aberyſtwyth, in which are employed, during the ſeaſon, in September, October, and November, about five or ſix hundred people: and there are a few mine works, in which but very few hands are employed at preſent, the mines being drowned and deſerted; ſo that now there are not above 150 miners employed in the whole pariſh, where there have been at leaſt a thouſand, and where there is room to employ twenty thouſand.

44. The markets at Aberyſtwyth are on Mondays; and the firſt Monday in November and in May are called *Hireing* Mondays (Dywllun y Cyflogan), and a vaſt number of people meet there to hire ſervants, by ancient cuſtom, time immemorial. The commodities ſold in the markets here are corn, butter, bread, and cheeſe; very ſeldom any meat at all. They alſo ſell woollen and linen cloth of their own making, ſtockings, groceries, &c.; fowls, eggs, ſmall live pigs; but no cattle, wooden ware, and materials for huſbandry. Llanbadarn market is kept on Saturdays, which is altogether a fleſh market, and where the inhabitants of Aberyſtwyth, as well as others of the neighbourhood, come to buy their meat; ſuch as mutton, veal, pork, lamb, kid, fowl, and rock veniſon; but ſeldom any beef, for that is carried to the town of Aberyſtwyth, as a quicker market. Toll is paid for corn, at Aberyſtwyth market, to ————; and ....d a draught for weighing butter and cheeſe to ————. (Theſe tolls are ſuppoſed to be incroachments.)

45. No ſtatute or other fairs. The wages of head ſervants in a farm, a plowman, &c. is from 3*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 10*s.* a-year; ſecond ſervant, 3*l.*; cartman, &c. third ſervant, 40*s.*; a ſhepherd boy, 25*s.* or 30*s.* a-year: Maid ſervants; head ſervant, 3*l.* a-year; ſecond ſervant and dairy maid, who feeds the cows in winter, 50*s.* or 55*s.*; third maid, 30*s.* Spinning and carding per day, 2*d.* and victuals. They ſome imes hire for half a year, ſometimes for a year, but never for a quarter.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 7.

I SHOULD think myſelf ill employed in noticing R. B. vol. LX. p. 1187, were not his letter accompanied with the moſt malevolent inſinuations. I believe that, at this time, few who have acquainted themſelves with Bower's ſtory, and the conſtroverſy which attended it, have any doubts as to its real merit, and who do not applaud the honeſt exertions and admirable ſagacity of the reverend detector of ſuch complicated artifice and falſhood. R. B, however, is not to be claſſed in this number; which I do not wonder at, as he ſeems to have but little knowledge of the matter, which little is much obſcured by great prejudice and ſtill greater malignity.

He reſts his own conviction of Bower's innocence on arguments which even Bower himſelf, dextrous as he was in clinging to, and making the moſt of, every flimſy ſubterfuge, would have diſdained to uſe; and yet, on ſuch inſufficient grounds does he preſume to load the character of one of the moſt ſhining ornaments of our church with the baſeſt and moſt criminal accuſations. If the moſt enlarged and comprehenſive knowledge, the moſt critical ſagacity and diſcernment, the ſincereſt zeal for our excellent conſtitution both in Church and State, the moſt candid liberality, the moſt humane and active benevolence, are qualities which deſerve the applauſe of men, I may declare, without much fear of being contradicted in my aſſertion, that theſe eminently belong to the preſent Biſhop of Carliſle. It is not to Lauder or to Bower that he owes the eſtimation in which he is held. A ſucceſſion of years have brought forward and have proved his merit, and have gradually raiſed him to the literary diſtinction which he now enjoys. And yet has R. B. the boldneſs to ſtigmatize this man as "an apoſtate from the church to which he profeſſed to belong, the champion of a Jeſuitical crew, the Proteſtant aſſiſtant of a Popiſh confederacy," and himſelf almoſt a convert to Popery.

But on what grounds? Becauſe, forſooth, Lord Lyttelton was the friend and advocate of Bower. Is then R. B. to learn that, in controverſies of this kind, every reader claims a right of thinking for himſelf, and of judging according to ſuch evidence as may be laid before him, and will not be determined by any authority how great and reſpectable ſoever? I admire the character and abilities of this excellent Nobleman as much as R. B. can admire them; but I will not carry my admiration ſo far as to ſubmit my judgement to his character and abilities. In the preſent caſe, I muſt think that ſome allowance is to be made for the influence which the continual ſuggeſtions of an

artful hypocrite may be ſuppoſed to have on the beſt judgement. Beſides this, ſome proof ſhould be given that his Lordſhip's opinion, at the cloſe of the controverſy, did not differ from that which he had formed at the beginning, and that, to the end of his life, he had never any other. Is R. B. well aſſured of this?

R. B's next ground is, that Bower is "an excellent hiſtorian, and his book well calculated to promote the intereſt of Proteſtantiſm and true religion." He would not have aſſerted this, had he either read the hiſtory itſelf, or the notorious proofs of the moſt diſhoneſt plagiariſm and diſgraceful ignorance which have appeared againſt it. At this time of day, ſuch an argument does not deſerve an anſwer, though this pretended hiſtory is held forth as the cauſe of the "perſecution of poor Bower by the Jeſuits and their worthy champion."

After this R. B. brings himſelf upon the ſtage, and tells us, that he knew Bower at North Cray, and teſtifies his attendance at church and at the communion. I was ſcarcely out of my cradle at that time, and therefore muſt treat this palmary argument with due reſpect; ſo ſhall only obſerve, that if R. B. means by this, that he had a perſonal acquaintance with Bower, he might as well have omitted this circumſtance, as his judgement does not appear to be of ſuch ſolidity as to be proof againſt the art and dexterity of a Jeſuit. If it is meant only as an evidence of the ſincerity of Bower's converſion, he muſt be told, that there is an equal proof of ſuch ſincerity many years before, at a time when, by his own account of himſelf, it is known that he was a member of the Church of Rome.

R. B. laſtly refers to Bower's "Summary of the Controverſy" (by which, I ſuppoſe, he means his "Reply to the full Confutation"), and to a pamphlet, intituled, "Some very remarkable Facts." He is unfortunate in this reference. *Poor Bower*, in proportion as he anſwered, did injury to himſelf and to his cauſe, which at laſt was ſo weak that it expired under his hands almoſt without a ſtruggle. In regard to the other pamphlet, I can only ſay, that, if I was a ſtranger to the controverſy, and it was put into my hands, I ſhould think ill of the cauſe which it ſupported, from the illiberality of the defence. A libel is but a ſuſpicious advocate; and this pamphlet is literally a libel. Beſides which, it does not enter into the main queſtion, or advert to the great heads of the charge, but is employed about an epiſodical tranſaction, which does not at all affect or excuſe the other. It was effectually anſwered, which it did not deſerve, in a few ſentences ſubjoined to the laſt publication of the reverend detector. I muſt not, however, leave this pamphlet, without noticing the uſe which R. B. has made of it. This is the fountain from whence he has drawn thoſe bitter effuſions which he has ſo plentifully beſtowed on the worthy Biſhop. Neither his opinions nor his calumnies are his own.

I will, therefore, take my leave of him with a word of advice: that he be cautious in offering to the world any more of ſuch opinions and calumnies, without having previouſly formed a more thorough acquaintance with his ſubject than he appears to have at preſent; that he examine the evidence on both ſides by ſuch rules as are adopted by candid and diſpaſſionate enquirers into ſubjects which are, or have been, litigated: theſe rules he has yet to learn: and, laſtly, that, in forming his judgement, he does not miſtake prejudice for truth, ignorance for information; and, above all, that he be extremely careful how he renews antiquated and exploded calumnies againſt characters of approved worth and reſpectability. X.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 14.

AS I am a ſincere well-wiſher to the republick of letters, I ſhall take the liberty to mention two or three circumſtances which contribute to its diſgrace, and the diſcouragement of learning.

I. When a work of conſiderable magnitude and importance appears in print, it is generally ſeized by ſome piratical publiſher, who, by ſlaſhing, mangling, lopping, and trimming, reduces it to a pocket volume, ſuch as a Frenchman gives us under the title of *Dictionnaire Portatif*, or *Bouquet Hiſtorique*. When it has undergone this caſtration, it is preſented to the publick as an epitome or abridgement, for the uſe of the frivolous ſubſcribers to a circulating library, or thoſe accompliſhed ladies and gentlemen, who have *finiſhed* their ſtudies, and never read but when they are ſubmitting to the more important operation of the hair-dreſſer.—In this manner the connexion, ſymmetry, and importance

portance of the original publication are deſtroyed, and the author or the publiſher is robbed of his property.

This remark is applicable to thoſe harpies who copy forty or fifty pages from works they pretend to anſwer, or pillage twenty or thirty volumes, for the purpoſe of forming an entertaining miſcellany—for their own amuſement!

II. When the author is dead, and his work has been received with general approbation, it is moſt probably republiſhed, with alterations and additions.—So far the practice of the bookſellers is unexceptionable.—But it often happens that the corrector, for want of taſte or abilities, injures the work he pretends to improve, and either makes the author apparently accountable for abſurdities and errors which he never committed, or, by ſuppreſſing his name, robs him of that poſthumous fame to which he is deſervedly entitled.

In order to prevent this ſpecies of injuſtice, the name of the original author ſhould be faithfully preſerved, and the alterations and additions properly diſtinguiſhed in every re-publication.

III. When a work is publiſhed, in which the author has deviated from the commonly-received opinion, either in religion, hiſtory, critical learning, antiquities, or any other department of literature, he is generally attacked by ſome vexatious wrangler, ſome pragmatical knight of the quill, who takes the popular ſide of the queſtion, and, right or wrong, maintains his hypotheſis with inflexible zeal. This polemical ſpirit has produced innumerable anſwers, replies, objections, refutations, vindications, remarks, and obſervations, which would ſerve a uſeful purpoſe, if they were calculated to throw any new light upon the ſubject. But, inſtead of this laudable effect, they generally darken and perplex the point in debate, and convert a critical diſquiſition into a perſonal altercation.

Theſe impertinent controverſies would be avoided, if every writer, capable of giving the publick any uſeful information, would draw it from his own ſtock of knowledge, build upon his own foundation, and ſupport his opinion with as much candour and independence as if an opponent did not exiſt.

IV. When a ſtaunch polemic enters into a controverſy with a writer who ventures to impugn an article of his faith, he ſecurely and proudly paces in the trammels of orthodoxy, diſputes about the reſurrection of the ſame body, the duration of future puniſhments, the doctrine of the Trinity, and other ſacred and incomprehenſible ſubjects, with as much paſſion, arrogance, and aſſurance, as if he were perfectly acquainted with the ſecrets of another world, and the perſon and attributes of the Deity.—On this occaſion, ſcurrility or dogmatiſm is unpardonable impudence and preſumption.

V. When a diſputatious hero, on a ſubject of critical learning, pretends to anſwer a new publication, he frequently, out of haſte or ignorance, miſtakes the author's meaning; or, out of prejudice, and an eagerneſs to gain ſome ſmall advantage, wilfully miſrepreſents his arguments. He accordingly places them in the moſt unfavourable light, makes him advance opinions which he never advanced, and draw concluſions which he never drew. In the courſe of his animadverſions, he beſtows many contemptuous and odious appellations on his adverſary, and perhaps abuſes him for his own peculiar abſurdities and miſtakes.—This is an act of illiberality, inſolence, and injuſtice, a ſpecies of falſhood and calumny, which deſerves the ſevereſt chaſtiſement. Every author has an unqueſtionable right to entertain and aſſert his own opinion; and if he maintains it with learning, modeſty, and candour, he is entitled to reſpect. But if he is rudely attacked, or groſſly belied, he may repel the literary pugiliſt, and the ſlanderer, without incurring the imputation of "a hardy and vindictive critick *."

In this caſe he employs his weapons in his own defence, and very ſeaſonably proclaims this uſeful caution:

Hic niger eſt; hunc tu, Romane, caveto.

If theſe remarks, Mr. Urban, ſhould contribute in the leaſt degree to check the impetuoſity and virulence of literary gladiators, and to introduce candour, civility, and politeneſs, into all theological, moral, and critical diſquiſitions, or the controverſies of the learned, I ſhall flatter myſelf that they are not entirely unworthy of a place in your excellent repoſitory.

Yours, &c. J. R—TS—N.

---

* See p. 66, where the author of a late Diſſertation on the P. C. is called "a hardy and VINDICTIVE critick;" though he has *mercifully* ſpared ſome of his opponents.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Oxford, Feb.* 14.

A Correſpondent, ſincerely "attached to the Church of England," (ſee p. 11.) ſuggeſts a reformation in our liturgy as one likely means of ſecuring the permanency of the eſtabliſhment; and has accordingly ſketched the outlines on which a comprehenſive liturgy, he ſays, ſhould be drawn. On the particulars of this plan I forbear to animadvert. Our public ritual has often been defended by abler hands; nor is this the place for the diſcuſſion of a ſubject ſo ample. I ſhall only obſerve in general, that what our Articles declare of a certain portion of the volume may with great truth be applied to the whole: "It contains all things neceſſary" for the purpoſes intended; "neither hath it any thing that of itſelf is ſuperſtitious and ungodly." But ſurely the latter part of your correſpondent's letter, where he ſpeaks of "Three Spiritual Beings," "Three Divine Minds," &c. betrays either great confuſion and repugnancy of ideas, or at leaſt great inaccuracy and miſapplication of language. A doctrine of perfect conſiſtency reſpecting theſe high points is taught, and that in terms peculiarly exact and ſignificant, in the Athanaſian Creed; but this it is propoſed to omit, on the ground of "avoiding all minute and particular explanations of points doctrinal in matters of faith." Here again there ſeems to be ſomewhat of miſtake; though more common, I allow, and leſs palpable, than in the other inſtance. The Creed in queſtion *ſtates*, and ſtates more at large and more explicitly than either of the others, the doctrine of the Holy Trinity and the Incarnation of Chriſt. Moreover, it *argues* upon theſe articles: "*For* like as we are compelled;" "He *therefore* that will be ſaved;" and the like. And in this reſpect it differs from the other Creeds, which are ſimply recitals of articles of belief. Laſtly, the Creed *illuſtrates* ſome of the particulars which it inculcates: "For *as* the reaſonable ſoul and fleſh is one man, *ſo* God and Man is one Chriſt." But in all this what is there, properly ſpeaking, of "explanation?" The Son, we are taught, is "begotten of the Father." In what manner? Not a ſyllable of explanation is even attempted. "The Holy Ghoſt proceedeth from the Father and the Son." What is the mode of this proceſſion? Here too there is the ſame, that is, a total, ſilence. The merit of this Creed is (and its merit in this view cannot eaſily be over-rated), that it expreſſes the pure ſcriptural doctrine of the ever-bleſſed Trinity in clear, explicit, unequivocal terms; and with admirable judgement and propriety marks the line of truth between oppoſite errors: "neither," with Sabellius, "confounding the perſons; nor," with Arius, "dividing the ſubſtance." The expediency, not to ſay neceſſity, of adhering to ſuch determinate and authorized language, is ſufficiently ſhewn by the inconſiſtencies into which your correſpondent has inadvertently been led by deviating from it.

But the terms, we are perpetually told, are not ſcriptural; whence alſo ſome infer, that neither therefore is the doctrine ſcriptural. The Jews, as far as appears, had no ſingle word anſwering to the term *world*; nor any appropriate name for *Autumn** or *Spring*. Are we to conclude then againſt the exiſtence of theſe things? or even to imagine, that thoſe who wanted proper appellations for them were totally without the ideas alſo? Certainly not. They expreſſed the univerſe by a periphraſis, "all things," "the heavens and the earth," or the like. And they denominated the ſeaſons by ſome circumſtance or attribute peculiar to them, "ſeed-time, vintage," &c. The writers of the New Teſtament, uſing a language not thus defective, either employ the term which the Greek afforded them, "he was in the *world*, and the *world* was made by him," John i. 10, or they continue the circumlocution to which they had been accuſtomed, and which all men might underſtand, "he that built *all things* is God," Heb. iii. 4.——Now, apply this (for the caſes appear parallel) to the point before us: the Scriptures give the ideas, and the Church has, in certain inſtances, adopted ſpecific terms to denote thoſe ideas. But at the ſame time, as to the introduction of theſe terms into theology, it ſhould be remembered, that our adverſaries, rather than we, are anſwerable for it. When ſubtle diſputants, by diſtinctions and ſubterfuges, contrived to evade the acknowledgement of the true faith, as couched in

* The antient Germans likewiſe had no name for this ſeaſon (Tacit. German. 26); nor, I ſuppoſe, our Engliſh anceſtors, till they made the Norman word Autumn a denizen of their country.

Scriptural

Scriptural and what may be called popular language, the defenders of that faith were compelled to devise or to adopt terms less liable to be perverted or eluded: and the success of the measure is a proof of their wisdom who had recourse to it; no plausible evasion having, as far as we know, been framed to reconcile, for instance, the term "consubstantial" with either the Arian or Socinian hypothesis. Had it not been for these unhappy controversies, the belief of a Christian as to these great articles, built as it is upon the word of God, might perhaps to this day have remained in the simplicity of that word, void of technical terms, and expressed, as in the Apostles' Creed, in Scriptural language only. The man of plain and unprejudiced understanding, who had never heard, nor was ever likely to hear, of religious controversy, might be safely left to deduce his faith from such passages (to mention one only) as the prescribed form of words in the rite of baptism. If he had never in his life heard the words Trinity and Unity, and if no language upon earth contained words of such import, he would conclude, without a comment, that the Three in whose name he was baptised were the one undivided object of his worship and service. But, if so, perhaps we may still be asked, why not expunge all phraseology of this nature from a formulary of general and popular use? For many good reasons. Agreeably to Scripture, and sanctioned by the use of the Catholic Church for fourteen centuries, such language is a guide to the less instructed, fortifies the learned, and can do no harm to any. And if, as some boast, Arian and Socinian notions are daily gaining ground, this is no time for throwing down or neglecting any of our fences.

Upon the whole, it may be observed, that the *terms* we are speaking of are *clear* and definite; nor is it, I conceive, difficult to acquire ideas sufficiently distinct of what is meant by them. But the *doctrine itself*, however expressed, is, and ever must be, beyond man's comprehension. The Eternal God, whether or not you apprehend him to exist in a Trinity of persons, must be equally and for ever, to all finite understandings, an unfathomable abyss. "No one (οὐδεὶς) knoweth who the Son is, but the Father; and who the Father is, but the Son, and he to whom the Son will reveal him." Luke, x. 22. R. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 16.

THE hints respecting a reformation of the Liturgy and Articles, which were lately suggested to you, proceeded not from want of mature deliberation on the magnitude and extent of the subject proposed, nor from inattention to that most judicious maxim wherein Lord Bacon says, "It is good not to try experiments, except the necessity be urgent, or the utility evident; and well to beware that it be the reformation that draweth on the change, and not the desire of change that pretendeth the reformation." The accommodating of our Liturgy to the times of public worship, which are now less frequent than in the two last centuries; and the framing of our Articles so as to embrace Ministers who may be very sincere Christians in doctrines of general consent, however they may think of metaphysical difficulties; are recommended to our consideration by every motive which can in any case justify alteration: necessity, utility, public opinion, all concur in enforcing a persuasion that, in wisdom, temper, and steady adherence to evangelical fundamentals, some obvious amendments in our Form of Prayers, and some wider extension of uniting principles, should be adopted in our Established Church. The necessity for taking these measures arises from the fact that many secede because they dislike the present Form of Prayers. The utility of amendment will be found in conciliating separatists; and that public opinion precedes the change is proved both by the infinite variety of writings which have urged some alteration, and yet more by the too visible neglect of many ordinances appointed to be kept. It was remarked, on the day of public fast which happened in last month, that of the Lay Lords one only attended Divine Service. This single circumstance sufficiently demonstrates that our Peers are not much inclined to the observance of a day which they will not grace with personal appearance. The Commons for some years past have totally omitted all notice of that day; and it must be confessed, that in this omission they have acted with greater decorum than if they had deputed their Speaker to attend a service, from which every other individual of their House would have absented himself. In determining on the expediency of retaining or abolishing the services appointed for the 30th of January, the Inauguration, the Restoration, and 5th of

of November, we are not to consider the abstract question, whether in conscience we *ought* to observe? but, whether in fact we *do* observe those days? It were hypocrisy to pretend that the observance of them, in a strictly religious sense, prevails throughout any one town or village of this kingdom; whatever be the place, the congregation assembled on such occasions consists chiefly of those few, whom attention to propriety, and obedience to lawful authority, induce to comply with every ordinance of the Church to which they are attached. But as these few bear no proportion to the thousands who are totally indifferent to established fasts and festivals, it were surely more ingenuous to expunge from our Book of Prayer, than to make a shew of performing, offices which by far the greater number are entirely neglected, and by the few rather officially than cordially performed. From the same idea of inobservance, it were advisable that the idea of a fast should no longer be affixed to Ash-Wednesday, and, of course, that allusions to fasting should be omitted in the service for that day. Abstinence from sin, the only fasting which is effectual to moral and religious ends, should indeed on that and all days be earnestly enforced; but the times are past for listening to doctrines of corporal mortifications beyond the rule which temperance prescribes. That the churches should be frequented on that, and every day, by persons devoutly disposed, no objection can be made: it may be doubted, however, whether the Commination should still be continued. The purity of the Gospel precepts, which are perpetually inculcated, supersedes the necessity of repeating denunciations from the Mosaic law; and the Christian feels more comfort in the meek language of Christ, than in the alarming threats of the Jewish lawgiver.

Those who are inclined to think it expedient may, perhaps, ask if it be also practicable, to reform our Liturgy for the Laity, and Articles for the Clergy? Let then the practicability of this measure be considered.

"For religion (says Bacon) if any thing be offered to you touching it, or touching the Church, or churchmen, or church government, rely not only upon yourself, but take the opinion of some grave and eminent Divines."—"The Archbishops and Bishops, next under the King, have the government of the Church and ecclesiastical affairs." In a state well-ordered, every proceeding should be regularly conducted according to the laws of that department which is more immediately concerned. The application which some years since was made to the Commons for relief from subscription to articles, was irregularly instituted: it did not originate with the leaders of that body which was to be affected. The body of the Church is so constituted, that, by means of subordinate dependencies, gradually descending, communication is had through the whole with the utmost facility. It would be easy for the Bishops to collect the general sense of the Clergy on the points here discussed. Each Bishop, in his respective diocese, might authorise his Archdeacon to consult his Clergy at the visitation on questions drawn up by the Bishop, transmitted to his Archdeacon, and distributed by the Register, for consideration previous to the visitation. This method of previous consideration would expedite business, as it would render all disputing unnecessary. When the visitation were held, the Archdeacon might request his Clergy to vote upon each question, and the majority should be the confirming party. Thus all debate would be avoided, as it should be expressly forbidden. The sentiments of every clergyman, exempt or non-exempt, should be known; but not by disputes at their solemn meeting: each might previously form his own opinion, and indicate that opinion by his vote. The votes of each deanery might be transmitted to the Bishop of the diocese; the body of Bishops might then consider the general sense of the Clergy at large as implied in their votes on the several questions; they might then petition the King to grant a commission for reforming the Liturgy and Articles according to certain prescribed rules; the Liturgy and Articles, when in the progress of reformation, might, from time to time, be submitted to the Clergy throughout the kingdom; their votes on the several parts might be taken at the visitations; and, when at length all parts had been thus approved, Parliament, in due form, might be petitioned to enact accordingly. If three or more years were spent on this work, the importance of the object would justify the delay.

There are those who censure with severity all hints of improvement in our Liturgy; and if such hints were accompanied with unmerited abuse, or indecent ridicule of our present established form, they

they would deſerve reprehenſion in the ſtrongeſt terms. But let it not be deemed either pride of opinion, or deſire of innovation, to recommend the undertaking of a reformation, which employed the attention, and received the approbation, of Patrick, Burnet, Tillotſon, Stillingfleet, Kidder, Teniſon—

"Animæ quales neque candidiores
Terra tulit, neque queis me ſit devinctior alter.

With them, it is innocent to wiſh amendment in what may be made better; with them, alſo, it is more than juſtifiable, it is even laudable, to love that church. the prayers of which are in ſentiment devout, in language venerable; the Articles of which have nothing in them unſcriptural; the ſpirit of which is moderation and charity. Far be it from a member of our Church to condemn thoſe who ſeparate; yet there are reaſons for thinking that the moral good, propoſed by thoſe who leave the Church, does by no means compenſate the moral evils ariſing from ſuch ſeparation, to the injury of the nation, nay, and of the very cauſe they mean to promote, the cauſe of religion.

Yours, &c. H. I. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Royſton. Herts, Jan.* 31.

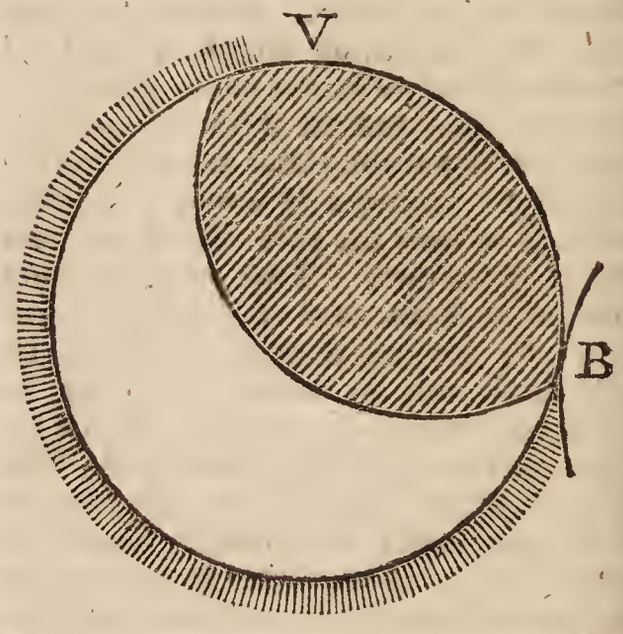
I HERE ſend you a correct calculation and delineation (adapted to the meridian and latitude of Greenwich) of the viſible ſolar eclipſe which will happen on Sunday, the 3d of April next, computed from very accurate tables, founded on the lateſt obſervations, according to the Newtonian theory; which calculation, &c. I preſume, will be very agreeable to many of your readers, if you will give it a place in your next Magazine. This eclipſe will be viſible to all Europe, part of Aſia, Africa, and America. To the North of Scotland it will be a very great eclipſe; but no where total, on account of the apparent diameter of the Moon, at that time, being leſs than the apparent diameter of the Sun (the Moon being near her apogee); therefore, along the track of central appearance the ſpectators will be entertained with a beautiful annulus, or ring of light, encompaſſing the opaque body of the Moon on every ſide. This beautiful appearance will paſs over Iceland, where they will be entertained with this novel ſight about their twelve o'clock at noon. This central and annular appearance firſt begins with the riſing Sun in the back ſettlements of Carolina and Virginia; from whence it traverſes Hudſon's Bay, North-eaſterly, towards the coaſt of Greenland, Iceland, and Lapland, and the Northern coaſt of Great Tartary, where this phænomenon will end, and quit the Earth with the ſetting Sun.

With reſpect to the meridian of Greenwich, the true conjunction is April 3, at 41 minutes, 30 ſeconds, paſt twelve at noon, apparent time, when ſome of the data uſed in computing this eclipſe are as follow: the Sun and Moon's true longitude in the ecliptic is 13° 42′ 14″ of Aries; the Moon's true latitude, 44′ 59″ N.D. Hour motion: Sun, 2′ 28″, Moon, 30′ 8″; hourly motion of the Moon from the Sun, 27′ 40″; horizontal parallax of the Moon, 54′ 46′; and that of the Sun, 9″. Semidiameter: Sun, 16′ 2″; Moon, 14′ 54″; ſemidiameter of the penumbra, 30′ 56″; and ſemidiameter of the Earth's diſk, 54′ 37″.

April 3, in the afternoon, apparent time, at GREENWICH:

	h.	m.	ſ.
Eclipſe begins -	0	16	50
Viſible conjunction	1	45	1
Greateſt obſcuration	1	45	28
End of eclipſe -	3	8	49

Digits eclipſed 7° 17′ N. limb.



The type is for the Royal Obſervatory at Greenwich, and is the viſible appearance of the eclipſe at the time of the greateſt obſcuration of the Sun at that place, and will tolerably well ſerve the whole kingdom, the exact time and quantity eclipſed excepted. Note, B is the point on the Sun's diſk where the Moon is expected to make the firſt impreſſion, and the eclipſe to begin; which, by calculation, I find to be about ſix degrees below his horizontal diameter. The Moon will leave the Sun's diſk (at the end of the eclipſe) a little to the left of his vertex, or uppermoſt point. At the middle time of the eclipſe the Sun will be covered a little more than ſeven parts

out

out of twelve of the Sun's diameter; which is what is meant by digits, &c. as above.—V, the Sun's vertex.

To obſerve Solar Eclipſes.

For the well obſerving of ſolar eclipſes (though there are other methods uſed by ſkilful aſtronomers), the following may be of uſe to many of your readers: Caſt the ſpecies of the Sun through a good teleſcope of a competent length on an extended paper, placed behind the eye glaſs ſo far as that the ſaid ſpecies may appear at leaſt ſix inches over; then divide both his periphery into 360 degrees, for the better obſerving the inclination of the cuſps of each phaſis, and his diameter into digits and their parts, by concentric circles, for meaſuring the quantities of the obſcured parts. I would here alſo caution people how they look at the Sun with the naked eye, leſt, by ſo doing, they hurt their eyes, by impairing the ſight. In viewing the Sun through a teleſcope, a dark glaſs muſt be interpoſed between the eye and the teleſcope, which thus ſhielded, the eye will be perfectly ſecure from danger. A piece of common brown glaſs, uſed for windows, ſmoked over the flame of a candle or lamp, and applied to the teleſcope, will do very well for thoſe who may have got teleſcopes without proper coloured glaſſes to put upon the eye-piece. Indeed, thoſe that have not a teleſcope may look againſt the Sun with ſuch a piece of ſmoked glaſs (if made dark enough), as this will properly guard the eye from the Sun's rays.

HENRY ANDREWS, *Aſtronomer.*

MR. URBAN, *Feb.* 15.

I SEND you a tranſlation of a letter from Bernardo Taſſo, the father of the poet, extracted from the Collection of his own Letters publiſhed by that elegant critick. The tenderneſs of paternal affection diſplayed in it intereſted and pleaſed me much. There are many others that, in an Engliſh dreſs, might perhaps gratify the curioſity of ſuch of your readers as are not acquainted with the Italian. Any communication that ſerves to throw a light on the circumſtances alluded to in this and the other letters, or on any ſubject of Italian literature, will be thankfully peruſed by,

Yours, &c. M——s.

To his Daughter CORNELIA.

"IF man could as eaſily execute as deliberate, without doubt, my beloved daughter, you would have been ſo far from being diſappointed in the hope that you entertained, that it would have conducted to the object of your deſire: but as the power of deliberation belongs to us, ſo the execution is in the hands of that Supreme Being who governs all our actions. We ſhould be too happy for mortal creatures, if we could put all our deſigns in execution in what manner and at what time we pleaſe. Be aſſured, that if the thought and hope of ſpeedily returning to you gave me comfort, I am no leſs diſappointed and grieved at the impediments that ſtill detain me; and that your father experiences as much regret and trouble at finding himſelf diſtant from you, as delight and enjoyment in beholding, ſpeaking to, and living with you. If I could journey with the ſteps, or rather fly with the wings, of deſire, with whatever diſpatch this packet might be carried to you, it would not equal me in expedition. But, ſince I muſt of neceſſity pace with the ſteps of difficult and tardy reaſon, I truſt that, if I do not arrive ſo ſoon, you will call to your aid that patience which every mind, governed leſs by appetite and the deſire of gratification than by prudence and reaſon, ought to poſſeſs. I will come as ſoon as the convenience of the prince whom I ſerve, and a reſpect to my honour, will allow me. And ſuppoſing that my arrival would at all times give you pleaſure, long expectation (as is the caſe with all things long expected and deſired) will ſerve much to enhance that pleaſure. The time I will not promiſe, that my promiſes may not again delude you, ſince their fulfilment depends on the will of another. I was beyond meaſure gratified by the declaration of your mind with regard to the huſband whom our relations would wiſh to give you; and I was ſo much the more pleaſed as I found your deſires agreeing with mine. Be perſuaded that I will give you ſuch a huſband as you will judge to be worthy of your ſociety; and, if he does not abound ſo much in the goods of fortune as he whom they would chooſe for you, at leaſt he ſhall be more opulent in mental endowments, and perhaps not leſs happily regarded by Nature in perſonal graces. And be certain, that I would ſeek rather to give you a man who is in need of a coat, than a coat without a man: for to a noble and virtuous mind riches are never wanting, ſince it is rich in itſelf; but to riches there is often wanting a noble mind, and prudence to direct the uſe of them. Nor let it enter your thoughts that I would give you to a per-

a perſon who lives at a diſtance from me; ſince my life would be wretched while conſumed in the unceaſing deſire of beholding what I moſt love and hold moſt dear on earth. Whoever is your huſband muſt be alſo my ſon, and live not only under the ſame ſky, in the ſame city, but under one roof with me; and we muſt paſs our days together with the greateſt tranquillity that can be had in this world. Old age will be ſweet and eaſy to me when I behold myſelf (as I hope God will grant) eternized in your children, and my own image pictured in their countenances. And death will appear to me leſs grievous when in their laſt look beholding you in a ſtate of honour and quiet, loved by your huſband, and contented in your children, theſe eyes ſhall at length be cloſed by your pale and trembling hands, and I depart this life certain of obtaining the laſt tears, the laſt kiſſes, and every mournful office that is due to a father from an obedient and affectionate child. I will write to M. Jerome what is agreeable to your ſatisfaction and mine; and on the two other things that you enquire about, I will gratify you as ſoon as we meet; ſince I would not truſt one to writing, nor, in the other, call in the aid of an intermediate perſon. As to the firſt, be contented with knowing, that you are ſprung from a father whoſe daughter you need not be aſhamed to own yourſelf: as to the ſecond, that my affection will not ſuffer me to live long at a diſtance from you. I was infinitely pleaſed in hearing from the revered Lady Eugenia, that you paſs the greater part of the day, in the purſuit of literature, in the ſame order and method as when I left you. Be aſſured, that the eyes of your underſtanding will thus be opened to behold the meaſureleſs beauty of virtue without a ſhadowing cloud, and that, becoming enamoured of this divine object, you will place all your ſolicitude in endeavours to obtain it; ſo that ſhe, finding you cloathed in her own habit, and deſerving of her love, and, being by nature generous and complying, will not diſdain to love and dwell with you: and from her ſociety you will not only obtain true happineſs in this life, but the reward of a never-dying memory, which, after God, ought to be eſteemed above every other conſideration. Remember, that beauty of the mind is ſo much to be preferred to that of the body; as the one, partaking of the divine eſſence, bright, eternal, and incorruptible, is ſuperior to the other, dark, earthly, and frail. Render yourſelf, then, not a golden veſſel filled with ſoil, and other baſe ingredients, but with pearls and every coſtly and rare gem. I do not ſend you any of my compoſitions, becauſe I have no opportunity of getting them tranſcribed. Take care of your health, and let me find you ſuch as my hopes promiſe me. Make my reſpects to the honoured religious ſiſters, and love them with that obedience and obſervance which is due from you, and deſerved by them. May the Almighty preſerve you virtuous!

"*Naples.*"

Mr. URBAN, *Margaret-ſtreet, Feb. 2.*

IN your vol. LX. p. 538, in the review of Mr. Pennant's "London," ſome doubt ſeems to have been entertained by the writer of that article both as to the orthography and the meaning of the term *curries*. In the county of Norfolk, however, or, at leaſt, in the neighbourhood of Great Yarmouth, it is conſtantly made uſe of to ſignify a ſmaller kind of two-wheeled cart, drawn uſually by one horſe, and is derived undoubtedly, with the word *curricle* (in faſhionable uſe for a more elegant kind of carriage), from the Latin verb *curro*, in alluſion to their velocity and lightneſs.

There is another term alſo in uſe, and I believe peculiarly ſo, in that county, namely, *ſluſs* or *ſluſh*, to expreſs the mire of the highway in its moſt liquid ſtate; which word alſo, arbitrary and provincial as it may appear, is ſurely a derivative; not indeed from the Latin, like the other, but (as it ſtruck me on a peruſal of Mr. Malone's "Hiſtorical Account of the Engliſh Stage," prefixed to his edition of Shakſpeare, lately publiſhed), from the language of our forefathers of this iſland, and that not in vulgar uſage only, but poetic. In a quotation of Mr. Malone's from the "Myſtery of the Deluge," exhibited by the Dyers' Company, at Cheſter, above 450 years ago, in the opening ſpeech, in which, beſides other matter, the Almighty inſtructs Noah how to frame and finiſh the Ark, are the following lines:

"Litill chambers therein thou make,
And binding *ſlytche* alſo thou take,
Within and without ney thou ſlake
To anoynte yt."———

Where by *ſlytche* is evidently intended ſlime, or mire, or *ſluſh*, to be applied to the fabrick of the Ark, for the purpoſe

of closing the joints, or filling-up all cracks and crevices, to the exclusion of both wind and water. G.

Mr. URBAN, *Aldridge, Feb.* 3.

IN the beginning of January last, I saw in a garden of Mr. Horwood, at Hinton, co. Northampton, an apple-tree with fruit thereon; several of which, when divided in the middle, I found to be nearly 4-tenths of an inch in diameter, consequently more than one inch in circumference. The core and kernels were emerging *ab embryone*, and the fruit was tasteable.

Vol. LX. p. 1054. In the Obituary is a record of a Mrs. E. Langshaw, of Gritworth, co. Northampton, &c.—Query, was there such a person existing, as the good people of that parish know nothing thereof, and would be very highly gratified by a solution of the ænigma?

Ibid. The ashes of your late worthy correspondent F. P. were deposited in the chancel of Banbury church, and are now covered in the ruins of that fabrick.

P. 1072, & *alibi*. "Fairy rings" are not occasioned by the mole, as I have observed this phænomenon in very extensive champaign places, where that animal has (probably) never made its approaches, at least not within 30 years; a period sufficient to annihilate every effect of its subterranean labours.

P. 1091. I have heard it observed, that the curious Northamptonshire literary character *could* have written in "true grammatical style," HAD HE PLEASED: but perhaps he found such unintelligible jargon better adapted to the tune of twenty thousand pounds!!! —*hujusmodi alii sunt.* J. HENN.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 2.

THE perusal of a Collection of Letters between the late Dr. Doddridge and his friends, so justly recommended in your LXth volume, p. 644, awaked my curiosity to know somewhat more of that worthy man than the editor has thought proper to tell his readers in his short notes, which he might have formed into a connected history of the several writers and subjects. I was disappointed in seeking for a life of Dr. Doddridge in the old Biographia Britannica; and am afraid it will not be admissible into the new, whose principles are so opposite to this catholic and candid Dissenter.

A very meagre account of him may be found in the Supplement to the "New and General Biographical Dictionary," first edit. 1767, (not much enlarged in the second, 1784), with a catalogue of his writings, from a Life of him by the Rev. Job Orton, 1766, 8vo. who preached his funeral sermon. On an attentive perusal of this Life, I am convinced that the subject of it was of a very different cast and character from the generality of his brethren in modern times—as far as public character is concerned. Those prejudices which some entertained against the seminaries of Protestant Dissenters, as if they were "the nurseries of schism, enthusiasm, and faction," (Orton's Pref. iv.) could not possibly apply to his. As much as he laboured to establish and extend Christianity, so much do his successors, even in the very academy where he taught, labour to corrupt and subvert it. He has hardly escaped the censure of enthusiasm among the *liberal* and *rational* of our times. Devotion had a considerable share in his private and public employment; and, as his own heart was warmed, he could not help awakening the like sensation in others. Nor was he less convinced of the importance of a *learned* as well as a *pious* education, and paid a proper attention to *classical* studies. His system of divinity was *Calvinistic*, now studiously reprobated; and his labour in explaining and teaching it is worthy of imitation by all who hold the faith "as it is in Jesus," and as it was "once delivered to the Saints."

This system his pupils transcribed, and, as it is now published, the world will judge of its value and suitableness to answer the end proposed, and how judiciously it was calculated to lead the students gradually on from the principles to the most important and difficult parts of theological knowledge. "His heart was much set on this diligent application to the study of this system, and the rather as he thought the study of divinity was too much neglected in many seminaries; and *other branches of science, of infinitely less importance* in themselves, especially to persons intended for the ministry, were too closely pursued." (Life, p. 94, 95.) "He often expressed his wish that different places of education could be provided for persons intended for the ministry and those for other professions, as he thought it would be a *better security for the religious character* of the former, and some indulgence might be allowed to the others,

others, eſpecially thoſe of rank and fortune, that were not proper for divinity ſtudents, as few of them were ever likely to be in affluent circumſtances." (Ib. 119.) "Strange as it may ſeem, the worſt treatment he received (even worſe than that from ſome who denied *the truth of Chriſtianity*) was from ſome of the *brethren in the miniſtry*, which, Mr. Orton believes, aroſe partly from hence, that he ſet them a pattern of diligence and activity, which they were not diſpoſed to imitate; but principally from this circumſtance, that he was not of their *party*, or would not run all their lengths in oppoſing and judging others. Many controverſies concerning the Chriſtian doctrines had been warmly agitated, and there had been ſeveral diviſions in Diſſenting congregations ariſing from different ſentiments about them. But he choſe not to be diſtinguiſhed by any party name, and to keep as clear as poſſible from any invidious diſtinctions. When a fierce and haughty ſpirit of *liberty* is the reigning darling characteriſtic of *miniſters*, and a determination to *ſubmit* in nothing, to *oblige* in nothing, as the firſt elements of the Chriſtian temper ſeem as yet to be unknown, there is great reaſon to believe that the doctrines and precepts of the Goſpel will not be ſufficiently taught." (Family Exp. III. 254.). If this good man was of this opinion in *religious* matters, what would he have ſaid to the party ſpirit, the fierce and haughty ſenſe of liberty in *political* matters, which, however foreign to the character of a Chriſtian miniſter, agitate ſo large a portion of the preſent Proteſtant Diſſenting miniſters! Politicks made no part of Dr. Doddridge's character; and, when his biographer touches on his public ſpirit, he means his exertions of univerſal charity and benevolence to improve the minds and ſave the ſouls of all within his reach, not to fill their heads with metaphyſical diſcuſſions of the rights of men. His experiences were of a more celeſtial kind than one muſt expect in the diaries of our modern Diſſenting teachers. His correſpondence ſhews on what friendly terms he lived with the firſt and greateſt characters in church and ſtate. "The Goſpel (ſays he) is a *great thing*, or it is nothing. I am more and more convinced of the importance of keeping to the good old *evangelical and experimental* way of preaching, and look upon moſt of the *new-fashioned* divinity, of which ſome perſons in different extremes are fond, as a kind of *quacking*, which bodes ill to the health of the ſoul, and of the church in general." Serm. and Tracts, I. 119.

From the above character of Dr. D. I make no other inference than what will be obvious to every candid reader; and to ſuch among your readers this ſhort eſſay is ſubmitted by

A CHRISTIAN MAN.

P. S. Mrs. D. whoſe death you recorded in vol. LX. p. 377, was *Mercy Maris*, a native of Worceſterſhire, married to the Doctor in Dec. 1730. She brought him one ſon, who is an attorney at law, and three daughters. The eldeſt married to Mr. Humphreys, attorney at Tewkſbury; the two others ſingle, 1766.

Mr. Nichols may not be diſpleaſed to learn, as he ſeems not to have noticed it, that the Doctor's tutor, Mr. John Jennings, 1719, kept an academy at Kibworth in Leiceſterſhire, brother to Dr. David J. author of two diſcourſes on preaching Chriſt, 1723, tranſlated into German 1736, and recommended by two Engliſh biſhops to their clergy, and of a General Table of the Kings of England, Scotland, and France, for 900 years. Mr. Jennings removed in 1722 to Hinckley, where the meeting-houſe was then juſt erected, and where he died July 8, 1723, about a year after his pupil had been ordained. (Life, 14, 23.)

The epitaphs on the *Eſtlins* (Leiceſterſhire Collections, pp. 54. 1118.) are of the family of Mr. John Prior Eſtlin, whoſe ſermon at the ordination of Mr. Irvine at Briſtol is noticed in your Review for September laſt, p. 828.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 10.

I CERTAINLY ought to thank your correſpondents P. T. and Z. Q. vol. LX. p. 1066; W. K.; A. R. and Memor, p. 1077, for their information reſpecting the late unfortunate Dr. Dodd. If I have rekindled any painful ſenſations in the breaſts of any of his ſurviving relations, I am concerned for it; I confeſs, any ideas of that kind had eſcaped my apprehenſion; I intended not any the leaſt diſreſpect to the Doctor or his friends; no one unconnected by blood, or perſonally unknown to him, lamented more his unhappy fall and cataſtrophe than myſelf; no one more ardently wiſhed that the laws of his country might have relaxed in his favour. If I have erred in this matter, I have erred through a re-

a venial curiosity. We naturally desire to know the minutest anecdotes of eminent men; and amongst such the Doctor was justly ranked: previous to his fall, he had been eminently useful to the community in various ways, now unnecessary to detail, because so generally known,

Memor, from the very affecting manner in which he hath communicated his sentiments to you, is probably a near relative: from this consideration I ought to overlook the very severe terms "*infandum ignote*;" I am conscious I deserve them not. The excellent extracts of letters, which my little enquiry hath been the means of bringing to light, makes me lightly pass over any asperities in Memor's reply. As to any "useful purpose," or "real utility," in my requesting a few anecdotes of the closing scene of this eminent man, I certainly could propose none; it was merely (if not a laudable) a harmless curiosity. If nothing is to appear in publick but what is rigidly useful, or beneficial to mankind, I believe, Mr. Urban, nineteen parts in twenty of what passes the press might be spared: if matters of amusement and curiosity are to be excluded, even your work, valuable as it is, would be reduced almost to a skeleton.

It was well that the "trivialness of my admixture of materials" did not prevent Memor's excellent communication. As some apology for myself, I beg Memor not to be unmindful, that the latter paragraph of that letter, note, or whatever he pleases to call it, have no more connexion with the first, than the first sentence of your Magazine has with the last; and his tacking them together for the purpose of exciting ridicule, I should think favoured more of petulance than candour, did I not consider his tender and awakened sensibility, awakened unintentionally by me. Memor must have observed, that some of your most respectable correspondents frequently send you short detached remarks, without any connexion, in the same letter. I may instance in vol. LX. S. p. 1098; and Scrutator, p. 1106: we have scarcely a number without them. With sentiments extremely favourable to Memor's goodness of heart, I am his, and your, humble servant, M. F.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 3.

IN the celebrated treatise, called, *Tracts by Warburton and a Warburtonian*, I observe *one* passage, p. 180, *note*, which, in my apprehension, is exceedingly reprehensible. The writer says, "I have *heard* of *a pedantic thing* called a *Preface* to *one* Bellendenus." I will not ascribe aught of malice to the learned writer; but surely, on a little reflexion, he himself must be sensible that the expression is *harsh*. Was it altogether candid thus to expose to the contempt of the world two authors, neither of whom, it is plain, he had ever read? The person stigmatised under the name of "*one* Bellendenus" was a man of fashion in the early part of the last century; and every one acquainted with his works must admit, that he was at least a learned and judicious, as well as a diligent, compiler: had he aimed at originality, it is probable that *there* also he might have attained to eminence and fame. And *this* is the man whom the learned writer has condemned, *upon hearsay*, as "*one* Bellendenus."

Bellendenus, dead long ago, cannot suffer from such criticism, for I do not chuse to give it a more opprobrious name.

But the case of the author of the Preface to Bellendenus is very different; we may well figure to ourselves that he is a modest, studious person, just attempting to emerge into light, an unpatronized candidate for literary fame. Now what reception does he meet with? A learned person, who resided in one of the universities so early as 1755 [see pp. 154, 207], says, "I have *heard* of *a pedantic thing* called a *preface*." Is this generous; or, indeed, is it quite fair? He would not deign to cast his eye on the *Preface*; he relied on the report of another, who had perhaps *just dipped into it*, to use a common phrase, or who, perhaps, envied the rising reputation of the Prefacer; and on such authority he dogmatically pronounces it to be *a pedantic thing*. Sir John Falstaff, while in a passion, calls his hostess *Quickley* A THING. This is *Eastcheap* language, and not fit to be used by one scholar to another. If you ask, as hostess Quickley did, "What thing, what thing?" the answer is, "a pedantic thing." Thus the critick serves the poor modest author as the Quaker did the dog: he gives him an ill name, and leaves him to be chaced and pelted by the rabble; with this difference, indeed, that the dog had used the Quaker ill, whereas, it is not even insinuated that the author of the Preface had injured the critick.

Exceptions

Exceptions may be taken at the *Preface* as to particulars. Some very learned readers might wish that it had been all written in Greek, and others, less learned, might wish that it had been all written in Latin. A mere English reader, would, no doubt, wish that it had been written in the only language intelligible to him. He sees pictures in it familiar to him from his course of study at the windows of print-shops; but he cannot for his life guess whether the subject of the book be panegyrick or invective, topicks, in our age, divided by very thin partitions; and thus he stands gaping, like the hero of old,

Miratur, rerumque ignarus imagine gaudet.

But, with all these imperfections, the Preface deserves a very different character from *that* bestowed on it by one who appears never to have read it; and justice and candour require some apology for what, in a calmer moment, the learned critick himself will view in the light of unmerited abuse. ***

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 17.

Quid verum atque utile humano generi, curo et rogo, et omnis in hoc sum.

I TROUBLE your highly-esteemed and valuable Repository of useful miscellaneous knowledge, which has contributed eminently to the diffusion and improvement of science and morality, and more especially as your Magazine is a medium through which the most ingenious writers have chosen to transmit the result of their enquiries and observations to the publick. This has induced me to convey to your numerous readers a circumstance, which, if true, merits the attention and further investigation of the enquiring mind, as its tendency is of a nature highly important to that first object of society, the preservation of its members.

"*Extract of a Letter from* Birmingham.

"Thomas Bishop was accidentally and unfortunately drowned: the body was for some time sought for in vain; but a practice, common in that part of the country being adopted, viz. *of loading a small loaf with quicksilver, and throwing it into the water, it soon became stationary over the place where the body was sunk, by which means it was discovered.*"

As the above is an experiment easily made, and as the restoration of life to a fellow-creature depends in a great degree upon the speedy taking-up of the drowned, it surely is worthy of investigation; for, if only an absurd notion, it should be exploded; if true, the ascertainment and communication to the publick is of the utmost importance. I shall only offer one observation, that experiments made rashly and fortuitously are often those which, being surveyed by the philosophic eye, present a new field of useful research and ingenious improvement.

PRO SALUTE OMNIUM.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 18.

IN your useful Magazine, p. 21, I have read a very sensible letter from your correspondent Humanus on the subject of deafness, a disease which I have ever considered as more deplorable than the defect of sight; and though my rank and situation in my profession forbid me to subscribe my name, perhaps my remarks may induce some practitioners to be more attentive, or less negligent, of so material an organ as that of the ear. In this vast metropolis the complaints of deafness are all referred to one practitioner, and the whole of his science might be taught in one morning. Now the anatomy of the ear is the most beautiful and the most marvellous of any part of the human frame; for here the nerve is said to drop its tunicks, and to go naked, to form the exquisite sense of hearing. We may judge, therefore, how liable this delicate sense is to affections of the nerve, the palsy of which, in a greater or less degree, is one of its diseases. But, Sir, it is liable to many other diseases of a topical nature, the neglect of which in practice is the too frequent cause of deafness. Inflammation, particularly after fever, is apt to fix on and about the temporal bone. A pain in the ear is complained of at the crisis of a dangerous fever; and the physician, finding the pulse abate in quickness, is satisfied with his patient having escaped his impending fate, and looks no further to consequences; but an abscess forms either within the drum of the ear, destroying all that beautiful mechanism of little bones, or under the *periosteum* of the temporal bone, making its way through the *meatus auditorius*, and discharging a fœtid matter through the channel of the ear, rendering the bones and membranes diseased, and not unfrequently forming a filthy constitutional issue for life. I know a sad instance of this in a beautiful young woman, whose bloom of life has been changed into a gloomy melancholy by a great degree of deafness joined to an incurable

curable fœtid ulcer, which has ſecluded her from all ſociety but that of her own family. The too great ſecretion of wax is another cauſe of deafneſs; but whether the deficiency of that ſecretion is prejudicial to its functions I have very many doubts. Now theſe, being the general cauſes of deafneſs, are each remediable by a timely attention. The nervous deafneſs is to be treated by tonics and ſtimulants; the inflammatory by topical bleeding, with fomentations and cataplaſms of a decoction of white poppies heads; if matter forms, a timely and proper inciſion ſhould evacuate it; the too abundant ſecretion, by wiping the ear out *ſecundum artem*, and by ſyringing it with warm water. For the deficiency of the ſecretion, I know not a remedy; but there is yet one other cauſe of deafneſs which will exiſt for years, and which I have often cured; this ariſes from a cake of hard and indurated wax, which lays on the *tympanum*, and has its origin from cold, occaſioning a ſlight deafneſs at the time, and left uncured. This cake of wax may be looſened from its attachment by warming the *meatus* with oil of roſemary at night, and ſyringing the ear with warm water next morning, but the ſyringing muſt be well performed with a proper inſtrument; and this proceſs muſt be repeated and continued ſucceſſively every day. In leſs than a week I have always ſucceeded, and the removal of this cake has ever been productive of immediate relief. There are other diſeaſes of the ear which ſometimes occur; but it would be improper to go more deeply into this matter in your publication. If theſe hints ſhould induce any gentleman of the faculty, who is more fond of his pen than I am, to give ſome uſeful practice in theſe diſorders, he will add to the valuable ſtock of modern ſurgery, and render a material ſervice to mankind. Yours, &c.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 16.

IN printing the epitaph on K. Charles, which I ſent you ſome time ago, under the ſignature D. T. (vol. LX. p. 1168.), there are ſome errors of the preſs, which I ſhall not be at the trouble of numbering; partly becauſe they are ſuch as may probably be thought too trifling to deſerve attention, and partly becauſe they cannot now be corrected.

I obſerve likewiſe that another correſpondent, in your laſt year's Supplement, has adopted the ſignature D. T. (p. 1177.) for which reaſon, in order to avoid confuſion, I ſhall ſubſcribe to the communications with which I may in future trouble you, the characters

R. P.

P. S. *Conveniunt rebus* ſæpe *nomina ſuis.* Very likely they may; but certainly they do not *always.* For in p. 41. it is aſſerted by VERAX, that "no perſon of the name of Chatterton was ever ſexton of St. Mary Redcliff church." Now, I am very ſure that, in the year 1783, I copied from a ſtone, which I ſuppoſe is ſtill to be ſeen, in St. Mary Redcliff church-yard, the following inſcription:

Here lieth
WILLIAM CHATTERTON,
Sexton of this Pariſh;
and BRIDGET his wife.
He } died } 1726.
She } } 1747.
Mors Janua Vitæ.

I think the above was fixed up againſt the South wall of the Church. I do not remember that I obſerved any other graveſtone bearing the name of Chatterton; but I cannot ſay there are none.

Yours, &c. R. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 8.

IN confirmation of what has been ſaid by your correſpondent, vol. LX. p. 1165, I ſend you the following fact, which you may notice or reject as you think beſt. About 50 years ago, a hogſhead of *treacle* was opened at York, in which was found the body of a negro child in perfect preſervation. The circumſtance was told me by a very reſpectable magiſtrate (of the medical profeſſion), who was himſelf an eye-witneſs, and who, I dare ſay, will ſee this relation of it.

Vol. LX. pp. 1181. 1189, &c. After the external direction of letters to clergymen has been ſettled by your correſpondents Z. and L. E. X. will you allow me to propoſe an amendment in the internal addreſs of ſuch as they write to one another. The obſolete formality of "Reverend Brother," it was doubtleſs right to give up; but ſurely it is not well replaced by the ſtill more diſtant ceremonial of "Reverend Sir." Inſtead of alternately complimenting at this rate, ſuppoſe both parties were to omit the epithet. I ſhould imagine, that the common intereſt in which miniſters of the ſame religion are engaged, would generally juſtify the ſtyle of "Dear Sir;"

but,

but, if from an inequality of rank, or any other cauſe, ſuch an expreſſion of regard ſhould ſeem too familiar, the objection might be ſufficiently obviated by writing "Sir" only.

W. M p. 1196. I have certainly been told by ſome perſon who attended Dr. Drake, the hiſtorian of York, to ſee the Devil's arrows, that the Dr. dug to their baſe, and placed beneath ſome of the copper coin of the laſt reign; but with what deſign I cannot imagine. For, though of a facetious turn of mind, he was himſelf too ſtrongly attached to the ſtudy, to think of playing tricks with future antiquaries. *If* the late Mr. Tho. Beckwith of York informed me of this circumſtance, it will probably alſo be remembered by a brother or a ſon.

Mr. URBAN, *Kidderminſter, Feb.* 18.

A Correſpondent in your Magazine for Jan. p. 25, wiſhes to know the Linnæan name of the *Arachus Indicus, ſive Africanus*, of Parkinſon. It is *Abrus precatorius*, Linn. Syſt. veg. ed. xiv. p. 641, Syſt. plant. a Reich. iii. 393; and *Glycine Abrus*, Sp. pl. 1025, is enumerated in the Hort. Kewenſis, iii. 7, but it ſhould ſeem never to have flowered at Kew, as its time of flowering is not mentioned. If your correſpondent wiſhes for any further information concerning the plant, beſides what he will find in the Authors cited in Syſt. pl. or Sp. pl. I may refer him to Dr. Browne's moſt excellent work on the Natural and Civil Hiſtory of Jamaica, p. 297, *Glycine* I. and to what the ingenious Dr. Wright has ſaid upon it in his valuable paper on the medicinal plants of Jamaica, in the London Medical Journal, viii. 257*.

Your correſpondent's communication has not had juſtice done to it. The words "Anaſtatica, Roſe of Jericho," at the top of the Plate, muſt be eraſed, as it is a figure of *Abrus precatorius*; and in the letter preſs, p. 25, col. 1. l. 45, eraſe the words "See Plate III. fig. 1. 2;" and at the head of the 4th paragraph of col. 2, ſhould have been inſerted *Arachus Indicus of Parkinſon.* The running-title ought to have been "Some *account* of the Roſe of Jericho, and Arachus Indicus of Parkinſon." The fig. your correſpondent has ſent you from Dodonæus, gives a pretty good idea of the plant; but the foliola are repreſented as obovate inſtead of oblong, and the mucro at the end of each is omitted. The ſeeds are not well done. Linnæus ſpeaks of the ſeeds as highly deleterious; and Dr. Browne tells us, that, given in powder, they operate with great violence both as an emetic and cathartic, occaſioning a ſenſe of anxiety and violent ſpaſms. But, as the leaves and tops are given with advantage in coughs and pleuriſies, it is probable that theſe effects are rather to be conſidered as the conſequences of an overdoſe, and that in judicious hands they may prove a valuable remedy.

Yours, &c. S.

* It could be wiſhed, that the ingenious Editor of that work would republiſh all the volumes or numbers which are out of print.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 15.

IF any correſpondent, who has made the Eccleſiaſtical Antiquities of this iſland his ſtudy, would favour me with ſome hiſtorical information reſpecting the Churches of Shoreham and Steyning, in Suſſex, I ſhall be greatly obliged to him. Theſe churches are curious ſpecimens of what has been called Saxon and Anglo-Norman architecture; and well-authenticated accounts of the time of their building, and alterations (if ſuch accounts can be obtained), will be of great uſe to the Hiſtory of Architecture in England. W. PORDEN.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 16.

I APPREHEND there is ſome fallacy in your correſpondent's table, p. 45, as the average of 25 years, by his account, is only $22{,}999\frac{9}{25}$; whereas, according to a table in Martin's "Mathematical Inſtitutions," vol. I. p. 225, the average of 20 ſucceſſive years, from 1728 to 1747, is 26,481, which is 3,481 more than W. M's.

It is not with a view to depreciate the merit of W. M's ſtatement, but to approach the truth as near as may be, that I trouble you with this; as I think there is an omiſſion which would make ſome alteration in the ſtatement, I mean the *accidental* deaths in hard froſts, which in this metropolis muſt be conſiderable, and ſhould be deducted from the mortality.

Now, in only one inſtance does W. M's example of a greater mortality exceed Martin's average, *viz.* 1740, all the others being conſiderably under; and only five inſtances out of ſeven exceed his own average. In 1742, which is not noticed as a froſty year, the deaths exceed his average by 4,484, above one fifth.

I con-

I conceive that, instead of taking particular years, we ought to take the whole successive dates from the commencement of the table, in order to ascertain truly the comparative mortality of hard frosts; and I am the more persuaded of this by the small average of this table of 25 years compared with Martin's of 20.

I am of opinion, that a supplement to Martin's table, with notices of frosts, as in W. M's, and ages of the deaths, as in Martin's, up to the last year, would be an acceptable present to the readers of your valuable Magazine.

As to the present winter (if it may be so called), I should suppose it to be far from unhealthy, when we consider the succession of brisk Westerly wind for so long a period. OMEGA.

Mr. URBAN, *Brighthelmstone, Feb.* 20.

ANNEXED to this you have a register for the rain last year, as it fell at Brighthelmstone. Though in the construction of the Pluviometer, from which the above register is kept, there is a method to prevent evaporation, yet that cannot be done entirely. The account will, therefore, be a little less than the truth. Illness prevented my sending this in time for your last.

Yours, &c. J. MOSSOP.

Register *of the* Pluviometer *at* Brighthelmstone *for the Year* 1790.

1790.		In.	1790.		In.
Jan.	1	—		31	4,9
	5	0,2	Sept.	1	—
	18	0,5		10	0,55
	21	0,7		23	1,
	27	1,2		27	1,6
	28	1,25	Oct.	4	2,1
Feb.	1	1,35		6	2,2
	12	1,45		8	2,3
	25	1,7		15	2,4
Mar.	15	1,75	Nov.	4	3,9
	18	1,8		9	—
	26	1,85		16	0,1
April	1	2,		20	1,2
	14	2,25		22	1,65
May	1	3,		26	2,25
	20	3,5	Dec.	1	3,0
	30	6,14		4	3,15
June	7	6,3		13	3,45
	12	6,4		26	5,4
	14	0		31	5,9
	23	0,15			
July	1	1,1	SUMMARY.		
	5	1,2	June	12	6,4
	9	1,8	Aug.	31	4,9
	26	2,3	Nov.	4	3,9
Aug.	7	3,1	Dec.	31	5,9
	14	4,0			
	29	4,75		Total	21,1

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 16.

YOUR correspondent, P. Q. p. 18, has wisely determined not to reply to any further remarks that may be made upon the subject of his two late letters. I say, wisely, because I am of opinion (and in this, I doubt not, he entirely coincides with me), that as controversy is to the parties unpleasant, so to the publick it is generally uninteresting—as has been of late but too amply experienced in the long-contested and tedious discussion of the merits of Dryden and Pope.

But though P. Q. will not reply, he will, I am persuaded, willingly refer to Romans, ix. 14—23, in which passage he may find a sufficient apology, both for my application of part of the 21st verse, and also, by analogy, for the conduct of Providence in the case to which it was applied, on supposition that the escape alluded to was providential. For it certainly does not follow, because *many* were suffered to perish, while *one* was in so singular a manner preserved, that *they* are to be considered as *cruelly deprived* of the time for reformation, and of the means of future improvement granted to *him*; since, with regard to those among the sufferers, who, being worthy, were suddenly (and, as we in such cases may be inclined to think, prematurely) snatched into the other world, no one, who believes the doctrine of a future retribution, has any reason to complain of the cruelty of such a removal.—And as to the sufferers of a different description, who might be so enured to vice, and so hardened in their profligacy, as to be past reclamation and amendment—who shall venture to decide, that it was to them a hard and capricious dispensation; since it were, perhaps, ultimately better for them to be consigned, in the state in which they actually were, to the infinite mercy of God, than to be continued in this life, till they had plunged still deeper in guilt?

On these principles, therefore, I do not conceive that the benignity or justice of the Deity is at all impeachable with relation to those who perished.—Much less I think that their destruction can only be accounted for from such motives as might be attributed to a *diabolical fiend*; even though the apparently partial interference of Providence, in favour of the person saved, be *not* followed by any very exalted actions in the course of his future life—for, to some such splendid consequences, as the result

fult of ſo extraordinary a deliverance, does P. Q. look forward; firſt as a teſt that that deliverance was providential; and then, as a juſtification of ſo partial an interpoſition, a kind of hypotheſis, which, to me ſtill appears unneceſſary and unwarranted.

My opinion, then, on the whole matter, is juſt what it was when I firſt conſidered it; and thus, Mr. Urban, do I alſo finally take my leave of the ſubject.

Yours, &c. M. N.

Mr. Urban, *Feb.* 4.

THROUGH the channel of your truly valuable and uſeful publication, I requeſt to be informed what *ſingle* book may be looked upon as a learner's beſt and ſoundeſt guide in the ſtudy of Anatomy and Natural Hiſtory: alſo what is the general character of the following works: Buffon's "Natural Hiſtory," tranſlated by Smellie; Goldſmith's "Hiſtory of the Earth, and Animated Nature;" Dr. Brook's "Natural Hiſtory;" Cheſelden's and Keil's "Anatomy;" Nicholſon's "Introduction to Natural Philoſophy;" Buchan's "Dom. Medicine;" Guthrie's "Hiſtory of the World;" and Shuckford's "Connexion between," &c.

In the Index Indicatorius of your Supplement, for 1790, there is a ſmall miſtake; for *Kingſclere*, in your account of the Rev. Mr. Law, read *King's Cliffe*, or *Cliffe Regis*, in Northamptonſhire.

The following curious Epitaph in the Church-yard of Whittleſea, St. Mary's, in the Iſle of Ely, as in every ſenſe of the word an *original*, is deſerving of that extenſive circulation which an inſertion of it in the Gentleman's Magazine will not fail of affording it:

Here lyeth the body of
Elizabeth Addison.
John her Son.
And Old Roger to come.

Old Roger, however, ſeems to have a little more of the Vis Vitæ in his compoſition than was expected; he ſtubbornly refuſes *to come*, and boldly continues to exerciſe his occupation of a waterman, with, I believe, very little regard to or apprehenſion of the "Fabulæ Manes et Domus exilis Plutonia," to which he is thus ſomewhat harſhly and prematurely invited.

Quere—Is it generally acknowledged that Electricity, as has been lately aſſerted, is, next to actual putrifaction, the *moſt certain* criterion of life and death? Yours, &c. E. G. B.

4

Mr. Urban, *Feb.* 9.

A few weeks ago, being in the neighbourhood of Studley Park, I went to viſit Fountains Abbey, and was much pleaſed to find the chapter houſe clearing out. Part of the floor was to be ſeen, which is a fine teſſelated pavement, not unlike the remains at the altar in the church; and the pedeſtals, and part of the ſhafts of marble pillars, yet remain, which formerly ſupported the roof. On the floor are ſome fine-inſcribed marble tomb-ſtones. I wiſh ſome ingenious draughtſman would ſend you drawings of the antiquities lately diſcovered, and an inſide view of the chapter-houſe. I am very ſorry to remark, that the fine teſſalated pavement at the high altar is much looſened ſince I was laſt there: it might eaſily be repaired; and is the only thing not properly attended to in the whole park. Verax.

Mr. Urban, *Aldridge, Feb.* 12, 1791.

IF "Clericus" p. 43, ſo far forgets the oath he has taken,—his ſubſcription to the Articles,—and the *reſponſes* given in Ordination,—as to wiſh his office profaned by "laymen;" or, through an unpardonable idleneſs and negligence, unwillingly, and perhaps indecently, to perform it himſelf,—he ſurely merits the cenſure, Luke ix. 62.

If he will put the queſtion to himſelf, whether his cure was made for *him*, or *he* for his cure? he will not find it difficult to determine, whether the "country people" are ſo "*obſtinate*" as he repreſents them to be*: they, doubtleſs, and perhaps with as much juſtice, ſuppoſe, that they have an equal claim upon him for his attendance to bury the dead, as he has upon them for his own ſtipend. "I am a ſchoolmaſter," he ſays, and therefore cannot ſo *conveniently* attend the calls of my pariſh. Now, I believe it will be for the moſt part allowed, that the daily buſineſs in ſchools is generally finiſhed in time ſufficient to allow the burial of a corpſe; and even when it is not, 'tis an eaſy matter, on ſuch an occaſion, to take an extra half-hour; and it cannot be ſuppoſed that it would be very often neceſſary, unleſs it be in times of greater mortality than of late. Query, if notice had been given for the celebration of the nuptials of—ſuppoſe the hon. Mr. A. and the hon. Miſs B. at ſome very buſy period with "Clericus," whether he would have pleaded "inconvenience,"

* Legitor Can. LXVIII.

or

or ſchool-duties; and have left (*ſi fieri potuerit licitè*) the performance and the FEE to the "clerk?"—"I looked *carefully* over the burial ſervice," he writes, "when this thought came into my head;" a late period to make ſuch a diſcovery; and as much as to ſay, I had not carefully looked over it *before*. Then, the "Bench of Biſhops,"—it is to be hoped his conjecture here is happily founded, that "whatſoever may be ſaid or written in favour of his thought will have little weight with *them*."—Laſtly, the "Rubricks" are repreſented as of no moment and futile.—Now, Mr. Urban, εἴτις κληρικὸς after what is mentioned in the beginning of theſe obſervations, can ſo far neglect his duty, which he has SWORN faithfully to perform—well may we have Diſſenters. Yours, &c. J. HENN.

MR. URBAN,

IF you are of opinion that the following narrative may give a uſeful hint to any of your very numerous readers, you will admit it to a place in your valuable miſcellany. At the earneſt requeſt of a gentleman, who has ſucceſsfully made the experiment, it is offered by,

Yours, &c. J. S.

Paſſing ſome part of the laſt Chriſtmas holidays at the houſe of a worthy friend, he intimated to me, that in the winter his feet, however he cloathed them, were generally ſo chilled in bed, that, notwithſtanding a previous application of the warming-pan, he could hardly get to ſleep, and ſtill worſe the longer he kept awake, till quite jaded for want of reſt; and yet, that when up, whether ſtanding or ſitting, he was no more incommoded in that reſpect than other people. Such had been his caſe as long as he remembered, though he is now in his 60th year, and has ever enjoyed almoſt uninterrupted health, except the mentioned calamity, and ſometimes a touch of the rheumatiſm, never when out of bed, and perhaps more for being cold, than, as in ſuch caſes is commonly ſuppoſed, for being warm in bed. He ſaid too, that even in ſummer he could not lie pleaſantly, if the bed-cloaths were hollow over his feet, or light upon them. Attributing the difference to the difference of poſture and ſituation, the remedy ſeemed to be obvious. I deſired to ſee his bed, and finding that it was eaſily moveable, we had the bedſtead blocked underneath in ſuch a manner as to raiſe it 24 inches higher at the head. The bed being thus raiſed, he ſlept upon it the two next nights, the experiment ſucceeding to our wiſh. But this poſition giving an aukward appearance to the whole, we took away the blocks, and cauſed two ſtraight and ſtrong rails of wood to be made, of ſuch length as to reach from the lower end of the bedſtead to the height of 30 inches, for ſo he would have them, above the upper end of it, i.e. upon the head of the bed. Theſe, with a ſacking ſtretched and faſtened between them, of the width of the bedſtead, we fixed upon it, having ſloped them, as the workmen ſay, *to nothing* at the feet, and we placed the feather-bed and bedſtead over all. Upon this inclined plane he has lain warm and comfortably every night ſince, and that without the aid of a warming-pan; for ſo he very thankfully aſſured me this morning. It is no wonder then, that if, when on horſeback in froſty weather, the feet are benumbed, they are almoſt inſtantly warmed by letting them dangle out of the ſtirrups.

I, but a few days ago, recommended the former expedient to a middle-aged gentleman, who, though he takes good deal of exerciſe, being ſeldom ſleepy, except after a fuller repaſt than uſual, generally lies in bed ſome hours before he is diſpoſed to ſleep; and this happens the later as he cannot avoid thinking, though without the leaſt anxiety, till upon ſetting-in to ſleep he ſtarts, not from a twitching of the limbs, but from a flaſh, as it were, of vapour in his head. This, however, is but momentary. It does not happen every night, and hardly more than once in one. So he ſaid it had been with him very many years, without any manifeſt injury to his health; and he is yet of a very lively chearful diſpoſition; a bachelor of a very eaſy independent fortune; never addicted to any ſort of intemperance; and to all appearance no one more free from ſcorbutic or hypochondriac affections. Though I have long and intimately known him, he now lives far from me; and I do not know the reſult of my preſcription, or whether he has uſed it or not. But I do not doubt that it may be beneficial in a plethoric habit, and in many diſorders, eſpecially of the head and breaſt. It is well known to be abſolutely neceſſary for aſthmatical people to have their upper parts raiſed in bed; and, if yet more and gradually raiſed, it would probably be more beneficial to them.

The circumſtance of this gentleman being

being ſeldom diſpoſed to ſleep but with a full ſtomach, as moſt of us then are, may incline one to believe, that ſleep at ſuch a time is not ſo unwholeſome as is generally ſuſpected, and that digeſtion is not thereby ſuſpended or diſturbed; for though Dr. Cheyne, in his "Eſſay on Health," &c. aimed to ſupport that doctrine by ſomething like a pentameter verſe, *Somnus ut ſit levis, ſit tibi cænæ brevis*, it ſeems contrary to the prevailing opinion, as well as to the practice in ſome nations, where it is cuſtomary for people of all degrees, if at leiſure, to take a nap after dinner; and ſleep when we are hungry is hardly practicable. So the Italians are wont to ſay, *Chi va al letto ſenza cena tutta la notte ſi dimena*, He that goes ſupperleſs to bed is reſtleſs all the night. Many of us know this to be true; and as we are apt to be drowſy, with a very grateful ſenſation, when we have, with an appetite, taken plentifully of food that is not diſagreeable to the ſtomach, and if we then indulge that natural propenſity, we wake exceedingly refreſhed; and, as on the contrary immediate exerciſe or ſtudy is moſt certainly a diſturbance to the proceſs of digeſtion, may we not conclude that ſleep at ſuch time is not only innocent, but ſalutary, and in caſe of repletion preſcribed by Nature for our relief?

Cheſter, Feb. 12, J. S.

Mr. Urban, *Feb.* 14.

A Company of four or five perſons had been talking of an abſent friend, and he at the inſtant very unexpectedly entered the room; whereupon one of them cried, *talk of the Devil and bleſs you*, or *croſs you*, which is much the ſame thing. This ſaw, I find, is common on ſuch occaſions in various parts of our iſland, and the meaning of it, I apprehend, muſt be this, that, whenever you ſpeak of the Devil, you ſhould *bleſs* or *croſs* yourſelf, leſt he, in like manner, ſhould approach you when you leaſt think on't, to harm and annoy you, as if he was always ready, or at call, whenever his name was uſed. Yours, &c. L. E.

Copy of a Letter from Cardinal Richlieu *to the* French *Ambaſſador at* Rome.

Sir, *Paris, Nov.* 3, 1638.

Mr. Campy, a Savoyard friar of the order of St. Bennett, is the bearer unto you of news from me by means of this letter. He is one of the moſt diſcreet, wiſe, and leaſt vicious perſons I ever yet, amongſt all my acquaintance, knew. He has intreated me to write to you in his favour; to give him a letter of credence with ſome ſtrong recommendations; which I granted to his merit, I aſſure you, rather than his importunity. Believe me, Sir, he deſerves infinitely your eſteem. I ſhould be ſorry you may be wanting to oblige him by your being miſtaken in him; for which reaſon, and from no other motive, it is that I earneſtly deſire you, upon all occaſions whatſoever, to take eſpecial notice of him, to ſhew him all imaginable reſpect, and to ſay nothing in his preſence that may offend or diſpleaſe him, of what kind ſoever; for I can ſincerely ſay I love him as myſelf, and aſſure you, there cannot be a more convincing argument of an unworthy perſon in the world, than to be capable of injuring him. I know that, as ſoon as you know him, and, by converſing, may be acquainted with him, you will reſpect him as much as I do, and will thank me for this letter. The great aſſurances I have of your civilities to me hinder me from writing more on Mr. Campy's account, or being too tedious on this ſubject. I am, Sir, your aſſured friend and ſervant, Richlieu.

[The original of this letter is carefully preſerved in the Univerſity of Edinburgh.]

Mr. Urban, *Bath, February* 22.

I Have too good an opinion of mankind to ſuppoſe they will not fail to act right, when once their judgement is convinced; but to convince is more difficult than to conquer. As members of Society we are under an obligation not to violate the rules of good breeding. Is it not equally our duty then to ſteer clear of any thing which may give pain or uneaſineſs to another? In general there is more folly than malice in our nature, and we oftener act wrong than right through ignorance than deſign.

I am inadvertently led to theſe reflections from calling on a friend this morning, who is ſomewhat of an invalid, and who I was concerned to hear was confined to his room, and exceedingly indiſpoſed. As I had ſeen him to all appearance well but a day or two before, it much ſurprized me. Upon enquiring into the cauſe of his illneſs, I found it aroſe from the trivial circumſtance of a gentleman meeting him, and ſaying "he thought he looked but poorly, and recommended a return to the country, as his

his native air might possibly be of service, as he supposed he had taken a fair trial of the waters." On my second visit, I found him in the distressed situation his servant had described; and, telling me the greeting he had met with in his walk: "It is undoubtedly a weakness, said he, to regard the sayings of another, who is not perhaps the least interested in my welfare, whether I live, or die; but as fancy often goes a great way towards amendment, especially in my disorder, which I am told is highly nervous, it behoves every one to be cautious in their speech." Upon my return home, I could not help ruminating on the truth of this remark. Surely, Mr. Urban, would it not be preferable to inspire a man with courage under his complaints, than depress him by telling him of his looks? It is no excuse to say, "I meant no harm, and they were words of course." *These words* of *course*, as they are called, do more execution sometimes than a ball shot from the mouth a cannon. A physician may try his utmost skill, and use every means to recover his patient; but, added to this, there is no better requisite than serenity of mind; and the pleasing prospect held out of returning health should not be blasted by the cruel hints and inuendoes of those officious persons who too often buzz about the chamber of the afflicted.

Yours, &c. JOHN ELDERTON.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 20.

YOU have given a place in your last Magazine to a letter pretending to vindicate, but in reality meant to vilify, one of the worthiest and most respectable characters this country has to boast of. If, as I am persuaded, you have been undesignedly made a partner in the abuse, you will not hesitate to find room for one, who burns with impatience to repel the calumny. The author of the letter chooses to make his appeal "to those who have experienced the disinterested friendship, the unsolicited support, and impartial behaviour, of the *Bishop of Salisbury*." Does he think, that of the many that fall under this description, not one will step forward to do justice to the merit of their venerable, their illustrious, friend and benefactor? Shame on the thought that is so disgraceful to human nature! Away with those idle, those silly exclamations against the enormity of violating the ashes and remains of the dead; fit only to work upon the passions and prejudices of the vulgar; but incapable of moving one rational and enlightened mind! What? shall superstition suspend the execution of a great and glorious purpose! must the house of God remain surrounded with heaps of chaotic deformity, because the culpable negligence of past times hath allowed of irregular and indecent interments? or shall it be accounted impious to lop off the excrescences which ignorance and vanity had attached to an edifice of the most beautiful structure, and to restore it to its primitive simplicity and elegance! But enough of this. The improvements that will shortly make their appearance, will remove every objection, and do abundant honor to the piety, as well as the taste and munificence, of this excellent prelate.—With respect to the discharge of his pastoral duties, the good order and regularity introduced by him into his diocese will bear an ample testimony to his unremitting care and vigilance; nor will his clergy, the sound part of them at least, be backward to acknowledge with gratitude the candour and benevolence, whilst they admire the inflexible integrity, of his conduct. It is very possible that some of a different cast (and it is very probable the letter-writer ranks in this line) may have been offended with the wholesome severity of his discipline. But let it be remembered, that it is not less the part of a wise and good governor to rebuke and correct the disorderly and negligent, than to countenance those who are conscientious and active in performing their duty. *Do that which is good, and thou shalt have praise of the same.*—To what has at any time passed in the chapter of *Salisbury* I can say nothing, whilst the accusation is involved in the language of obscurity; but let the specific charge appear, and I am confident the Bishop will not only be able to meet it without blushing, but so as to reflect shame on those who have dared to impute any thing to him unworthy the dignity of his name, and the sacredness of his character.—In what instance has this good man failed in his engagements? In what instance has he not fulfilled any of "those strong professions" which he is said "so solemnly to have made at his primary visitation?" Nothing is more easy than to throw out malicious insinuations, which it would be extremely difficult to substantiate by direct and positive proof.—How unjust is the censure too often passed on the governors of the Church, on account of the demerits of those who have been admitted by them into holy orders! But has this Bishop ad-

admitted any without due inquiry into their morals and abilities? Has he ordained any that have not brought him ample testimonials of both? In general I have heard him rather complained of for being too strict than too remiss in his scrutiny. Extraordinary talents and learning are not of absolute necessity to qualify men to labour usefully in the Parochial Ministry. Or, if none of them whom he hath ordained have been so eminently endowed, how ought this to be imputed as a fault to the Bishop, who can ordain only those who appear as candidates before him? It may be questioned, however, if the censurer has any particular objects in view, or has shot his bolt at random, in hopes that it may accidentally light on some head to do mischief.—In regard to ecclesiastical patronage, does the letter-writer mean to assert, that the Bishop has not been mindful to search for hidden merit, and to bring it forward, when labouring under the pressure of poverty and distress? If he does, I can tell him from better knowledge, that he is most eminently mistaken. Let him but look into the list of those whom the Bishop has preferred, and he will probably find more preferments bestowed on the score of merit alone, than can be met with on the list of any other patron in the kingdom. And let me assure him also, that I can produce the most unexceptionable evidence to shew, that this virtuous prelate has rejected the most pressing solicitations from men of the greatest rank and fortune, at the certain risque of offending them, for no other purpose than to confer the unexpected favour where indigent worth was the sole recommendation. And is this the road which ambition usually treads in? or shall we ascribe to vanity what is so unostentatiously performed as most commonly to escape the publick observation? One specific instance only is produced (and it merits notice for the singularity) in order to fix the blot of avarice on the hand of liberality itself. The Bishop is said to have received from his predecessor's widow 1300l. for dilapidations. The fact, I believe, is not accurately stated, nor was the sum so great as is here represented. But taking it for granted, it is an incontrovertible truth, that, over and above what has been laid out for ornament and convenience, the Bishop has expended more than four times th sum he received on what can be deemed no other than mere necessary repairs. And may it not then without irony be affirmed, that in this instance he has abated considerably of his right?—I trust, I need go no farther, as it is not my design to write a panegyric, but merely to resist the hostile and injurious attack which Envy and Malice have made upon Virtue and Goodness. Nor will it be necessary for me to shew in what estimation the Bishop is holden in his neighbourhood, which may be ascertained by enquiry, without fear of detracting from the lustre of his reputation. Hitherto I have concealed my name for obvious reasons, and shall continue scrupulously to conceal it, so long as there is no necessity for making it known. But would the vile assassin venture to throw off his disguise, and declare himself openly, I will pledge myself to encounter him with a name above all imputation of flattery or falshood, and maintain him to be the wretch, I now, with contempt and detestation, pronounce him.

PHILAGOTHOS.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 24.

A SMALL error in the punctuation, p. 39, has disturbed some of the poor afflicted people who have studied your Miscellany in search of a cure for their deafness. Do but transfer the semicolon from the end of line 57, in col. 1, to the end of line 58, and the period will read thus:

"The application of the remedy should be accompanied with some draughts prepared of the decoction, and the tincture of bark, to which a little of the powder, also, might be added, should the stomach of the patient be able to bear it; and further, if the habit be costive, a rhubarb pill or two would be proper at bed-time." C. P *.

Mr. URBAN, *Solihull, Feb.* 22.

I Mentioned, in your Supplement, my Intention of letting INANITY and IMPERTINENCE pass unnoticed; but FALSEHOOD and INSOLENCE *demand* a Reply; TRUTH and CIVILITY *deserve* one.—My Remarks on Pope's Treatment of Lady M. W. Montague must, therefore, with your Leave, be postponed till I have paid a Debt of Gratitude to your Correspondent B. L. A.

---

* As the letter in p. 39, was not written, or intended, for the public eye, it is but justice to say, that, at the desire of our correspondent, the Rev. Mr. E, it was printed, from motives of philanthropy, and universal benevolence; and totally unknown to its author. EDIT.

whose

whoſe Letter, Vol. LX. Page 1177, exhibits ſuch ſhining Specimens of Candour, Elegance and Learning, as cannot fail to impreſs the Reader with equal Admiration of the ingenious and amiable Author's Head and Heart.

"I have been (ſays he) for ſome Time *ſickened* with the *affected* and *verboſe* Invectives againſt Pope of Mr. Weſton, whoſe *incorrigible Abſurdity* and *inveterate Malignity* againſt that great *Poet*, are ſo conſpicuous, as ALMOST to *juſtify* the Expreſſions I have made Uſe of."

Suffer me, Mr. Urban, to contemplate, for a Moment, the uncommon Excellence of this intereſting Exordium; every part of which may boaſt of *peculiar* and *appropriative* Beauty!—The firſt Line gently intimates the extreme Delicacy of the Author's critical Stomach; the ſecond and third inconteſtibly prove the Accuracy of his Diſcernment; the fourth and fifth ſtrikingly exemplify the Politeneſs of his Manners: but how—HOW ſhall I do Juſtice to the WINDING UP of this exquiſite Paragraph?

An Orator, in the Heat of Declamation, may let fall an Expreſſion, for which he may afterwards deem it neceſſary to apologize.—A Writer, too, in the Warmth of his Zeal for the Reputation of a favourite Character, may be betrayed into Language, which, on cooler Conſideration, he may think proper to retract.—But—to make Uſe of Expreſſions, which the Author, even in the Moment of Compoſition, is ſenſible cannot be ENTIRELY *juſtified*—and to permit thoſe Expreſſions to paſs through the Preſs—for the ſake, as it ſhould ſeem, of *publicly acknowledging* their Unjuſtifiableneſs—appears to be ſuch a Stretch of Modeſty and Self-denial as I really believe is without a Parallel!

"Diſquiſitions of this Kind (continues B. L. A.) are in their Nature capable of mathematical Demonſtration; and as Mr. W's PERVERSION OF INTELLECT ſeems to incapacitate him for Conviction of any ſort, but ſuch as appeals to the Senſes, my Indignation would have evaporated in Silence, had he not, in your laſt Magazine, p. 780, advanced a Poſition which may be refuted by Chronology, and of the FALSEHOOD of which, therefore, even HE muſt be convinced."

The Remarker's Love of Mercy, and Regard for Juſtice, are here diſplayed in the moſt vivid Colours!—My VERBOSITY, AFFECTATION, and INCORRIGIBLE ABSURDITY, which his profound Penetration called him to diſcover, and which his inflexible Integrity compelled him to cenſure, are benevolently attributed to "Perverſion of Intellect;"—and, being *non compos mentis*, I ſhould have eſcaped, it ſeems, unchaſtized, had not my "inveterate Malignity" againſt the great Poet prompted me to advance "a Poſition of the Falſehood of which even I muſt be convinced!"

Conſiderate and tender-hearted B. L. A!—Raſh and unfortunate J. W!

But what IS this Poſition,—ſo demonſtrative of my inveterate Malignity? "Pope (ſays Mr. W.) INCITED Swift to ridicule Dryden in 'The Tale of a Tub,' and 'Battle of the Books.'"

In Verity, Mr. Urban, if I HAD advanced any ſuch Poſition, I muſt have been—not only the maddeſt of all Madmen—but, alſo, the moſt fooliſh of all Fools; for well do I remember that the expreſs Purpoſe of the entire Page to which B. L. A. adverts was to vindicate myſelf from a *ſimilar* Charge brought againſt me by Miſs Seward—viz. that I had accuſed Pope of "having meanly INFLUENCED his Friends to exalt his Compoſitions above their juſt Level, for the Purpoſe of lowering Dryden's and tearing the Laurels from his Brow."

Do me the Favour, Mr. Urban, to remark the pointed Manner in which I diſclaimed the imputed Intention.

* "I meant only to affirm, that Pope's *Friends* practiſed inſidious Arts, with a View to undermine the Reputation of the deceaſed Poet, and to aſperſe the Characters of his living Supporters; and that HE *ſuffered* them ſo to do;—I did NOT ſay *inſtigated*;—I did NOT ſay *aſſiſted*; merely SUFFERED:—and I thought that I had expreſſed my Meaning ſo clearly as not to *admit* of Miſconſtruction; but I was miſtaken."

After ſo ſtrenuouſly declaring that I never meant to affirm that Pope INSTIGATED—to have affirmed, *in the ſame Page*, that he INCITED any of his Friends to ridicule Dryden, would have been droll enough!—Language ſo *very* explicit one would imagine left no Room for Miſapprehenſion; but *humanum eſt errare!*—A Reference to the Paragraph (p. 780.) which B. L. A. ſo candidly and ſo *correctly* quotes will prove that—to *whatever* Quarter "Malignity" and "Falſehood" may be aſcribed—they cannot with any great Propriety be attributed to ME.

"To prove that Pope really *did* ſuffer his Friends to depreciate the Perſon from whom

* See Vol. LX. p. 780.

he

he learned *all that is valuable* in the STRUCTURE of his Verſe were a very eaſy taſk indeed.—To mention only ONE (but that one an Hoſt!).—Miſs Seward cannot forget SWIFT—the Partner of Pope's Labours and the Friend of his Boſom;—nor can ſhe forget his Compariſon of Dryden's Virgil to a Mouſe under a Canopy of ſtate: no—nor his grave aſſertion in his Dedication of his Tale of a Tub to Prince Poſterity:

"I do affirm, upon the Word of a ſincere Man, that there is now actually in Being a certain Poet, called John Dryden, whoſe Tranſlation of Virgil was lately printed in large Folio, well-bound, and, if diligent Search were made, for aught I know, is yet to be ſeen.'"

Here, Mr. Urban, you find my Complaint againſt Pope to be—*not* that he INCITED—but—that he SUFFERED Swift to ridicule that Work which Pope himſelf pronounced to be "the moſt noble and ſpirited Tranſlation he knew in any Language."

B. L. A. *aſſerts* (p. 1178) that I ſuppoſe Pope to have DICTATED the Tale of a Tub; but ſo far was I from entertaining any ſuch abſurd Suppoſition that, in your Magazine for November (p. 974.) I continued my Obſervations on Pope's Conduct, in the following Manner.

"But how (Miſs Seward may aſk) can POPE be to blame?—Could HE prevent Swift's Attack on Dryden any more than SHE could prevent mine on Pope?—PROBABLY NOT; but HE might have acted on that Occaſion as SHE has on one nearly ſimilar—viz have called *his* Friend to a public Account for his 'Prejudice' and 'Want of Taſte.'—My generous Aſſailant muſt ſurely allow that either ſhe has done *too much* or he *—too little!*"

Theſe Quotations, I fancy, will be *more* than ſufficient to exculpate me from the Imputations of inveterate Malignity, and wilful Falſehood; and, if I DO feel Shame, on this Occaſion (of which B. L. A. obligingly allows the BARE POSSIBILITY), I certainly do *not* feel it on my OWN Account!

By the Way, Mr. Urban, might it not tend to *prevent*, or, at leaſt, to *ſhorten* Diſputes, if Critics, before they preſumed to *write*, would condeſcend to *read?* In the preſent Caſe, however, the Neglect of that Precaution has been eventually fortunate for your Readers; for—had B. L. A. *but* READ—he, probably, would not have WRITTEN: and then—what a delicious Olio of claſſical, critical, and chronological Knowledge would the Literary World have loſt!

JOSEPH WESTON.

Mr. URBAN, *Threekingham, Jan.* 5.

AS you have obliged your readers, by printing ſome curious particulars relating to the late Mr. Stranger, of Farringworth, in the county of Northampton, the following mite of mine is at your ſervice.

Laſt year, by a violent cold and inattention to it, an abceſs fixed upon my lungs, broke, and I was thrown into a confirmed conſumption; and finding no relief then from the neighbouring faculty, and willing to catch hold of any twig for life, I was perſuaded to apply to the above perſon, which I did in perſon, Nov. 1789. When I came there, I found him crowded with patients, to the number of 20, beſides half as many more perſons who came for thoſe who were unable to get ſerved. The old doctor told me it would be a week before I could "any ways be ſerved if he called his daughter to help him;" or, "that I might go as I was, ſtay, or which I would, for what he cared, If I left my water, may be he might ſend me ſomething when he could." He was an odd man, you'll ſay, Mr. Urban; ſo he was, and certainly an improper perſon to ſeek relief from in great danger. However, I went home again without heſitation, and in about a week afterwards received a parcel of medicines, with this paper, which ſhews in ſome meaſure his method of treating thoſe complaints.

"Sir, Mr. C. *Nov.* 12, 1789, 1l. 4s. 6d.*

"I have examined into your caſe and ſtate as well as I can, and find it tubricles of the lungs, and diaphragm as feſters, with that ulcerous matter and choler, as cauſes the cough, and aſthmatic raiſing, inward decay, and weakneſs of the vitals.—Do you take as much as a nutmeg of the confect every 4 hours in the day; and take a table ſpoonful of mixture ſhaked in a cup of nettle-root, comfrey-root, horehound, tunhoof, mint, hyſſop, penny-royal, and mallow-tea, warm and ſweetened, to waſh down the confect; and take that as laſts longeſt, and eat any thing you pallet beſt; drink mead, elder wine, porter, rum and milk, cyder, and brandy mixt. And take 10 balſamick drops, or 12, or 15 drops, well ſhaked, put in a little powder ſugar; and take, in a cup of the tea, above warm, and ſweetened, taken twoor 3 times a day, a little diſtance from the reſt, and from your food, or eat them in the ſugar; and take the tea, a cup, to waſh it down, which you will; and take as much as one pill, made of the box of gum, as big as a white pea, at bed-time every night, or every 2 or 3 nights; and take a cup of the tea to

* The charge of the medicines.

waſh

waſh it down; and drink of the tea a cupfull any time when you will. And alſo put a bit of the hard ſubſtance in the white paper, or a few broken chats in your mouth to lie ſtill, to waſte of itſelf; and ſwallow it, and ſpit none out; uſe it any time you will.

All this I try'd without ſucceſs, for the ſpitting increaſed, ſometimes blood, a violent cough, and ſtrong hectic fever. After which, by advice, I try'd *Godbold's Vegetable Balſam*, drank half a bottle of wine a day, eat the ſtrongeſt animal food and broths; this brought on a plethora in the ſpring of 1790, which made its appearance by ſpitting blood from the lungs. Theſe hæpatites was ſo great, that I diſcharged ſeven quarts of blood this way in only four days—an aſtoniſhing fact! My friends then called in Dr. De Butt's, then of Grantham, an experienced clever man, now going or gone to America, which is perhaps an irreparable loſs to this part of the country. Under his preſcriptions I was bled about eight ounces twice a day for ten days, took a ſmall quantity of bark, dieted upon milk. After that and till this preſent time, I was let blood once a month, and lived entirely upon potatoes, bread, and water, ſo that I am now almoſt perfectly recovered, excepting a few ſmall returns now and then by a cold.—My reaſon for mentioning the above is, that it may perhaps be for the benefit of others in the ſame way; who may have the reſolution to abſtain from animal food of all kinds, and dainties, ſo that they may be in a fair way to be quite reſtored.

Much has been ſaid in your pages of fairy rings. In this neighbourhood they are at ſome times of the yeary very frequent upon the ſworded lands; but I never ſaw them upon a rich ſoil. They are thought by moſt people hereabouts to proceed from lightning.

Page 16, in your number of January laſt, your correſpondent's notices of certain phraſes uſed at cards, are, I think, not eaſily accounted for. I have heard ſome perſons ſay, u p. *ſpells May goſlings*, alluding probably to the bird being then in a ſtate of ſafety, from the fine weather then expected, and mean they are up as ſafe as a May goſling.—The Queen of Clubs is here called *Queen Beſs*, perhaps becauſe that Queen, hiſtory ſays, was of a ſwarthy complexion; the Four of Spades, *Ned Stokes*, for why I don't know; the Nine of Diamonds, *the Curſe of Scotland*, becauſe every ninth monarch of that nation was a bad king to his ſubjects. I have been told by old people, that this card was ſo called long before the rebellion in 1745, which could not ariſe from the Duke of Cumberland's ſending orders accidentally wrote upon it the night before the battle of Culloden, for General Campbell to give no quarter, as has been ſaid by ſome. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 12.

Dum vivimus vivamus.

"While we live let us live."

MR. Jeffreys with pleaſure read a letter in your laſt volume, p. 681, containing a very obliging enquiry after his welfare; and expreſſing a laudable concern for his ſucceſs in uſeful reſearches, archaiological diſcoveries, &c. which demands his ſincere gratitude. But another letter, in page 910, concerning his death, impelled him to make ſome ſerious reflections on that aweful event, which muſt certainly happen to all, and cannot be lamented as a particular evil by any. The monarch and the beggar, the orator and the hero, will quickly diſappear, and quit this inſtable ſcene of mortality.

Life is only a prelude to eternity; and the hope of a long life, which moſt of us entertain, is perhaps abſolutely neceſſary to animate a man to proſecute any important undertaking with vigour and effect. On the other hand, the idea of death, as it exiſts in gloomy minds, is conducive to render men inactive in uſeful purſuits, unthankful for temporal powers, and diſſatisfied with their condition in life.

Do not too many of us entertain improper notions of death? and is not a departure from this life a ſtate to be devoutly wiſhed for by all who are qualified to meet the ſolemn change?

Then we ſhall know, and be poſſeſſed of, more ſublime and grand conceptions, than the wiſeſt man exiſting on Earth. In a future ſtate, our ideas will be enlarged; our faculties will be employed in contemplating on the nobleſt objects; and, above all, we ſhall be for ever beyond the power of ſin.

Milton, the Prince of Poets, expreſſes himſelf conciſely and elegantly on the ſubject:

"Nor love thy life, nor hate, but whilſt thou liv'ſt, [Heav'n."
"Live well; how long or ſhort permit to

Monſieur Maynard cauſed the following words to be written over his door

C'eſt

" C'eſt ici que j'attens la mort,
" Sans la deſir nilera craindre."

Which may be tranſlated:

" Reſigned, I wiſh not death, nor fear,
" But calmly for it wait."

Theſe obliging enquiries, together with the very reſpectful letters inſerted in the number for laſt November, p. 1000, to correct the innocent miſtake, cannot fail of proving a ſtimulus to his mental exertions, by exciting his utmoſt ability and induſtry to entertain his patrons in a faithful and diligent collection of ſuitable materials to complete his deſigns with all the accuracy which the extenſiveneſs of his plans will admit; which is, next to the divine favour, the ſupreme object of his ambition.

(To be continued)

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1790. *(Continued from p. 48.)*

H. OF COMMONS.

Dec. 15.

NEW writs were ordered to be iſſued for the election of freſh members for Oxford, Buckinghamſhire, Great Bedwin, Taviſtock, Banbury, Huntingdon, and Sutherlandſhire.

A bill relative to the Corn Trade was read the firſt time.

The Houſe having reſolved itſelf into a Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. *Hobart* in the Chair,

Mr. *Pitt* ſaid, that, previous to his propoſing to the Committee the ways and means for raiſing a ſupply for defraying the expences of the late armament, he meant to ſtate the ſeveral ſums which the Committee of Supply had voted for that purpoſe; after which he would offer to the conſideration of the Houſe the plan which appeared to him moſt proper for raiſing them. To give our Readers a clear idea of theſe expences, we ſhall lay the particulars before them in the following ABSTRACT.

Navy,	£. 2,465,000	
Deduct ſtores,	250,000	
Fund Vote of Credit,	870,000	
Remains,		1,345,000
Army,	224,000	
Deduct Vote of Credit,	160,000	
Remains,		64,000
Ordnance,	301,000	
Vote of Credit,	150,000	
Remains,		151,000
Proviſion for the E. and W. Indies,	81,000	
Vote of Credit,	40,000	
Remains,		41,000
The extra ſeamen,		312,000
Add the Million voted,		1,000,000
Total,		2,913,000

To provide for an expence of this amount was a taſk, Mr. Pitt ſaid, of the utmoſt importance, and a load that muſt fall heavily in addition to our preſent burdens. But when burdens were unavoidable, we ſhould always meet them with manlineſs and ſpirit. Thoſe who thought with him, that the advantages of the Convention were ſuch as muſt ſhortly repay a large proportion of the preſent expences; and that the honour of the nation had been rightly and fully vindicated; and that other nations had been properly impreſſed with a ſenſe of the weight and conſequence of this empire,—could look to thoſe new burdens with a diminiſhed ſenſe of their preſſure. He then ſaid, he would give the Committee a general plan of the means by which he propoſed to provide for the expences lately incurred; and if, in proceeding to this end, there occurred a large ſum, of which the publick could avail themſelves without prejudice to an individual, it would be right to take this advantage; he adverted to thoſe accumulated iſſues in the Bank of England—the unclaimed dividends. Mr. Pitt then entered into a long hiſtory of the balances which came under the head of dead and extinguiſhed arrears ſince the year 1727. In that year, he ſaid, the balance was £. 43,000

In 1752 the amount was	60,000
1774,	292,000
1776,	314,000
And in 1789, July 5,	547,000

The caſh balance at the preſent time, he had no doubt, exceeded this account 100,000l. On this ground he ſtated his firſt propoſition, which was, that 500,000l. ſhould be taken from the Bank, to be applied to the diſcharge of the late expences: the conſolidated fund to pledge its ſecurity for this ſum, which was to be conſidered as a debt from the nation to the creditors, if thoſe creditors ſhould ever come forward. To obviate any idea which may poſſibly ariſe of an interruption of payment, he propoſed that a floating balance ſhould be left in the Bank of 50,000l.; and that if ever this ſum was broken in upon, it ſhould be immediately ſupplied from the Exchequer. By this mode, there could not occur even the remoteſt poſſibility of an interruption of payment, and the publick would enjoy the uſe of this ſum without intereſt.

He

He then proceeded to ſtate the ways and means for defraying the remaining 2,600,000l. It was propoſed, he ſaid, to pay off 800,000l. with this ſum of 500,000l. in the firſt year—to pay an additional 800,000l. in the ſecond year; to diminiſh the taxes then in ſuch a way, that the remaining million ſhould be paid in equal parts in the two ſubſequent years; and that thus in the ſhort term of FOUR years the whole debt may be extinguiſhed.—He truſted, that, in conſidering the nature of the taxes which he had to propoſe to this effect, the Committee would conſider that they were merely temporary, and that this was the only way by which we could ſuſtain a permanent ſyſtem for the reduction of our debt.

The firſt tax that he ſhould propoſe was upon ſugar; at preſent this article was taxed at the rate of 12s. 4d. per cwt. he intended an additional tax of 2s. 8d. per cwt. the produce of which would be 241,000l. Amongſt other obſervations which he made on this tax, he thought it particularly well timed now, as it went to defray the expences of preventing a war, which, had it taken place, would have made a much more conſiderable riſe on the price of that commodity. The next tax was on ſpirits, both Britiſh and foreign; and the amount he expected from the increaſe of the duties already paid on them would be as follows: from Britiſh ſpirits 81,000l. brandy 87,000l. rum 67,000l. Malt, at an addition of 3d. per buſhel, 126,000l. and then he would propoſe an addition to what were called the aſſeſſed taxes, ſuch as windows, houſes, ſervants, and horſes, with the exception of the commutation tax. The amount of 10 per cent. taken on theſe taxes, would be 100,000l. To theſe he meant to add ſomething upon game-licences and deputations, which, taken at the rate of one third upon licences, and one half on deputations, would amount to 25,000l. The taxes on bills of exchange and receipts were ſubject to great abuſe. If a mode could be deviſed to prevent evaſion, nothing could be more deſirable. With regard to the former, it was neceſſary to prevent their re-iſſuing the ſame bills; and, with reſpect to the latter, it might be of advantage to enforce a large duty on ſums paid with notoriety, which could not be done in minute and miſcellaneous tranſactions. From theſe duties he expected to raiſe one, two, or even 300,000l. yet he would not take it at more than 72,000l. which completed preciſely the ſum of 800,000l. which it was propoſed to raiſe. Recapitulation:

Sugar,	£.241,000
Britiſh ſpirits,	81,000
Foreign brandy,	87,000
Rum,	67,000
Malt,	126,000
Aſſeſſed taxes,	100,000
Game-licences,	26,000
Bills of exchange and receipts,	72,000
Total,	800,000

Mr. Pitt concluded with moving, "That 1,300,000l. the amount of the ſum to be taken from the Bank, and of the propoſed taxes, ſhould be charged on the conſolidated funds."

Mr. *Charles Bunbury* aſked if all theſe taxes were meant to be permanent?

Mr. *Pitt* replied, that none were, except the regulation of bills of exchange and receipts.

Mr. *H. Thornton* thought it not conſiſtent with juſtice or equity, that the dividends that were due to individuals ſhould be drawn out and converted to the uſe of the publick.

Mr. *Serjeant* did not conceive that any injury could ariſe from transferring the unclaimed dividends in the Bank of England into the hands of Government, who would be accountable for them to the publick at a moment's notice.

Mr. *Sheridan*, after paying ſome compliments to Mr. Pitt, noticed the expenditure of the laſt four years; and was firmly perſuaded, that the taxes now propoſed, would not be temporary.

Mr. *Fox* was againſt the propriety of touching the unclaimed dividends.

Mr. *Church* ſaid, it would be better to turn our thoughts to the large balance in the hands of the Commiſſioners of land.

The ſeveral reſolutions were then read by the chairman, and the report ordered to be received. Adjourned.

Dec. 16.

A committee to try the conteſted election for Helſton was balloted for, and ſworn.

Land-tax bill read the third time.

New writs were ordered to be iſſued for the borough of Warwick, in the room of Lord Arden; and for Heyteſbury, in the room of Mr. Acourt.

The petitions againſt the Taunton election were diſcharged, no recognizances having been entered into.

The queſtion being put for the bringing up the report of the Committee of Ways and Means;

Mr

Mr. *Baker* objected to the report, as he conſidered the plan for the diſcharge of the debt to be particularly exceptionable.

Mr. *Duncombe* approved of the intention of Mr. Pitt to diſcharge the capital of the debt in four years, as a principal that would raiſe and maintain the credit of the country. He however objected to the malt-tax, as oppreſſive to the poorer claſſes of the country people, and as an additional burden on the cultivation of the country.

Sir *Wm. Milner* approved of the whole, except the additional tax on malt.

Mr. *Bernard* argued in ſupport of the report.

Mr. *Huſſey* differed from the laſt ſpeaker; and reaſoned largely againſt the appropriation of the balance of unclaimed dividends for the uſe of the publick. He was happy the buſineſs would not be brought forward till after the holidays, and ſincerely hoped the Right Hon. Gent. would wholly give it up.

After a few words from Mr. *Fox*, Mr. *Powys*, and Mr. *Sheridan*, the report was permitted to be brought up and the reſolutions read.

Upon the queſtion for an additional duty on malt, Mr. *Baker*, Mr. *Powys*, and Mr. *Fox* oppoſed it, on the ground of its having a tendency to deſtroy the ſmall breweries in the country, and to drive the poorer people to ale-houſes, and to the conſequent ruin of themſelves and families.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* combated this objection. He ſaid that 3d. additional on a buſhel of malt would not raiſe the ſtrongeſt beer that could be brewed more than one farthing in the gallon, and table beer not the third of a farthing.

After a deſultory and tedious debate, the queſtion was called for; and the Houſe divided, Ayes 116. Noes 45. Majority 71. At 10 o'clock adjourned.

Dec. 17.

Lieut. Gen. James Grant took the oaths and his ſeat for Sutherland. A petition was preſented againſt the return, and ordered to be taken into conſideration on Thurſday the 16th of June.

Mr. *Roſe* brought in the annual malt-tax, the additional ſugar duty, the additional tax on aſſeſſed taxes, the ſpirit duty, and the game-licence bills; which were ſeverally read the firſt time.

On the order of the day being read, for taking into conſideration the ſtate of the trial of Warren Haſtings, eſq. Mr. *Baſtard* moved, "that the trial be adjourned to that day ſix months." This brought on a debate, and the queſtion being put, the motion was negatived without a diviſion.

The Houſe then went into a committee; and Mr. *Burke*, after a long ſpeech, wherein he quoted ſeveral precedents in ſupport of his argument, moved, "That it appears to this committee, that an impeachment, inſtituted in the laſt Parliament againſt Warren Haſtings, eſq. late Governor General of Bengal, is now pending."

A further debate enſued; and at length the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, it being two o'clock in the morning, moved, "that the debate be adjourned till Thurſday;" which took place, and the Houſe broke up.

Dec. 20.

A new writ was directed to be iſſued for a Member to ſerve in Parliament for Appleby, in the room of the Hon. Charles Banks Jenkinſon, who has made his election for Rye.

Another for Camelford, in the room of Sir Samuel Hannay deceaſed.

Mr. *Hobart* brought up a petition on behalf of the poor debtors confined in the gaol of Newgate, praying the relief of the Houſe to the deplorable condition of the petitioners. Ordered to be laid on the table.

The ſecond reading of the additional duty on malt occaſioned a long debate, when there appeared for it 126, againſt it 91; the bill was accordingly read a ſecond time, and ordered to be committed for to-morrow. Adjourned.

H. OF LORDS.

Dec. 21.

A petition to bring in a bill for a divorce, was preſented from Mr. Walford.

Petitions were preſented from Lords Napier and Sommerville, claiming a right to have been returned among the ſixteen Scots Peers at the late election.

Adjourned.

In the Houſe of Commons, the ſame day, Mr. *Hippeſley* roſe to make a few obſervations on the war in India, with an intention to make a motion that might bring it more fully to the view of the Houſe; previous, however, to any obſervation, he deſired that part of his Majeſty's Speech to be read which related to the war in India; which was read accordingly.

(To be continued.)

15. *The History of* Herodotus, *translated from the* Greek, *with Notes, by the Rev.* William Beloe. 4 *Vols.*

IT gives us pleasure to announce a translation of the father of profane history into our mother-tongue, superior to either of the two which have hitherto appeared in it; the one, partial, containing only the two first books, near 220 years ago, of which Mr. B. occasionally gives some specimens in vol. I.; the other at the beginning of this century; both without a single note or illustration. The excellent translation into French, reviewed in our vol. LVI. p. 969, is a standard for such undertakings; and our countryman has made a judicious use of Mr. L'Archer's notes, with due acknowledgment, and has added to them, from his own fund, such as he thought would assist and amuse the English reader.—Mr. B. bespeaks the public candour with so much modesty that almost fills him with apprehension for the fate of a translation of a very classic author. "Every one knows, "who has made the experiment, how "difficult and almost impossible it is to "assimilate to the English idiom the "simple and beautiful terseness of the "Greek composition. If any scholar, "therefore, who may chuse to compare "my version with the original Greek, "shall be inclined to censure me for "being occasionally diffuse, I would "wish him to remember this. I would "desire him also to consider that it was "my duty to make that perspicuous to "the less learned reader which might "have been conveyed in fewer terms "to the more learned, or the more "intelligent." *Life of Herodotus*, p. 188.—Yet he goes about his translation with a full knowledge of the business of a translator. He is fully entitled to our plaudits as far as they shall go towards encouraging him to "ven-"ture again on that perilous ocean," whither our hearty cheers shall accompany him. If he prefer Grecian to Roman literature, Strabo, Pausanias, Diodorus Siculus, Arrian, Appian, Dio Cassius, or even the Stratagems of Polyænus, of which he speaks so favourably in p. 23, n. are open to him; and an illustration of the two geographers, from modern travellers, would be very acceptable. If he finds himself fresh after these tasks, let him array Livy or Paterculus in an English dress, and contribute his endeavour to make the authors of the Augustan age speak the language of the age of George III.

Herodotus flourished near 450 years before the Christian era*. As an ardent love of liberty made him quit his own country, an equal curiosity and thirst after knowledge carried him over distant countries, from Asia Minor to Persia, Egypt, and Magna Græcia. It might suffice, in praise of his composition, to tell how it was received at the Olympic games and Athens; its effect on the young Thucydides; and the judgment passed on it by Cicero and Longinus. His style Aristotle defines to be *connected* and *flowing*, and his narrative is admired by Longinus. "He "has deservedly obtained great admira-"tion for successive ages, and he com-"municates instruction in the most pure "and delightful style †."

Mr. Beloe proposes, if properly encouraged, to translate Plutarch's tract *On the Malignity of Herodotus*, with the careful examination and satisfactory refutation of it by Abbé Geinoz, in three dissertations in the *Memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres*, as a necessary and useful supplement to the present work.

The short Life of Herodotus, containing all the interesting and attested circumstances of it, we think, should rather have been prefixed to the History than subjoined to it in the fourth volume, which contains criticisms on the whole work, and a most copious index. We could have wished for a geographical index, with the modern names, as in L'Archer; and, above all, a MAP of the general scene of the History, and of Egypt in particular; both which are wanting in the French translation, and in Wesseling's splendid edition of the original.

We trust we shall not do violence to Mr. B's candour by offering a few strictures on his performance.

Let us compare Herodotus' short and simple preface in the different translations.

* We believe Mr. B. will recollect that names terminating in *dorus*, or *dotus*, are not always derived from the name of a divinity; e. g. *Metro*dorus, *Poly*dorus.

† *Life of Herodotus*, p. 192.

The singular delicacy and chasteness with which he guards every fact and circumstance of a contrary nature, which his regard to truth obliges him to relate, has not, that we know of, been sufficiently attended to.

"Herodotus of Halicarnaſſus writes this Hiſtory that the memory of things paſt may not be extinguiſhed by length of time, nor thſe great and admirable actions of the Grecians and Barbarians remain deſtitute of glory, relating, with other things, the cauſes of the wars that happened with theſe people." LITTLEBURY.

"To reſcue from oblivion the memory of former incidents, and to render a juſt tribute of renown to the many great and wonderful actions both of Greeks and Barbarians, Herodotus of Halicarnaſſus produces this Hiſtorical Eſſay. Among other things, it will be neceſſary to inveſtigate the ſources of the hoſtilities which ſubſiſted between theſe people." BELOE.

"En publiant ces Recherches, Herodote d'Halicarnaſſe ſe propoſe de préſerver de l'oubli les actions des hommes, de célébrer les exploits des Grecs & des Barbares, & entr'autres choſes de developper les motifs qui les porterent à ſe faire la guerre." L'ARCHER.

The Greek may be literally rendered thus:

"The deſign of the Hiſtory of Herodotus of Halicarnaſſus is this: that the actions of men may not be obliterated by time, nor the great and wonderful exploits performed by the Greeks and Barbarians loſe their due glory, both their other exploits and the motives of their wars with each other."

In our opinion Mr. B. ſeparates the laſt member of the preface, and ſo deſtroys its intent.

Among the *Criticiſms* at the end of the tranſlation it is ſuggeſted that *Hiſtorical Eſſay* does not come up to Herodotus's meaning. He was writing rather a *Compendium* of *Univerſal Hiſtory*, from his own collections and thoſe of others. Perhaps L'Archer's *Recherches* comes nearer the ſenſe. But, whatever was intended by Ιστορίη, Συγγραφη can mean only a *collection* of hiſtorical facts. Ιστορίης αποδειξις may be a *diſplay* of *hiſtory*, or hiſtorical diſquiſitions; for with ſuch the work abounds.

"The Grecians brought things to an "equality." L. "Retaliated." B. "C'étoit ſans doute uſer du droit des re"priſailles." L'A. "That was cardes "and cardes between them" (1584). In modern vulgar Engliſh, *tit for tat.* "Illiſque par pari repenſum" [literal Greek, and old Latin tranſlation] "pari "compenſatione intereos facta." GALE.

P. 27. "Connecting, by ſome liga"ture, their walls to the temple of the "Goddeſs." Literally, "fixing a rope "from the temple to the wall;" and ſo L'Archer.

The moſt material note of L'Archer on the perplexing paſſage in p. 33 is as follows: "Solon fixes the life of man "to 70 years, which make, according "to him, 25,200 days, omitting the in"tercalary month. If, every two years, "we intercalde a month, we ſhall have "35 months for the 70 years, which, "conſiſting of 30 days each, will give "1050 days. Theſe two numbers pro"duce a ſum of 26,250 days."

P. 36, l. ult. "from the fall of them," add "as they hung up." There is a ſmall miſtake in n. 55. L'Archer does not ſuppoſe Atys was the perſon killed by Adraſtus *before his expiation*; for the fact is againſt this. L'Archer only corrects Maximus Tyrius, who gives the name of Atys to Crœſus' dumb ſon. L'Archer, n. 96, expreſſly ſays, the murder for which Cræſus expiated Adraſtus was that of *Agathon*.

N. 89. Montfaucon's authority for ſaying that Delos was ſacred to Apollo, and that it was not lawful to bury a dead body in any part of it, is Thucyd. III. p. 242; Strabo, X. p. 436; Spanheim, not. in Callim. Hym. in Delos, p. 320.

The name of *Leobotes*, king of Sparta, nephew of Lycurgus, p. 65, reminds us of that of *Lee Boo*, prince of Pelew.

The Gloſſary at the end of Weſſeling's edition explains *Enomotia* an *order* in tactics among the *Athenians*. ſee Thucyd. V. p. 359, Xen. Laced. Pol. c. XI.: and *Triecadæ* a public ſupper of a certain number, as well as the Syſſitia. This is the ſubſtance of L'Archer's note.

The reference to n. 36, in p. 69, is miſplaced; it ſhould be at the laſt line of the Oracle.

The medal of Lichas inſcribed ΛΙΚΟ, is in Haym, Teſoro Brit. I. p. 133. ΛΙΚΟΥ. Fræl. Not. Elem. p. 242. Neuman. Pop. II. VII. 6. p. 237—239. Raſche, Lexicon in voce. Qu. is it genuine, or correctly deſcribed.

The ſtory of the finding Oreſtes' bones is ſimply and pleaſingly told, p. 70.

The conjecture, that the *night* engagement between the Lydians and Medes was during the great eclipſe, is certainly very ingenious (n. 106).

Stiffneſs in expreſſion:—P. 56. "He "who received this counſel was by no "means diſpoſed to follow it," for "Hipparchus was by no means diſpoſed "to follow this counſel."—P. 92. "The "flames,

"flames, however, repelled the efforts "of the miniſters of Cyrus."

P. 95. In our opinion, Crœſus does not mean the ſupreme God of Greece, but *that* God of Greece whom he had particularly honoured, meaning Apollo of Delphi.

N. 128. Notwithſtanding the compliment paid to Cicero's wiſdom, we apprehend the maxim rejected by him is inculcated by the true GOD himſelf, in the ſecond commandment, and Matthew xxiii. 35, 36. Sherlock on Providence, c. 8.

P. 100. "Crœſus' donations, for ſa- "cred purpoſes, were from his own "private or hereditary poſſeſſions." Herodotus and the other tranſlators ſay they were the *firſt fruits* (απαρχη) of their poſſeſſions.

Crœſus deſtroyed his rival in the empire in a fulling-mill. Weſſeling and L'Archer have ſhewn that it was with a *fuller's inſtrument*, the iron comb, with which, the Chriſtian legends ſay, St. Blaſe was martyred. Perhaps David put the Ammonites to death in the ſame way, "under ſaws "and harrows of iron." See Calmet's Dictionary, v. *Puniſhments*. Criticks are not content that Crœſus put a perſon to death at a fuller's *houſe* without ſuppoſing he tormented him with a fuller's comb; as if it was neceſſary any thing more ſhould be meant than is expreſſed in the text of Herodotus.

P. 101. The barrow of Alyattes was raiſed by merchants, labourers, and courtezans. So we, with L'Archer, underſtand ΑΓΟΡΑΙΟΙ ανθρωποι και οι χειρωναξες και αι ενεργαζομεναι παιδισκαι. Here was as great an exertion of the different ranks as, the other day, at the *Champ de Mars*.

P. 102, n. 139. When L'Archer, or any modern philoſophers, doubt the moſt abſurd practices of mankind in antiquity, we ſuſpend our aſſent, and make great allowances, ſenſible how little we know of the practices of many nations at this moment. After what we read of the rage of the Chineſe for gaming, we feel inclined to admit the ſame in the Lydians, who had a new invention on their ſide. We compare the proſtitutions of the Lydians and Babylonians with the unreſtrained impulſes of nature in the Otaheitan fair; and we think Montfaucon moſt happily illuſtrates *l'eſprit du jeu* of the Lydians, and their Tyrrhenian deſcendants from the Etruſcan porcelane. Mr. B. has tranſlated none of the games of chance. See our vol. LVIII. p. 1071.

The father of profane hiſtory, relating only *facts* which happened three centuries before his time, like the father of ſacred hiſtory, who relates facts as many thouſand years before his time, cannot be brought to a trial by his peers, his great-grand-children in hiſtorical writing, who muſt embelliſh hiſtory by reflections. Herodotus, who, if credulous or ſuperſtitious, has ſhewn himſelf eminently diſintereſted and impartial (ſee n. 192), attempts only *converſations* to connect his ſtories. Thucydides and Xenophon fill up the interſtices with ſet ſpeeches. Polybius and Plutarch interweave diſcuſſions, and attempt to reconcile contradictions. Modern hiſtorians, with Voltaire and Gibbon *, condemn in the lump every thing not reducible to modern ideas and ſyſtems. But as well might we try a Saxon or a Norman, or a Hindoo, by an Engliſh court of judicature, as implead Herodotus in the ſceptical court erected by modern hiſtorians, where ridicule is the firſt orator of the bar, and the teſt of truth. What is this but ſetting to the bar a man of the laſt or preceding century, and laughing away his honour or his life, becauſe he is dreſſed in a full-buttoned coat, roll-ups, and ſquare-toed ſhoes? By ſuch a teſt Herodotus and Hippocrates have been tried in their account of the Θηλειος νοσος among the Scythians, not conſidering that the *fact* alone is to be attended to, and the explanation of it ſought among the Tartars and other nations, deſcendants of the Scythians, where inquiry ſhould be made if any *enervation* now ſubſiſts.

P. 114. One wonders how the learned could flatter themſelves Herodotus *had written* an Hiſtory of Aſſyria becauſe he ſaid he *intended* to do it.

The ſtory of Aſtyages, Cyrus, and Harpagus, p. 114—134, is told with equal ſimplicity and elegance. Perhaps a paſſage in Cyrus' ſpeech to the Perſians will be thought too florid and paraphraſtice: "My voice is the voice of "Freedom." Εμεο πειθομενοι γινεσθε ελευθεροι is, ſimply, "by following my "advice, ye will recover your liberty." Even the Frenchman ſays only, "Devenez donc libres en m'obéiſſant."

* See the firſt well confuted in n. 256, but more fully in L'Archer.

Littlebury,

Littlebury, "Believe me, and be a free "people."

N. 161. Diodorus Siculus, *in his book* "De Virturibus & Vitiis," is an overſight we did not expect in Mr. B. It means the extracts from Diodorus Siculus in the Emperor Conſtantine Porphyrogenitus' common-place book "De Vir-"tutibus & Vitiis," a collection of extracts from antient hiſtorians, made long after their time, like our modern *Flowers of Hiſtory*, to the deſtruction of the original hiſtories.

P. 141. "Whatever they may not act "with impunity, they cannot mention "without guilt," is rather an overſtrained tranſlation of Ασσα δε σφι ποιειν ουκ εξεστι ταυτα ουδε λεξειν εξεστι. "They "are not allowed even to mention the "things they may not do." Littlebury.

N. 185. Mr. B, *after L'Archer*, without acknowledgment, quotes the *Annual Regiſter* for the opening of Edward I's tomb by the Society of Antiquaries, 1774. It would have been better to have quoted the original account, in *Archæologia*, III. 376.

P. 144. Herodotus does not expreſſly ſay, the Magi are "a *diſtinct body* of "men," but rather different from other men, and from the Egyptian prieſts.

P. 158. "Pactyas, who has abuſed "your confidence, is the author of the "preſent [troubles]; let him, there-"fore, be the object of your reſent-"ment." Perhaps the original might be tranſlated, "Let Pactyas be puniſhed "by him to whom you have committed "the government of Sardis." L'Archer. That is, Leave the puniſhment of Pactyas to your governor, but forgive the Lydians.

We muſt lament that no traveller has found the ſite of the *Panionium*, where Dr. Chandler had not time to copy an inſcription, which might have conveyed ſome information (*Travels in Aſia Minor*. p. 158), and to which Bp. Pococke did not go (II. 53). Who knows whether theſe places of general meeting might not be earthworks, like the *Tinwald* of the *Manks*, as the tomb (σημα) of Alyattes was a tumulus or barrow (χωμα γης), with a margin or baſe of great ſtones, and on its ſummit five ουροι, or ſingle ſtones, with inſcriptions, probably as rude as any in Cornwall or Wales? Few travellers ſearch with juſt ideas on theſe ſubjects. A tumulus or a bare ſite are not ſufficiently intereſting; and they do not define the æra of a rude ſtone and richly-chiſſeled capital. As little attention has been paid to the ſite of Babylon and Nineveh, whoſe earth-works might have been expected to remain.

P. 464, n. 211. The wonder at the age of Arganthonius (120, or, as Anacreon, 150 years,) is certainly removed by the age of our countryman, *Old Parr*.

P. 165, n. 212. Harpagus demanded of the Phocæans that they ſhould conſent to the demolition of one baſtion in their wall, and one private houſe in their city, in token of their ſubmiſſion. The reading καθειρυσαι in Aldus makes this ſenſe plainer than a thouſand commentaries.

P. 166. "A red-hot ball," add, "of "iron."

P. 172, n. 118, on *foreign gods*, ſeems quite foreign to the purpoſe. The beſt and lateſt account of Crete we have ſeen is in Savary's *Letters on Greece*. See our vol. LVIII. p. 902.

There ſeems no particular reaſon for n. 221 about the *dictamnus*, or ditany, or for that part of 222 which relates to *Borough Engliſh*.

N. 230. The conformity between the temples of the antients and our eccleſiaſtical ſtructures was greater than the commentators on our author are aware of. Colleges and monaſteries include within their walls courts, lodgings for prieſts, groves, pieces of water, beſides the church or chapel. The ſame holds true of the pagodas and other places of worſhip of the preſent Hindoos.

The lateſt accounts of *Babylon* are from Rauwolf, 1574, in Ray's Travels, and P. de la Valle, 1616. The latter deſcribes what D'Anville believes to be the tower or temple of Belus; and P. St. Albert, in his MS account of his miſſion, deſcribes immenſe walls, ſaid to be of the palace (D'Anville, *L'Euphrate & le Tigre*, p. 110—117). D'Anville treats Otter as an illiterate traveller, who never thought about Babylon, for want of having been told of it. Yet Mr. Gibbon ranks him with Tavernier and Niebuhr, the moſt uſeful of modern travellers in theſe tracts.

P. 194. To the account of the impregnation of the female by the male palm add from Pococke, I. 207. "The "male bears a large branch, ſomething "like millet, which is full of a white "flower [flour]; and, unleſs the young "fruit of the female is impregnated "with it, the fruit is good for nought. "And, to ſecure it, they tie a piece of "the

"the fruit of the male to every bearing "branch of the female."

P. 197. L'Archer thinks Strabo contradicts Herodotus as to the manner in which the Babylonians wear their hair. Herodotus says, Κομωνλες δε τας κεφαλας. Strabo, Κωμη τε μικρα. We apprehend both only mean that the Babylonians wore their hair. Perhaps it is an oppoſition to the Egyptian ſhaved head.

N. 253. Mr. B. omits L'Archer's authority for the decent mode of conducting the marriages of the Babyloniſh virgins, which is in Strabo.

P. 218. "Except to ſpecify the names "of their divinities, I *ſhall be unwilling* "to mention their *religious cuſtoms*, un"leſs my ſubject demand it: this being "a matter concerning which men in "general are equally well informed." L'Archer, better: "Of all that they "have related to me concerning reli"gious matters, I ſhall mention only "the names of their gods, perſuaded as "I am that all men know as much of "theſe matters; and if I ſay any thing "on that head, it will be no more than "barely what my ſubject requires." Herodotus may decline diſcloſing the information he received from the Egyptian prieſts, as not intended for public diſcuſſion. L'Archer's tranſlation of the ſecond member of this ſentence would lead one to think he meant religion in general (If I ſay any thing ſur *la religion*); but Herodotus's words confine it to the Egyptian; τα δ' αν επιμνησθω ΑΥΤΕΩΝ.

(To be continued.)

16. *Philoſophical Tranſactions of the Royal Society of* London. *Vol. LXXX. For the Year* 1790. *Part II.* 4to.

ARTICLE XIII. *An Account of the Tabaſheer. In a Letter from* Patrick Ruſſell, *M. D. F. R. S. to Sir* Joſeph Banks, *Bart. P. R. S.*

Contains an account of a medicine in high repute in many parts of the Eaſt, and very general in Turkey; firſt introduced into the Weſtern world by the Arabian phyſicians; and the production of the female bamboo, in the ſeptum that divides the joints and the ſides contiguous thereto; being a ſediment of white or cineritious ſmooth, lucid particles, from a whitiſh tranſparent ſaline fluid, ſometimes darker, and of the conſiſtence of honey. This fluid acquires the ſubſtance of a mucilage, and at length reſembling fragments of ſhells.

ART. XIV. *Account of the Nardus Indica, or Spikenard. By* Gilbert Blane, *M. D. F. R. S.*

Dr. Blane conceives he has diſcovered the true Nardus Indica, or Spikenard, ſo much ſpoken of by the antient naturaliſts and hiſtorians. It is a plant of the order of the *gramina*, and called by the Hindoos *Tirankus*, q. d. *fever reſtrainer*; a dram of it, infuſed in half a pint of hot water, with a ſmall quantity of black pepper, ſerves for one doſe, repeated thrice a day. The whole plant has a ſtrong aromatic odour; but the ſmell and virtues reſide principally in the huſky roots, which, in chewing, yield a bitter, warm, pungent taſte, accompanied with ſome degree of the glow occaſioned by cardamum. Arrian relates, VI. 22, that in Alexander's march through the deſarts of Gedroſia, the graſs trampled on by the horſes and elephants yielded an aromatic ſmell; and, in like manner, Dr. Blane's brother travelling with the Nabob Viſir 1786, in a hunting-party, about twenty miles from the foot of the hills beyond the river Rapty, met with graſs that produced the ſame ſmell on being trampled on. Major Rennell ſays, *Gedroſia* anſwers to *Mackran*, or *Kedge Mackran*, a maritime province of Perſia, between Kerman and the Indus, being of courſe the frontier of Perſia toward India.

ART XV. *An Account of ſome extraordinary Effects of Lightning. By* William Withering, *M D. F. R. S.*

The cloud formed in the South, in the afternoon of Sept. 3, 1789, and took its paſſage nearly due North; ſet fire to a field of corn, but the rain extinguiſhed it. The lightning then ſtruck an oak in Lord Aylesford's park at Packington, 39 feet high, and killed a man under it, and ſet his clothes and the moſs on the tree behind him on fire. The electric matter paſſing down his ſtick, made a hole in the earth two inches and an half in diameter, and five deep; Lord A. erecting a monument to commemorate the event, and caution people againſt ſheltering under trees on theſe occaſions, the earth was found blackened to the depth of ten inches; a root of the tree was blackened, and the quartz was found melted, in a ſloping direction, ten inches deep.

ART. XVI. *An Account of a Child with a double Head. In a Letter from* Everard Home, *Eſq. F. R. S. to* John Hunter, *Eſq. F. R. S.*

The child was born of poor parents, and

and thrown on the fire as a monſter, which hurt one of the eyes of the other head. It was killed by a hooded ſerpent at two years old. The heads joined at the crown, but without any indentation; the upper, or inverted head, had no pulſation in the temple arteries; the neck was about two inches long; the eyes were affected by a ſudden light, but not at the ſame time with thoſe of the proper head; the ears were imperfect, and had no organs of hearing; the lower jaw was ſmall, but moveable; the tongue adhered, except at the tip, to the upper; mucus and ſaliva both in noſe and mouth. External preſſure produced ſigns of pain; and *when the mother's nipple was applied to the mouth, the lips attempted to ſuck.* The body was emaciated by keeping it ſhut up when carried about Calcutta for a ſhow. The ſuperior head appeared to ſympathize with the child in moſt of its natural actions. The two ſkulls, now in Mr. John Hunter's muſeum, are nearly of the ſame ſize, and nearly complete in their oſſification, except a ſmall ſpace at the upper edge of the os frontis. No portion of bone is added or diminiſhed in the union; but the frontal and parietal bones of each, inſtead of being bent upwards to form the top of the head, are continued on; and, from the oblique poſition of the two heads, the bones of the one paſs a little way into the natural ſutures of the other, form a zigzag line, or another ſuture uniting them together. The two heads appear almoſt equally perfect at their union; but the ſuperior, as it recedes from the other, becomes more imperfect and deficient in many of its parts.

ART. XVII. *On the Analyſis of a Mineral Subſtance from* New South Wales. *In a Letter from* Joſiah Wedgwood, *Eſq F. R. S. and A. S. to Sir* Joſeph Banks, *Bart. P. R. S.*

It ſeems to be a new *pure* ſpecies of plumbago, or black lead.

ART. XVIII. *Report on the beſt Method of proportioning the Exciſe upon Spirituous Liquors. By* Charles Blagden, *M. D. Sec. R. S. and F. A. S.*

The experiments begun by Dr. Dolfuſs were, on his quitting England, improved and perfected by Mr. Gilpin, clerk to the Royal Society.

"The ſimpleſt and moſt equitable method of levying the duty on ſpirituous liquors would be, to conſider rectified ſpirit as the true and only exciſeable matter. On this principle, all ſuch liquors would pay exactly according to the quantity of rectified ſpirit they contain; ſo that when a caſk, for inſtance, of any ſpirits was preſented to the revenue-officer, his buſineſs would be to determine from the quantity, ſpecific gravity, and temperature, of the liquor, how many gallons, or pounds, of rectified ſpirit enter into its compoſition; each of which gallons, or pounds, ſhould be charged a certain ſum. The complicated regulations attending the adaption of the duties to different degrees of ſtrength would thus be avoided; and it is believed that many frauds might be prevented, which artful perſons have now an opportunity of practiſing, by altering the ſtrength of their ſpirit in a variety of ways. From the tables already recommended, it would be eaſy to deduce this quantity of rectified ſpirit, either by weight or meaſure, in any given quantity of a ſpirituous liquor; or other tables might be conſtructed which ſhould ſhew it at once by inſpection.

"If, however, it be thought by Government moſt expedient not to make any eſſential change in the preſent manner of collecting this article of the revenue, I would at leaſt recommend, that the ſpecific gravity ſhould be ſubſtituted for the relation to proof ſpirit. Thus, inſtead of ordering ſo much duty per gallon to be paid by ſpirits one to ſix under proof, it may be enacted, that the ſame ſum ſhall be paid by ſpirit of ,9335 ſpecific gravity, or, not to be too preciſe, by ſpirit from ,930 to ,935, and ſo on for any other degrees of ſtrength; a certain temperature, ſuppoſe 60°, being always underſtood to be meant when ſpecific gravity is mentioned in an Act of Parliament.

"The duties to be laid according to either of theſe methods may readily be adjuſted or equalized to thoſe paid at preſent, as far as the latter can be determined from the act of 2 Geo. III. referred to above, or by any of the inſtruments now in uſe."

ART. XIX. *Obſervations on the Sugar Ants. In a Letter from* John Caſtles, *Eſq. to Lieut. Gen.* Melvill, *F. R. S.*

The obſervation of Agur, in the book of Proverbs, "the ants are a peo-"ple not ſtrong," cannot be applied to theſe; for they defeat every contrivance for their deſtruction, and put out the ſtrongeſt fires, which, as well as poiſonous articles, have been found inſufficient to prevent their cruel devaſtation of the ſugar-canes. Hurricanes, and torrents of rain following thereon, involve the plantations and their enemies in one common ruin. The beſt remedy is the grubbing-up the lime-tree fences, and the old ſhoots of the canes, under whoſe roots they make their neſts, and afterwards burning them on the ground; and this cultivation will alſo improve the plantations.

ART.

ART. XX. *Experiments and Observations on the Diſſolution of Metals in Acids, and their Precipitations; with an Account of a new Compound Acid Menſtruum, uſeful in ſome Technical Operations of parting Metals. By* James Keir, *Eſq. F. R. S.*

ART. XXI. *Determination of the Longitudes and Latitudes of ſome remarkable Places near the* Severn. *In a Letter from* Edward Pigott, *Eſq. to Sir* Henry C. Englefield, *Bart. F. R. S.*

ART. XXII. *Experiments and Obſervations on the Matter of Cancer, and on the aërial Fluids extricated from animal Subſtances by Diſtillation and Putrefaction; together with ſome Remarks on ſulphureous hepatic Air. By* Adair Crawford, *M. D. F. R. S.*

ART. XXIII. *On the Satellites of the Planet Saturn, and the Rotation of its Ring on an Axis. By* William Herſchel, *LL. D. F. R. S.*

Determines the number of Saturn's ſatellites to be *ſeven*.

ART. XXIV. *On Spherical Motion. By the Rev.* Charles Wildbore; *communicated by Earl* Stanhope, *F, R. S.*

ART. XXV. *On the Chronology of the* Hindoos. *By* William Marſden, *Eſq. F. R. S. and A. S.*

The Hindoos appear to have neglected to apply their aſtronomical knowledge to hiſtorical purpoſes; yet in different parts of India we find various chronological eras referred to. Of their four ages, or *Yoogs*, the three firſt have little reference to practical chronology, which ſeems to trace its origin no higher than the fourth, or preſent age, denominated the *Kalee Yoog*. This conſtitutes the principal era, and comprehends in it thoſe of *Bikramajit*, from a prince of that name, prevalent in the higher or Northern provinces, *Salabân*, from another prince, and adopted in the lower or Southern provinces, the *Bengal* era (not ſtrictly Hindoo, but impoſed by the Mahometans), and the cycle of 60 years. Mr. M. defines the ſolar and lunar years, and obſerves, that the days of the week are called after the planets, the week is conſidered as beginning with Sunday, and the year with our April. The years of an era in computation are the *elapſed* years. 4891 years of the Kalee Yoog expired April 12, 1790. The inhabitants of the peninſula, in their current tranſactions, make uſe of a cycle of 60 ſolar years. The Siameſe have a civil era of lunar years, beginning from the introduction of their religion by *Sommona codom*, 544 years before Chriſt, or 4169 years of the Julian period, and an aſtronomical era founded on the Hindoo calculations; alſo a cycle of 60 years expreſſed by the repetition of twelve names of animals, as the Chineſe and Mogul Tartars.

APPENDIX. *Remarks on Major-General* Roy's *Account of the Trigonometrical Operation, from Page* 111 *to Page* 270 *of this Volume. By Mr.* Iſaac Dalby.

Being corrections, &c. which the General's ill health, and the ſhort time he lived after his return from Liſbon in April 1790, did not permit him to make on reviſing for the preſs. They are therefore ſupplied by Mr. Dalby, the gentleman of whom he makes ſuch honourable mention in his paper, and who, having aſſiſted in all the operations, was as well acquainted with them as the General himſelf.

17. *A Vindication of the Rights of Men; in a Letter to the Right Honourable* Edmund Burke, *occaſioned by his "Reflections on the "Revolution in* France." *By* Mary Wolſtencraft.

THE *rights of men* aſſerted by a fair lady! The age of chivalry cannot be over, or the ſexes have changed their ground. Miſs Williams is half afraid of *ſhivering lances*; but Mrs. Wolſtencraft enters the liſts armed *cap-à-pie*;—as the ladies ſome years ago took the field at Warley Common. We ſhould be ſorry to raiſe a horſe-laugh againſt a fair lady; but we were always taught to ſuppoſe that the *rights of women* were the proper theme of the female ſex; and that, while the Romans governed the world, the women governed the Romans. We remember too the time when "Liberty and Property" were favourite toaſts in Old England; but Mrs. W. has plainly told us, p. 8, that "that *demon* of *property* has ever "been at hand to encroach on the ſa-"cred rights of men, and to fence "round, with awful pomp, laws that "war with juſtice." Agreeably to this doctrine, one of our brother reviewers, on a paſſage on Mr. Burke's Reflections [The rights of men in government are their advantages], adds this comment:

"Till we met with this ſentence, we could never diſcover, to our own ſatisfaction, the true ground on which the rich and powerful lord juſtifies his claim to ſo many, and ſo great rights, over the poor and weak commonner."

Property is an odious word; and "the "poor conſider the rich as their lawful "prey" is a favourite maxim, and cannot be too often inculcated.

Mrs.

Mrs. W. may upbraid Mr. B. with "a mortal antipathy to *reason*," p. 9. We cannot for our lives find a ſhadow of reaſon in her declamation. No man is to enjoy ſix pennyworth of property more than another. The Scripture every where keeps up a diſtinction of rich and poor; but Mrs. W's millenium is to reſtore mankind to the level of the golden age. Poverty, in her eyes, whether occaſioned by the vices of the rich, or the vices of the poor, is equally an object of pity. "A father "may diſſipate his property without his "child having any right to complain," p. 22, is a novel doctrine; and we cannot help thinking it far more dangerous than the unequal diſtribution of property. But the object is, that there be no property at all, rather than that one man ſhould enjoy more than another. Laws contrary to reaſon are ſpecious terms with thoſe who can perſuade themſelves that all men's reaſon is equal; that every man, whether in a ſtate of nature or of ſociety, is a philoſopher, or ſuperior to ſelf-intereſt and every ſelfiſh paſſion; and that "the en-"thuſiaſtic flame in Greece and Rome "conſumed every ſordid paſſion." For ſhame! Mrs. W. Do not you know, and does not every Hiſtory of Greece and Rome teach us, that theſe popular governments were the ſlaves of every ſordid paſſion? Will you aſſert, that the property and liberty of Engliſhmen are not ſacred? and will you produce an inſtance when "the liberty of an ho-"neſt mechanick—his all—is often ſa-"crificed to ſecure the property of the "rich?" p. 25. Prove to us how many families are ruined in the ſporting-countries; and whether, in all the boaſted liberty of France, a liberty of ſaying or doing quite ſo much as you wiſh to have ſaid or done, is permitted to the "poor men in their native dignity."

After a great deal of rant about Mr. Burke's conduct on the Regency Bill, a puerile objection to the title of *Our Sovereign Lord the King*, worthy of Dr. Price himſelf, an inſolent reflection on his Majeſty, "as harmleſs a character "as Louis XVI. and the Queen of "Great Britain, though her heart may "not be enlarged by generoſity," p. 60, and ſome idle objections to the feeling language of romance and chivalry, we are gravely told, p. 74, that *inbred* ſentiments are not naturally virtuous; that *paſſion*, or *heroiſm*, is the child of reflection, the conſequence of dwelling with intent contemplation on one object; that the appetites are the only perfect inbred powers our writer can diſcern; "and they "have, like inſtincts, a certain aim; they "can be ſatisfied,—but improveable rea-"ſon has not yet diſcovered the perfec-"tion it may arrive at. God forbid! "Who can deny, that has marked the ſlow "progreſs of civilization, that men may "become more virtuous and happy, "without any new diſcovery in morals? "Who will venture to aſſert, that virtue "would not be promoted by the more ex-"tenſive cultivation of reaſon? Who will "pretend to ſay, there is as much happi-"neſs diffuſed on the globe as it is capable "of affording? as many ſocial virtues as "Reaſon would foſter if ſhe could gain "the ſtrength ſhe is able to acquire, even "if this imperfect ſtate of the race of na-"ture was allowed to ſpeak audibly from "the bottom of the heart, and the *native*, "unalienable rights of men were recog-"nized in their full force; if factitious "merit did not take place of genuine ac-"quired virtue, and enable men to build "their enjoyment on the miſery of their "fellow-creatures; if men were more "under the dominion of reaſon than "opinion, and did not cheriſh their "prejudices" 'becauſe they were their 'prejudices? "I am not, Sir, aware of "your ſneers, hailing a millenium, "though a ſtate of greater purity of "morals may not be a mere participa-"tion; nor did my fancy ever create a "heaven on earth, ſince Reaſon threw "off her ſwaddling-cloaths. I perceive "but too forcibly that Happineſs, lite-"rally ſpeaking, dwells not here," &c. &c. &c. Here is the grand ſecret. Millions of people, both of the *great* and *little* vulgar, are to be taught the truth, and the free exerciſe of their reaſon, whether they wiſh it or are capable of it or not, by our new philoſophers; and, in order to induce them to be reaſonable, virtuous, and happy, they are to be releaſed from every ſubordination, to be indulged in murdering their ſuperiors, except their fathers; becauſe the neceſſary diſtinction of ranks in civil ſociety has made them their ſuperior; and every man advanced to rank does not owe his advancement to merit alone, but to inheritance, favour, or other cauſes; and, to complete the line, equalization of property, or rather no property at all, is to take place. Admit, for a moment, all theſe different equalizations could take place in this kingdom, by the moſt harmonious and cheerful concurrence of all parties, would the majority of the

people

people be happier or honeſter than they are at preſent? Would they be more the ſervants of Reaſon than the ſlaves of Prejudice? Would they forget all notions of right and wrong in the rights of men, and all diſtinction of ſocial dignity in the dignity of human nature? They muſt be born again, and created anew, by ſome ſuperior power, before this deſireable change could take place; and they muſt perſuade all nations of the earth to become like them; or they muſt, like the Pietiſts of the laſt age, or the Quakers of the preſent, be forced to keep very bad company, and ſhine as lights in the midſt of a crooked and perverſe generation. The *people* of England collectively feel the fear which Mr. B. aſcribes to them (*Reflections*, p. 128); whatever Mrs. W. or a few modern philoſophers avowedly more ſelfiſh than the characters they aſperſe, affect to make the object of their fear. To promote the views of Mrs. W. and her party, the old round of abuſe againſt electors and repreſentatives, againſt eſtabliſhments and the clergy, is run; and ſhe forgets that the electors are as ready to ſell their votes and intereſt as the repreſentative is to bribe and buy them; and if the noble father makes a butt of his ſon's tutor, it is not the fault of the plan or conduct of education, but of the brutal derider. Such are the men who inſpire a contempt for religion; ſuch the nurſes who communicate with their milk a contempt for the clergy (p. 93). But we hear Mrs. W. allow that "the "rapacity of the *only* men *who exerciſed* "*their reaſon*, the prieſts, ſecured ſuch "vaſt property to the church." Does REASON then, in any claſs of men, teach ſuch leſſons? Let us take care how we extend its empire over the bulk of bad men, and multiply the number of Barringtons, Tylers, &c. Tell us not this was Reaſon aided by Religion; and that Reaſon, aided by Morality, will act a whit better. Mrs. W. is proud to acknowledge, p. 94, that civilization and the cultivation of the underſtanding naturally make a man religious. Is then Religion an adſcititious property, not congenial with her ſo-much-vaunted reaſon? Can ſhe find the ſmalleſt alluſion to the *dignity of human nature*, in the whole Bible, which inculcates, that man ſhould humble himſelf before his Creator, not ſet himſelf up even as a faint image of him? We will not follow Mrs. W. in all her wanderings after reaſon and *rational* affections, the only common nature or common relation among men. "Time "may ſhew that this obſcure throng, "the National Aſſembly, knew more "of the human heart, and of legiſla-"tion, than the profligates of rank, "emaciated by hereditary effeminacy" (p. 97). Appearances are at preſent rather againſt their knowledge and their practice. "It is not, perhaps, of very "great conſequence who were the "founders of a ſtate, ſavages, thieves, "curates, or practitioners in the law." All have formed their ſocieties or ſtates in miniature; but we cannot help thinking, as far as our acquaintance with them goes, they are materially and fundamentally different. Both the National Aſſembly and the Thirteen Stripes applied proportionably, in turn, to the underſtanding and imagination when they met to ſettle the newly-acquired liberty on a ſolid foundation. Elſe whence the federation, cemented in a circle of the national guard; or the American republick, by the fantaſtical grand federal proceſſions? See our vol. LVIII. pp. 748, 826, 925, 1018, 1177; proofs, if any were wanting, how much eaſier it is "to impreſs the ſenſes, than to ſubju-"gate the paſſions."

Obliterating all traces of the government of their forefathers, and unacquainted with our conſtitution, or debaſing inſtead of improving what they do know of it, the French reformers are groping blindfold in the chaos of their reaſon; and thus hold themſelves out to the world, through the medium of a few puffing friends in England, as the models of legiſlation and right reaſon. Should the abolition of ranks and titles by poor men and philoſophers, thoſe diſintereſted minds, be hereafter reſcinded, our author will conſole herſelf in the weakneſs of human nature. "The rich and weak find it pleaſanter "to enjoy than to think" (p. 133); ſo do nine-tenths of mankind.

Mrs. W. (p. 132) tells us, "the ten-"dereſt mothers are often the moſt un-"happy wives; but can the good that "accrues from the private diſtreſs that "produces a ſober dignity of mind, "juſtify the inflictor?" This paſſage, together with what ſhe ſays, or ſeems to ſay, about the ladies tormenting the negroes, and thence rants about Mr. B's *Eſſay on the Sublime and Beautiful*, are paſt our comprehenſion.

The

The rights of men, and the views of modern philoſophers, are fully explained when we are told that "benevolence "is a very amiable ſpecious quality; "but the averſion which men feel to "accept a right as a favour, ſhould *ra-* "*ther* be *extolled* as a *veſtige of native* "*dignity* than ſtigmatized as the odious "offspring of Ingratitude. *The poor* "*conſider the rich as their lawful prey*; "but we ought not too ſeverely to ani- "madvert on their ingratitude. When "they receive an alms, they are com- "monly grateful at the moment; but "old habits quickly return, and cun- "ning has ever been a ſubſtitute for "force." Happy is it that our modern philoſophers ſpeak ſo plain. We can the better guard againſt their deſigns; and they muſt find, in all inſtances, they are the inſtruments of their own defeat. Other plans having failed, they now try to inſpire the poor of this country with jealouſy and reſentment againſt the rich, and throw every thing into confuſion by this contrivance. Much as our author decries inſtinctive feelings, ſhe appears tranſported by them beyond reaſon, when ſhe repreſents the due ſubordination of the poor as abſolute ſlavery, trembling at the frowns of a being whoſe heart is ſupplied by the ſame vital current (p. 146); when in the very next page ſhe declares ſhe has enjoyed the contrary ſcenes in England. To follow all her exaggerated pleadings for the poor, we muſt encourage them in ſtealing land from the commons, and the next ſtep is ſtealing fuel from the incloſures, and making themſelves partakers of all their productions. London, and every ſeat of commerce and induſtry (we muſt not dare to ſay art and elegance), muſt be depopulated. Her picture of civilized miſery muſt be wiped away every now and then by outrages of a day like the 6th of October.

In the extravagances of rhapſodical bombaſt there are ſome ſtrong expreſſions, and in the enthuſiaſm of reaſon ſome ſenſible reaſoning.

Perhaps the ſupreme Ruler of the univerſe, who has propoſed two diſpenſations to the free choice and underſtanding of his moral ſubjects, during the ſix millenaries and an half that this world has already ſubſiſted, finding how little they are diſpoſed to improve by either, is now leaving the bewildered part of them to their own imagination, to follow ſtrong deluſions, and believe a lie, to prefer their own *reaſon* and *philoſophy* to his revealed will, and to ſtand or fall by their own devices.

Religion has been made the unſucceſsful engine of a diſcontented party. Humanity to the negroes was next engaged on their ſide, and how it will ſucceed will ſoon be ſeen. Their laſt ſhift is to poiſon and inflame the minds of the lower claſs of his Majeſty's ſubjects to violate their ſubordination and obedience. Mrs. W, if ſhe be a real and not a fictitious lady, is engaged in a ſervice wherein their great leaders have run themſelves aground. Malcontents, who have nothing to loſe, may lend their names, and offer their hands, for any miſchief. But reflecting minds will ſee through their ſtale and ſhameful tricks, and not involve themſelves in the ruin of their country.—Why will not theſe devotees of reaſon give an example of the diſpoſſeſſion of the demon of Property, by dividing their property (if they have any) into aliquot parts between their children and the firſt beggars that preſent themſelves to aſk alms of them? Every experimental philoſopher ſhould firſt try the experiments on himſelf before he electrifies a whole kingdom.

18. *The Corn Trade of* Great Britain, *for Eighteen Years, from* 1748 *to* 1765, *compared with the Eighteen Years, from* 1771 *to* 1788; *ſhewing the National Loſs in the latter Period to have been about Twenty Millions of Money. By* Robert Rayment, *Eſq.* 8*vo.*

SO much attention has been paid to EXPORTATION in our agriculture, that it has been almoſt made ſubſervient to feed Europe, and fill the pockets of the landholders, while our own poor are ſtarved, the abatement in the price of corn being never ſo much as to affect that which deſerves the name of cheap bread. After ſtating the groſs ſums on the importation and exportation of wheat, barley, and malt, oats and oatmeal, rye, beans, and peas, Mr. R. ſuggeſts, among other eſſential remedies, opening inland navigations from the capital to all the corn counties, where practicable, and abſolutely prohibiting the incloſure of common field lands.

19. Carmen Seculare, *&c. A Secular Ode on the* French *Revolution. In* Latin *and* Engliſh. *4to.*

BY the author of the *Epiſtola Macaronica*, reviewed in our laſt volume, p. 923, of which a ſecond edition is juſt publiſhed,

publiſhed, "with an Engliſh verſion, "for the uſe of the ladies and country "gentlemen." The following extracts from this ſecular poem, though the literal tranſlation is not equal to the original, beſpeak the author a truly Catholic poet.

"Gaudeant cives periiſſe totam
Diram et audacem dominationem;
Gaudeant ferrugineas catenas
Fulmine fractas.

Gaudeat clerus, jubiletque ſeſe,
Liberum cura et mediocritate
Divitem, ſacris modo rite poſſe
Dedere rebus.

Gaudeant ipſi, generoſa pubes
Nata præclaris atavis, et exhinc
Creditent ſolam meritis parari
Nobilitatem."

"Frenchmen, rejoice! The heavy galling yoke
Of daring domination is no more:
Your adamantine chains at length are broke,
And your Egyptian ſervitude is o'er.

Rejoice, ye Miniſters of the Moſt High;
That, freed from all thoſe cares which Mammon brings,
And bleſs'd with golden mediocrity,
Ye can devote your lives to holy things.

Rejoice, ev'n Ye, who boaſt a noble birth;
(Vain, idle, fooliſh boaſt in Wiſdom's eye)
And henceforth learn to know, that nought on earth,
But worth and virtue, makes Nobility."

"Nec ſatis, ſolos jubilaſſe Gallos:
Canticum, audenter, repetant Iberi;
Conſonent Belgi, Battavi, Allemanni,
Helvetiique.

Albion! ſed te potiore plauſu
Liberos Gallos decet æmulari;
Æmulans Gallos, tibi gratularis
Terra Brittanna!

Inclyti Heroes Runimedis agri,
Qualis, O, vobis ſtupor atque ſenſus?
En! magis clarum Runimedis agro
Cernitis agrum!"

"Nor is't enough, that France alone rejoice:
Let Spaniards boldly echo back the ſound;
Let prieſt-rid Flemings hear the ſacred voice;
Germans, Italians—all the nations round!

But, Britons! ye ſhould raiſe the loudeſt note,
For Freedom granted to a ſiſter ſtate:
While ye, with France, this day to joy devote,
Britons! yourſelves ye do but gratulate.

Immortal heroes of that famous field,
Where was atchiev'd the great, the glorious DEED!
What was your wonder, when ye, late, beheld
A *Field* more famous ev'n than *Runimede*?"

20. Bibliotheca Pariſiana. *A Catalogue of a Collection of Books, formed by a Gentleman in* France, *not leſs conſpicuous for his Taſte in diſtinguiſhing, than for his Zeal in acquiring, whatever, of this Kind, was moſt perfect, curious, or ſcarce. It includes many firſt Editions of the Claſſicks; Books magnificently printed on Vellum, with illuminated Paintings; Manuſcripts on Vellum, embelliſhed with rich Miniatures; Books of Natural Hiſtory, with the Subjects coloured in the beſt Manner, or with the original Drawings; and Books of the greateſt Splendour and Rareneſs in the different Claſſes of Literature. To theſe are added, from another Collection, ſelected Articles of high Value. The Whole are in the fineſt Condition, and in Bindings ſuperlatively rich. They will be ſold by Auction, in* London, *on* Monday *the 26th of* March, 1791, *and the Five Days following. To be viewed the Week preceding. Catalogues to be had of Mr.* Edwards, N° 102, Pall-Mall, London; *of Mr.* Laurent, Rue de la Harp, Paris; *and of the principal Bookſellers throughout* Europe. [Printed on vellum-paper.] *ſm. 8vo.*

"THE collection exhibited in this catalogue is, for its number, by far the richeſt and moſt valuable ever offered to the publick. When the difficulty of acquiring objects ſo much ſurpaſſing the uſual ſtyle of books is conſidered, it becomes a wonder how the life of one perſon ſhould have been competent to ſuch an aſſemblage! Of theſe, many are but very rarely, and after the moſt aſſiduous reſearch, to be found; and when found, not to be obtained but at unbounded expence; whilſt others among them are really *unique*.

"Not a few of this collection may be conſidered as ſpecimens of what the munificence of ſovereigns could produce, when the embelliſhments of literature conſtituted their favourite relaxations, and where artiſts of the greateſt talents were ſtimulated to exert them. Such, among others, are the numbers remarked as belonging to the library of Claude d'Urfé, originally formed by the accompliſhed Diana of Poictiers, who availed herſelf of the devotion of two kings of France to enrich her own library with the choiceſt treaſures of theirs.

"An opportunity like this, which now offers itſelf to amateurs in general, as well as to royal and public libraries, it is morally impoſſible ſhould ever return. Let it be remembered, that to acquire a few only of ſuch books as give celebrity to a library requires a coincidence of diligence and good fortune, combined with much time and expence; and the articles here inſerted are generally of that deſcription.

"In the notices interſperſed, I have confined myſelf to the particulars leaſt known; premiſing, however, that the books which may be looked upon as ſhades in this catalogue are ſtudiouſly brought forward to diſtinguiſh others. It muſt alſo be obſerved, for the information of thoſe who may be

ſtrangers

ſtrangers to the unequalled care, taſte, and expence with which theſe books were collected, that moſt of them were bound by De Rome, who was liberally encouraged by Mr. Paris to exert his utmoſt ſkill in adorning a library ſo exquiſite and matchleſs.

"J. EDWARDS."

In the confuſions of *politicks* and the *rights of men*, we muſt congratulate our countrymen that Literature is retreating to our iſland, as her ſafeſt refuge; and that to the libraries formed by our own Literati we are daily adding thoſe of our neighbours. Thus is it an ill wind that blows nobody good.

21. *De Morbis Quibuſdam Commentarii. Auctore* Clifton Wintringham, *Baronetto, M.D. Colleg. Medic.* Londinenſ. *et* Pariſienſ. *Socio, Societatis Regiæ Sodali, Exercitus* Britannici *Medico Primario, et Medico Regio. Tom. II.* 8*vo.*

THE firſt volume of this work was printed in 1782 (ſee our vol. LII. p. 347). The ſecond, which is now preſented to the publick, contains a ſucceſſive courſe of obſervations on a great variety of diſeaſes, in which the excellent author has diſplayed a philoſophical diſcernment, and an intimate knowledge, of the human conſtitution in all its parts, and under all its infirmities. The ſtyle in which theſe Commentaries are written is clear, eaſy, unaffected Latinity.

22. *Elemens de Phyſique, à l'Uſage des Colleges, par* P. L. R. Lange, *Profeſſeur Emerite de Philoſophie en l'Univerſité de* Paris, *au College du Cardinal* Le Moine.

THIS work, comprehending, in an octavo volume of 232 pages, whatever is moſt intereſting in the different branches of natural philoſophy, chemiſtry, motion of bodies, barometry, opticks, ſpherical trigonometry, aſtronomy, geography, hydroſtaticks, and aërometry, is ſpoken of in many French Journals with ſuch high praiſes that we flatter ourſelves we ſhall, by announcing it, do a ſervice to ſuch of our countrymen, ſtudents in that ſcience, as underſtand the French language, in which it is written.

23. BIBLIOTHECA TOPOGRAPHICA BRITANNICA. *N^os. L. and LI. Containing Collections towards the Hiſtory and Antiquities of the Town and County of* Leiceſter. *With LX Plates. By* John Nichols, *F.S.A.* Edinb. & Perth. 4*to.*

MR. N. having completed, in XLIX numbers of this uſeful work, ſo many detached pieces of Britiſh Topography, in theſe two lays the foundation of a larger and more extenſive work, no leſs than the Hiſtory of the County of LEICESTER, to be comprized in two volumes folio, and ſet-off with every decoration that its liberal-minded publiſher can give it. The ground-work is the MS Collections of the induſtrious antiquary, Mr. Peck, augmented by a brother in the ſame purſuit, the late Sir T. Cave, which, by the favour of his ſon and grandſon, are all put into Mr. N's hands. Every aſſiſtance that can be aſked or given will be brought in aid; and, from the readineſs to communicate, which has been experienced throughout the county, we may hope, in the courſe of a few years, to have our ſtock of national hiſtory and antiquities augmented by a very valuable article. The Collections before us are ſo very miſcellaneous that it is impoſſible to make a ſelection from them. They are a ſort of common-place book, to be enlarged by the author and his correſpondents, and are made-up not only of written matter, but of views and various ſubjects, which will be hereafter incorporated into the future *magnum opus.*—Mr. N, to collections from libraries and archives, adds the reſult of actual inſpection of the ſeveral places, during his ſummer excurſions; and he is faithfully ſerved by his friend and draughtſman, Mr. Schnebbelie.

24. *The Antiquaries Muſeum. Illuſtrating the antient Architecture, Painting, and Sculpture of* Great Britain, *from the Time of the* Saxons *to the Introduction of the* Grecian *and* Roman *Architecture by* Inigo Jones, *in the Time of King* James I. *By* Jacob Schnebbelie, *Draughtſman to the Society of Antiquaries of* London. *N^o I.* 4*to.*

THIS is the beginning of an uſeful work, by an ingenious artiſt, whoſe peculiar delight in theſe ſubjects promiſes equal care in the ſelection and execution of his ſpecimens. When it is recollected how many valuable additions have been made to the *Vetuſta Monumenta* and *Archæologia* of the Society of Antiquaries by his pencil, we may expect his talent of engraving will not fall ſhort of his ſkill in drawing. Mr. Carter was the firſt projector of ſuch a publication as the preſent. We truſt Mr. Schnebbelie will be encouraged to carry on his work to as many numbers at leaſt. He propoſes to publiſh not leſs than four in a year; and as many more as circumſtances

ſtances will admit, at five ſhillings each, with four plates in each, twelve numbers to make a volume. The preſent number contains an inſide view of St. Sepulchre's or the Round Church at Northampton, with a plan and figures in the church and church-yard; ſome paintings on the North tranſept wall at Wincheſter Cathedral, which is the oldeſt part of the building; and a dying head, in oak, from the old roof of the Mercers Chapel in Coventry.

25. *Antiquities of* London, *and its Environs, engraved and publiſhed by* T. Smith; *containing many curious Houſes, Monuments, and Statues never before publiſhed, and alſo from original Drawings communicated by ſeveral Members of the Antiquarian Society: with Remarks and References to the much-admired Works of Meſſ.* Pennant, Stowe, Weever, Camden, Maitland, *&c.*

THIS work is intended to appear, as the foregoing, in numbers; but, beſides that it is on a more confined plan, the execution is far ſhort of the preceding. We mention this not to diſpirit a riſing artiſt, but to excite him to improvement. This firſt number contains the monument of Alice Fitz Simeon, in the Savoy church; the pedlar and his dog, from the window of Lambeth church; Monmouth-houſe, Soho-ſqua.; an old brick gate at Stepney; London-ſtone; the lodge of Sir Paul Pindar's houſe; and the figure of a boy put up at the corner of an old houſe at Pye-corner, in memory of the fire of London.

26. Throſby's *Select Views* in Leiceſterſhire; *continued from vol.* LIX. *p.* 927.

WE mention this work again, before its completion, not merely on account of the beautiful Views, though theſe continue to deſerve our commendation —we might ſay, to improve as they advance. The Eighth Number, now before us, exhibits Preſtwould Hall, the ſeat of Charles James Packe, Eſq; Normanton Hall, the ſeat of Holled Smith, Eſq; an exquiſite View of the old Caſtle at Leiceſter; and (what is infinitely beyond Mr. Throſby's firſt idea of Village Churches) four diſtinct Minor Views; Swithland Slate Pits; Leiceſter N. E.; near Normanton Hall; and Belgrave Mill.

But the principal reaſon of our preſent notice of this work is, that we may extract ſome particulars of Caſtle Donington,

"The ſeat of the Right Hon. Lord Rawdon, (lately that of his uncle, the Right Hon. the Earl of Huntingdon, deceaſed), which ſtands at an eaſy diſtance from the town of that name; 7 miles from Loughborough, and about 18 north-weſtwardly of Leiceſter. The edifice is a low ſtructure, and its appearance, detached from the views about it, has nothing to attract the particular notice of a ſtranger. But the ſcenery around it is extremely beautiful: Donington-Cliff, verging on the river Trent, is a fine and marking feature: you ſee the ſite of its caſtle; and you are almoſt cómpelled to ſee, in idea, its lofty towers, touching the paſſing clouds. The eminence is luxuriantly cloathed with fine hanging wood; and the river below is rich in ſilver ſtreams, paſſing along the banks of extenſive meadows, miles in length. The town of Donington, with its taper ſpire, is a romantic ſcene. The park is one of the fineſt in picturesque beauty I ever beheld; its gentle ſwells, its verdure, and the beauteous aſſemblage of trees thereon, are ſplendid charms to the amateurs of natural pictures."

The manſion (which we are here told is likely ſoon to put on a different appearance, by alterations, additions, and a new front) contains "great treaſure "for the Antiquary and the Hiſtorian;" and we hope ſoon to congratulate the publick on the completion of a work which Mr. Throſby thus announces:

"Edward Dawſon, gent. who holds the reſpectable office of Bailiff of the borough of Leiceſter, and is Steward to the Right Hon. Lord Rawdon, and was long in the ſame honourable employment under the late Earl of Huntingdon, has taken much laudable pains in methodizing, preſerving, and copying with great care, many old and extremely curious letters, which paſſed from the Kings and Queens of England, and from ſome of the great actors under the crown during the reigns of Edward IV. Mary I. Henry VII. Elizabeth, and James I. to the heads of the family of Haſtings; particularly thoſe which were ſent to Sir William, afterwards lord Haſtings. Several of theſe letters Mr. Dawſon entertained me in reading; and he alſo ſhewed me the *ſignatures* of many great characters, which he has copied with a nice exactneſs; the following of which he has obligingly promiſed me; they ſhall appear accurately engraved in this work: Lord Haſtings's, Mary I's, Edward IVth's, Henry VIIth's, Elizabeth's, James's, Earl of Huntingdon's Preſident in the North, Cardinal Pole's, Margaret Counteſs of Saliſbury's, Richard Earl of Warwick's, Cardinal Wolſey's, and Right Hon. Earl of Leiceſter's; and I doubt not but, at the kind interceſſion of Mr. Dawſon, Lord Rawdon will permit me to give to the publick alſo a copy of a letter from Queen Elizabeth to Lord Haſtings, reſpecting the impriſonment of Mary, the unfortunate Queen of Scots. However, be that as it may, I hope his Lordſhip will be inclined to give to the publick,

publick, some day, a volume of these letters, under the judicious inspection of Mr. Dawson; who deserves much praise for his great care and selection of *real* valuables of a family, who have been long in the most active and honourable employments in the state. These papers may throw some light on the shaded transactions of the government of this kingdom, in former reigns; and thereby render essential service to succeeding historians."

Some good pictures appear to be in this house; which Mr T. has described; and adds,

"In Mr. Dawson's room I saw some fine old miniature paintings preserved in a small chest, among which are two by *Cooper*: Sir John Lewis; and Lucy Countess of Huntingdon, wife of Ferdinando. Queen Elizabeth's is a fine miniature; and so is the Lady of Henry, Earl of Huntingdon, President of the North, done by *Oliver*. In the chest also is preserved a beautiful Restoration medal, the weight of 16 guineas; it appears now as if immediately from the mint. In it also is preserved a fine head, set with rubies. Some good paintings the late Earl of Huntingdon sent from this seat to his house in town some few years since. I should have been happy to have seen a *good* portrait here of the late Earl's mother, the living Countess of Huntingdon, whose amiableness of disposition, and sanctity of heart, will deservedly, at some future period, honour the biographic page."

This work, originally intended to have been comprised in Twelve Numbers, is to be completed in Sixteen; beyond which, it is positively settled not to extend; and, at the conclusion, a second volume, containing a description of various Excursions throughout the County, will, from motives of gratitude, be given *gratis* to the subscribers.

The only drawback we find in perusing this article is, a studied affectation of despising the labours of the more regular County Historians; for example, speaking of the valuable papers preserved at Donington, Mr. T. says,

"I know not the qualifications necessary for an F. S. A.; but this I know, that men like Mr. Dawson deserve an honourable distinction; for if the papers I have mentioned had fallen into the hands of many, who might be ignorant, or regardless of their value, they probably would have been bundled from the *evidence room*, on account of their tattered and disordered state, and conveyed to the dunghill, or the snuff-shop, while the despiser of old things, who sent them thither, might, perhaps, have been employed in reading a selection of hackneyed epitaphs on modern grave-stones. I know not why, but some of our modern topographical writers descend too much to little things: the same page that ends the account of the life of a great statesman, a native of the district they are describing, begins that of an humble villager, remembered no where but in the church-yard, at the expence of some one who benefited by his death. May we not compare such writings to an itinerant bookseller's stall in a market-place; where you meet with the little pretty stories of Jack Hickathrift and Tom Thumb, arranged on the same shelf with the works of the great Milton and the immortal Shakspeare!"

27. *A Treatise on One Hundred and Eighteen Diseases of the Eyes, and Eye-lids, &c. in which are communicated several new Discoveries relative to the Cure of Defects in Vision, with original Prescriptions, by* William Rowley, *M. D. Member of the University of* Oxford, *the Royal College of Physicians in* London, *&c. To which are added Directions in the Choice of Spectacles.*

THE author of the learned Treatise on Nervous Diseases, which we noticed in vol. LX. p 63, now gives the world a treatise on 118 diseases of the eyes. Such a number of affections incident to the delicate organ of vision is enough to fill the mind with horror; and we must confess, at one glance, that we considered the misfortunes of human beings much, very much to have been exaggerated. On a minuter survey of the performance, we find not only 118 distinct disorders specified as *genera*, but some hundreds besides as different *species*, and requiring different management.

The work begins with an introduction, which declares, "that it is a continuation of those improvements that commenced above twenty years ago, and were published under the titles, first, of an essay, and afterwards as a treatise, on the principal diseases of the eyes." The author, while he was a surgeon, appears to have made diseases of the eyes his particular study.

The motives for publishing seem the great improvements that the author has made in his long and extensive experience. After shewing the defects, and many ignorant modes of treating eye-diseases, to the disgrace of all learning, he introduces a brief anatomy of the eye, and the principles of vision, with six copper-plates explanatory of the whole. The engravings are excellent, and the subjects are treated in a clear intelligent manner.

The division of the work is methodical, and agreeably to the order of dissection and physiological enquiry.

After

After this a conſpectus follows, which points out numerous improvements of the author, both as to diet and remedies, with all the preſcriptions that have been ſucceſsfully uſed by him in removing deformities, or reſtoring loſt viſion.

A definition is firſt given of each diſorder, then cauſes are inveſtigated; in which is diſplayed profound anatomical and phyſiological knowledge.

In the application of remedies we find a decided mode of practice drawn from theoretical reaſoning and long experience; all operations on the eye-lids and eyes are explained in a perſpicuous manner. The author ſays, in one part, "In the operation for the cataract, it is preſumed, there will be found ſome improvements worthy of the ſurgeon's attention. It ſhould be obſerved, that I formerly operated in the cataract XC, being a practiſing ſurgeon; therefore neither in treating of operations, nor in the other parts of this work, are the opinions of other writers ſo much followed as my own experience and reflections, either collected from what I have ſeen at moſt of the hoſpitals in Europe, or from the extenſive practice that has come under my immediate inſpection, having had my houſe open formerly for the indigent many years."

There are ſeveral ſtriking ideas on inflammations. The author conſiders inflammation in an entire new view, namely, when the veſſels be only diſtended, and when the mouths of arteries convey the fluid into the cellular ſtructure of membranes, which is nominated *veſiculous inflammation*. In that violent inflammation of the eyes called *Chemoſis*, he illuſtrates the doctrine, and gives an excellent mode of cure.

The rational principles laid down for the ſpeedy removal of inflammation are certainly worthy of the medical reader's notice, who will find ample matter for reflection, and, perhaps, uſe the propoſed treatment to remove inflammations of other parts, in which the author ſays he has ſucceeded. The modes of cure are powerful *evacuations*, *antiphlogiſtic regimen*, and an *extremely dry diet*.

In the *cataract*, when recent, the author ſays, cures have been performed by internal remedies, all which are communicated; in the *gutta ſerena opacity* of the *cornea* and other caſes of loſt or impeded viſion, a like ſucceſs has attended thoſe methods of treatment, particularly of the Marybone Infirmary, to which place the author is phyſician.

Upon the whole, this work muſt be conſidered as the completeſt and comprehenſive ever written on diſeaſes of the eyes, and it may tend to exterminate quackery in the affections of this important organ.

The Doctor writes in one part a criticiſm on all the modes of healing eye diſeaſes, and he condemns, without mercy, the uſe of poultices, improper waſhes, powdered glaſs, lime water, ſcarifications, &c. &c. diſtinguiſhing himſelf as the avowed enemy to all cruelty or empiricism, and the friend of ſcientific and rational practice. After ſaying what is juſtly due to the work before us, we ſhould obſerve, that perhaps, if the author had not given ſo many Greek and Latin names to the diſeaſes of which he treats, the humane purpoſes of this elaborate performance might have been as fully anſwered.

The chapter on the uſe of different glaſſes and ſpectacles, is worthy the notice of all thoſe who require ſuch helps; there is likewiſe a deſcription of new invented double ſpectacles to view objects cloſe and at a diſtance, which ſeem likely to be very uſeful.

We ſhall connclude this account of Dr. Rowley's work with declaring, that whether it be viewed as a ſpecimen of medical and chirurgical erudition on the ſubject it treats, for the orderly arrangement of its contents; or for the conciſeneſs and clearneſs with which the numerous articles it contains are conveyed, it equally demands our approbation; and we congratulate mankind and the faculty, on the appearance of ſo valuable an acquiſition to the ſcience of medicine.

28. FREE-MASONRY. *Unparalleled Sufferings of* John Couſtos, *who nine Times underwent the moſt cruel Tortures ever invented by Man, and ſentenced to the Galley four Years, by Command of the Inquiſitors at* Liſbon, *in order to extort from him the Secrets of Free-Maſonry; from whence he was releaſed by the gracious Interpoſition of his late Majeſty, King* George II. *Enriched with Sculptures, repreſenting* Couſtos's *Sufferings, deſigned by* Boitard, *and other Prints, by a capital Artiſt. To this Work is ſubjoined, many valuable Pieces on Maſonry; and a complete Liſt of regular Chapters.*

THE horrors of the Inquiſition have been ſo frequently detailed, that it would not be very new to our readers, nor very pleaſing to ourſelves, to enter into the particulars of the "Sufferings of Mr. "Couſtos;" which ſeem to have been

ex-

extremely ſevere. He was a native of Rome, by profeſſion a lapidary; and was brought into England by his father in 1716, where he continued till, in 1738, at the ſolicitation of a friend, he removed to Paris, to work in the galleries of the Louvre, and continued there till 1743, when he unfortunately went to Liſbon, with a view of getting permiſſion to go to the Brazils. Hence his troubles originated; and under the pretext of his being a Free Maſon, he partook largely of the Inquiſitorial diſcipline, till in October 1744, he happily obtained a releaſe through the interceſſion of the Britiſh miniſter.

"The ſufferings," ſays Mr. J. Sketchley, "of Mr. John Couſtos, in the horrid Inquiſition in Portugal, where he underwent the moſt cruel tortures, ſooner than divulge the ſecrets of the Royal Art, was thought by many of his brothers (whom the editor conſulted) a proper preſent for every candidate for the honour of the myſteries of the craft, as well as a very acceptable companion to thoſe already of the fraternity.—The tracts annexed have met the approbation of almoſt every one to whom they have been ſubmitted; and if they meet a general acceptation, the publiſher will, in himſelf, be highly gratified, and amply requited."

The tracts annexed are,

1. "The Origin of the Inquiſition, and its eſtabliſhment in various countries."

2. "A Sermon preached at the conſtitution of the Harmonic lodge, in Dudley, in the county of Worceſter, Auguſt 31, 1784, before a large body of Free and Accepted Maſons, from the neighbouring lodges, by their ſince deceaſed reſpected brother, the Rev. John Hodgetts."

3. "An Oration, delivered by a brother, at the St. Paul's lodge, N° 41, Birmingham; occaſioned by the death of Mr. James Rollaſon, a member of the above, on the 17th of April, 1789."

4. "An Oration, delivered at the dedication of Free Maſon's hall, at the city of Quebec, in Canada, by Alexander Spark, A.M. Publiſhed at the requeſt of the Society."

5. "Liſt of regular Chapters of the Royal Arch, held under conſtitutions from the Grand and Royal Chapter, with their places and times of meeting."

A ſpecimen ſhall here be given of Maſonic oratory:

"In every art two things ſeem peculiarly deſerving of attention, its origin and its deſign. And perhaps there is none that can boaſt an origin more antient and venerable, or a deſign more benevolent, than that of Maſonry.—When the Almighty fiat firſt bade this viſible creation exiſt, as the ſacred page informs us, it was without form, and void, and darkneſs was upon the face of the deep: it was yet a rude and ſhapeleſs chaos. But the divine architect ſtretched out the line upon it, and reduced it to ſymmetry and order, ſo that we now behold the whole fabrick ſtand confeſt a ſtupendous monumnnt of eternal wiſdom—its pillars inveſted with ſtrength, and adorned with beauty. Executed with ſkill minute, even below the ſight of the philoſophic eye, and vaſt beyond the bounds of imagination, it pronounces the author to be divine. Such was the origin deſign of the Eternal mind—and ſuch we now behold the fair and magnificent fabrick of the univerſe.

"But had the divine architect here ſtopt ſhort—had he not alſo given being to another ſyſtem, namely, one of an intellectual kind, not only had the moſt glorious and excellent part of the divine workmanſhip been left unfiniſhed, but even that which was created might have remained for ever unnoticed and unadmired. Though the fabrick was beautiful and ſtupendous, it had been but like a deſerted manſion, without inhabitants. Tho' the picture was fair, and the colours exquiſite, yet none had been conſcious of its beauty, but he alone who firſt deſigned and made it.—As an inhabitant, therefore, of this viſible creation, and a witneſs of its beauty and magnificence, the great author of nature gave being alſo to the intellectual ſyſtem—he bade the human intelligence exiſt, and be conſcious of good and evil, of beauty and deformity, of virtue and vice. As the former ſyſtem was made the grand model of viſible order, of meaſure and proportion, ſo was this laſt the ſubject of moral beauty and rectitude. The one is the object of ſcience, and the other of morality: and theſe, if I miſtake not, are the two grand pillars of the Maſonic art. On theſe its ſolid baſis reſts, and hath ever reſted, unſhaken and unimpaired. Thus it claims an origin coeval with the world; and its profeſſed deſign is to promote civilization, and to adorn human life with every ſcientific and moral accompliſhment."

29. *The* Tuſcan *Maſter; or, a new and eaſy Method of acquiring a perfect Knowledge of the* Italian *Language in a ſhort Time, divided into Two Parts: containing the Rudiments and the Syntax of the Language; compoſed, digeſted, and explained, in a more conciſe, accurate, and eaſy Manner, than any ever yet attempted. By Dr.* M. Guelfi Borzacchini, *Profeſſor of the* Italian *and* French *Languages.*

An article in our laſt, p. 65, will almoſt ſuffice for the preſent publication; except that this ſhould naturally ſeem to have the preference from the author's being a native.

"The

"The repeated ſolicitations," ſays Dr. B. "of my friends and ſcholars, who approved of my particular method of inſtructing youth, joined with the good ſucceſs of my Italian Grammar, compoſed in French, and publiſhed in Paris a few years ſince, as well as of my French Method lately publiſhed in Bath for the uſe of thoſe who intend to acquire a perfect knowledge of the French language, have induced me to offer to the publick this Grammar, compoſed in a more plain, conciſe, and eaſy manner, than any ever yet attempted. When compared with others, it will be found to have ſeveral advantages: The rules of this New Method are more diligently digeſted, more accurately arranged, and more faithfully explained, with a great number of examples, which not only render them more eaſy and clear, but alſo contain moſt of the words and phraſes neceſſary to be known, in preference to a Vocabulary, which it is very diſagreeable and tedious to learn by heart."

After giving this account of "a "work which is the fruit of the long "experience and labour of 30 years," the Dr. concludes with an illiberal attack on "ſome bookſellers in the me- "tropolis, who are wholly unacquaint- "ed with the Italian language, yet "highly recommend a work, intituled, "Veneroni's Italian Grammar, tranſ- "lated by an ignorant perſon from the "French into Engliſh; although, for "the following evident reaſon, no Eng- "liſhman can derive any advantage "from it. Veneroni compoſed above a "centnry ago an Italian Grammar for "the uſe of the French, which, on "account of the alteration of the lan- "guage has many defects."

In this department, as in many others, the man who comes out with the neweſt publication, enjoying the labour of his predeceſſors, muſt have an ill taſte and bad fortune indeed if he do not contrive to ſurpaſs them.

XXX. *Select Odes of* Pindar *and* Horace *tranſlated; together with ſome Original Poems, accompanied with Notes critical, hiſtorical, and explanatory. By the Rev.* William Taſker, *A. B. In Three Volumes. Vol. I. The Second Edition.*

The former edition of this volume we reviewed vol. LI. p. 227. The "brother-in-law" there mentioned, it appears by a note, is ſince dead. To the ſecond edition we find the appoſite motto of "Nonumque prematur in an- "num;" and the following modeſt acknowledgement of former errors:

"The reaſon of the author's giving a *ſecond* edition of *this* volume, previouſly to any publication of the ſecond, was the very incorrect ſtate of the *firſt* edition, as well as the great demand for it, and the inſufficiency of *copies* to ſupply the numerous ſubſcribers. After the favourable reception which the former edition met with from the public; he would have thought himſelf inexcuſable, if he had not endeavoured to render the preſent more worthy of their approbation. He hath therefore given it a general reviſal; and, having paid a due deference to every friendly hint and candid criticiſm, he hopes that it will appear, in its new dreſs, without many of thoſe glaring faults and inaccuracies which he is conſcious muſt have offended the elegant and refined taſte of the preſent age; and which could be only excuſed by the hurry of compoſition, ariſing from his peculiar unfortunate ſituation."

Heartily lamenting the ſituation of an ingenious man, we are glad to ſee ſo reſpectable a liſt of ſubſcribers; and from his eſſay "on the Boxing Match with "the Grecian Ceſtus," we ſhall ſelect ſome modern anecdotes.

"Boxing is a manly exerciſe, in which the Engliſh excel all Europe, and are perhaps the only nations, whoſe generous ſons can fight in friendſhip and for mutual amuſement.—Big Ben *, or Perrings † the Birmingham hard-ware hero (ſo lately vanquiſhed by the ſuperior art and addreſs of Johnſon ‡), are little ſhort, in ſtature and ſtrength, of Diagoras the Rhodian. But from the inſtances of thoſe ſmaller-ſized pugiliſts, Humphries, Ward, and Mendoza §, it is highly probable, that the modern boxers have more courage, or at leaſt ſkill, than the antient; ſince it appears, by the ſtatues, that moſt of their champions were men of large ſize and dimenſions. The Engliſh amateur may form a compleat idea of the Grecian ceſtus-combat, from the ſparring-matches of

* "This bulky bruiſer, very much reſembles Ajax, as deſcribed by Homer.

† "This moſt powerful pugiliſt is nearly ſix feet three inches high, and is rather too tall for the commom mode of ſtage-fighting.

‡ "This hero of the fiſt, not exceeding five feet eight or nine inches in ſtature, is as compact a man, and as compleatly well made, as almoſt any man in England; and is perhaps the very firſt boxer of the age, being an athlete, in whom ſtrength, activity, and profeſſional knowledge, ſeem equally united.

§ "This little Sampſon Agoniſtes of the Jews has the quickeſt eye, and the greateſt agility of any one pugiliſt whatever; but he is rather inferior in ſtrength and hardineſs to his old antagoniſt the celebrated Humphries."

Ward

Ward and Mendoza, and their pupils, at the Lyceum in the Strand; with only this difference, that the mufflers there uſed are ſo very thickly ſtuffed and lined with wool, as to prevent almoſt any blow from doing execution.

"Boxing, though a vulgar exerciſe, is certainly characteriſtic of Britiſh courage, and ought not to be diſcouraged by a warlike nation; ſince athletes of every denomination generally make the beſt ſoldiers.—And the Engliſh ſailors, the moſt intrepid claſs of men in the world, frequently amuſe themſelves, in their leiſure hours, in a mode of boxing different from the reſt of mankind; ſince, for want of room, they box in a ſitting poſture, and are generally faſtened or nailed down to a cheſt: and they who frequent his Majeſty's ſhips of war, beſt know with what ſpirit and reſolution theſe encounters are carried on."

Foreign Literary Intelligence.

Manheim. *Hiſtoria & Commentationes Academiæ Electoralis Scientiarum & Elegantiarnm Literarum* Theodoro-Palatinæ Tom. IV. Manheim, 1780. The inſtitution of this learned body, in 1765, we recorded in our review of the firſt volume of their Tranſactions, vol. XLI. p. 315; of the ſecond, XLI. 185; of the third, XLVI. 319. This volume contains the following papers. As they are written indiſcriminately in Latin, French, or German, we ſhall mark the language of each by adding to the title the initial letter. 1. A deſcription of the conductors for lightning in the Palatinate.—2. An account of ſome remarkable accidents by lightning.—3. Deſcription of an electropher.—4. Obſervations on a cure of a paralytic caſe of long ſtanding, by electricity. Theſe 4 papers are in German, by John James Hemmer.—5. Anſwer to the queſtion, whether chalk is formed from pyrites, or *vice verſa*: by J. D. Flad, G.—6. Botanical obſervations: by Frid. Caſimir Medicus. G.—7. A natural hiſtory of the *tuſſilago* and *petaſites*: by Noel de Necker, F.—8. Deſcription of the *Lagerſtræmia Indica*: by Fr. Caſimir, Medicus. G.—9. Chriſtian Mayer's aſtronomical obſervations, 1777, L.—10. A mathematical diſſertation on the burning-glaſſes uſed by the veſtal virgins: by Fr. Adam Widder.—The volume opens with the eloge of Mr. Schœpflin, one of the members of the academy, who died in 1771, and a hiſtory of the proceedings from 1772 to 1777, with 10 plates.

Tom. V. 1784, begins with tranſactions from 1777 to 1782; and contains the following diſſertations: 1. On the vivification of ſeeds of plants; and 2, on the ſexual ſyſtem of Linnæus: by N. Joſ. de Necker. F.—3. On ſome Zoolithes in the Electoral Muſeum; and 4. on the tranſmutation of certain bodies in the mineral kingdom: by Coſm. Collin. F.—5. On animals ſtruck by lightning, not mortally; and 6. Electrical experiments on pregnant animals, by Hemmer, G.—7. On the different effects of air in vegetation: by Geo. Adolphus Succow. G.—8. On the tranſit of Mercury over the ſun, 1782: by J. Willis Wallot. F.—9. On the effects of lightning on bells while ringing. 10. On the conductors placed by him in various places for the laſt 5 years.—11. Miſcellaneous experiments in electricity: theſe three by Hemmer.—12. Deſcription of ſome ſingular calamities in the diſtrict of Zerpont, by M. Succow. G.—13. On the tarantiſmus.—14. On a remarkable compound human fœtus, by M. Cothin. F. In this vol. are 20 plates.

The VIth volume, publiſhed in 1790, contains the following papers. On the electricity of flame: by J. J. Hemmer. L. Theexperiments of Mr. H. incontrovertibly prove the electricity of flame; and he always found it to be negative. He aſcribes electricity in general to evaporation, of which inflammation is a ſpecies.—2. A gutta ſerena cured by electricity; by the ſame. L. The patient was a girl of eighteen, ſubject to hyſtericks. A ſtream of the fluid was firſt conveyed to the eye; afterwards, ſparks were taken from the pupil, gradually increaſing their ſtrength. The cure was performed in nine days. Almoſt every other remedy had been previouſly tried in vain.—On the influence of the ſun on the barometer: by the ſame. L. Mr. H. found that the barometer is conſtantly depreſſed, or its aſcent retarded, when the ſun paſſes either the ſuperior or inferior meridian; and that this phænomenon was totally independent of temperature, the rarity of the atmoſphere, or wind.—4. On a new principle of hygrometry: by Abbé Mann. F.—5. On the ſucceſſive change of the temperature and ſoil of climates: by the ſame. F.—6. On animal electricity, particularly ſpontaneous: by J. J. Hemmer. L. By ſpontaneous electricity Mr. H. means electricity not excited by mechanical action; and in ſome inſtances, if there were no errors in the experiments, this was very conſiderable.—7. Examination of Henke's doctrine of generation: by the ſame. L. From careful and repeated experiments with

with rabbits and dogs, Mr. H. does not hesitate to call Henke an impudent knavish impostor.—8. On the gradation of forms in the parts of vegetables: by Noel Jos. de Necker. F. Mr. de N. finds this gradation in all plants, even in fungi.—9. On the animalcules of infusions, and of different fresh waters; with doubts on the irritability of vegetables: by the same. F. Mr. de N. supposes the animalcules to pre-exist in the water, as different waters appeared uniformly to produce different ones.—10. View of the gradual chain of natural beings: by Mr. Collini. F.—11. On the inundations of the Necker near Manheim: by the same. F.—12. Effect of the great cold of 1789 on a rock crystal which contained a drop of water: by the same. F. The crystal was burst.—13. Observations on the oscillatory motion of a magnetic needle immediately after the passage of a storm, made at the Royal Observatory at Paris: by J. W. Wallat. F. The needle varied 24′.—14. On the variation of the magnetic needle during an aurora borealis: by J. J. Hemmer. L. The variation of the needle at 40 min. after 9 in the evening was 19° 36′; at 9h. 45′, when the red in the West was extremely vivid, 20° 45′.—15. Remarkable appearance of a passing cloud, with observations by the same. G.—16. Account of some remarkable thunder storms: by the same. G.—17. Botanical remarks on the *musa mensar. Rumph* by F. C. Medicus. G.—18. On two new species of plants, the chief characters of which are in the structure of the roots: by the same. G.—19. On the gynandrian situation of the filaments and pistils of some plants: by the same. G.—20. On the various structure of flowers: by the same. G.—21. On the faculty of plants of propagating in other ways than by seed: by the same. G.—22. The great efficacy of conductors of lightning shewn by three recent examples: by J. J. Hemmer. L.—23. Observations on a weather-spout [*wetterſaule*]: by the same. G. This phænomenon was a column of dust, taken up and carried along by a cloud, as water is sometimes at sea.—24. Description of an extraordinarily fruitful stalk of corn: by the same. G.—The whole is terminated by a copious index to the fourth, fifth, and sixth volumes.

We learn, from some of our brethren Reviewers (Monthly, January 1791, p. 113), that the Rev. Mr. Le Brocq is engaged with Mr. Warner (whose Hampshire Domesday we reviewed in our vol. LX. p. 55) in the laudable design of publishing the *whole* of Domesday Book on the same plan, or nearly the same, with Hampshire. We join in the hope, that the discerning publick will not be backward in encouraging the design with a liberality proportioned to the merit of the work; and cannot help recommending the incorporation of such parts as have been already published into the general plan; Dorset, Wilts, Worcester. Leicestershire also is now announced. But, above all, we wish Mr. Manning had before now given his Surrey to the world, as we do not hesitate to say it is worth them all.

The celebrated Rhynkenius has nearly completed his much desired edition of Muretus, the friend of the splendid Hyppolitus of Este, and one of the best writers of modern Latinity.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

The drawing of a medal from our correspondent at Exeter is pretty, but not worth publishing. The inscription is not correct: the name probably should be ΘΑΛΗΤΟΣ, the genitive of ΘΑΛΗΣ.

A correspondent wishes for a sketch of the improvements which have taken place at Covent Garden church.

J. B. asks, whence is derived the saying, when a matter of state is under consideration, that it is "upon the carpet?"

Our friend in the Isle of Ely was too late for one part of his "private note."

In answer to G. M. (and to several others with whom we are in the same situation) his communication we had, and still have, an intention to insert. The letters under that description are (in general) much too numerous to recapitulate; but we shall in future adopt G. M's hint, as far as is practicable, somewhat in this way:

Hinton Abbey, and several other drawings, are now in the hands of our engravers.

H. I. C.; An Old Correspondent, on the Anastatica; P. D. and L. L. on Oxford Almanacks; Andronicus on Education; the Epitaphs from Tonbridge; J. on Scotish MSS.; A Philanthropist; Gen. Wolfe's Letter; C. on Achromatic Glasses; W. Singleton; R. Lickorish; Jack Prancer; P. Gemsege, jun. &c. &c. are intended for insertion in our next.

Under consideration: Letters from H. Lemoine; Z. S. K.; G. B.; A Projector; Juventus; Alphonso; Old Fireside; several Letters on Briefs; Scorpio; Justificus; Modestus; with a large arrear of correspondence from 1778 to 1790.

Not admissible: A Female Reader; The Morning Colloquy; Nemo; &c. Anonymous Letters, when the postage is not paid, unless they are deemed fit for insertion, will be returned to the Post-office.

ODE FOR THE FIRST OF MARCH, 1791, ST. DAVID'S DAY.

Inscribed to the GWYNEDDIGION SOCIETY *of* LONDON.

By DAFYDD DDU FEDDYG.

I.

IN search of Empire, and of Fame,
When Julius first to Britain came,
And to a new, astonish'd world,
Th' imperial flag of Rome unfurl'd,
He vainly thought our sea-girt land
Would shrink at Cæsar's dread command;
That, where the Roman Eagle spread her wing,
No *barbarous* * foe her legions could withstand.
But soon he saw a numerous host
Spread like a deluge o'er the coast,
And heard the cliffs with loud defiance ring.
Naked, the Britons met their foes,
And dared Rome's vet'ran bands oppose;
Their hearts, with native courage steel'd,
Disdain'd to Cæsar's power to yield,
But, boldly rushing to the fight,
They check'd the Eagle in her flight,
The heavy legions' fiercest charge withstood,
And dyed the British wave with Roman blood.

II.

'Twas thus—with triumph be it told—
Our noble Fathers fought of old!
'Twas thus the bolts of war they hurl'd
Against the Conquerors of the world!
And tho' proud Cæsar fain would boast
Of laurels gain'd on Britain's coast,
Yet from our isle with shatter'd barks he fled,
With broken legions, and a vanquish'd host.
Homeward he cross'd the gloomy wave,
With sighs for many a Roman brave
Sent to the shadowy mansions of the dead.—
In after times, for ever mourn'd,
The Romans to our shore return'd,
And found the isle an easy prey,
Torn by her own intestine fray;
From her own sons she felt the stroke
Which bow'd her to a foreign yoke,
Dissention gave her to an abject doom,
Beneath th' insulting Delegates of Rome.

III.

Yet not unhonour'd be the brave,
Who strove in arms her rights to save,
And, in the fields of fair Renown,
From Romans snatch'd the laurel crown;
Heroes and Kings, who gave to Fame
A deathless and a glorious name,
CARACTACUS, by Rome herself rever'd,
And BOADICEA, fair, heroic dame,
Whose spirit ev'n her foes admir'd,
Whose beauty every bosom fir'd,
And whose victorious arms the Cæsars fear'd.
And those renown'd of later age,
Who brav'd th' invader Saxon's rage!
But ah, Vortigern! lost, undone!
By fair Rowena's beauty won—
'Twas from her bright eyes flew the dart,
Which pierc'd the noblest Briton's heart.
Rowena's conquering charms usurp'd the throne,
And Britain fell, subdued by Love alone.

IV.

In years remote, to heal our woes,
DAVID, our honour'd *Saint*, arose!
To whom we frame the votive lay,
And dedicate the FESTIVE DAY.
True to our country's antient fame,
We honour DEWI MYNWY'S * name;
And, to the destin'd end of hoary Time,
Britannia's genuine sons shall do the same.—
In memory of the Wise and Good,
Sweet is the voice of Gratitude,
That lives thro' every age, and spreads thro' every clime.
To him, the Bards of other days
Have given the honour'd meed of praise,
To whom belongs the power to save
The sweet remembrance of the brave;
To Patriot toils their claims allow,
And twine the wreath for Valour's brow.
The bright applause of Heaven's inspired Bard
Is Valour's fairest plume, and Virtue's best reward.

V.

THIS DAY let every BRITON-BORN
With bumpers fill the *Hirlas-horn* †;
Nor be, this day, the fame untold
Of Druids and of Poets old,
Whose numbers teem'd prophetic rage,
And charm'd the brave in every age:
Nor yet unnam'd be those of modern time,
Whose various songs our vacant hours engage;
GRONWY ‡, with genius, learning fraught,
And HE § of NANT, whom Nature taught
To soar aloft on Fancy's wings sublime,
The Shakspeare of his native plains—
Gronwy, our Spencer, of pathetic strains.
And thou, HUGH MORIS ||, Bard divine,
Pure child of Nature, and the Nine!
By all the Sons of Song approv'd,
Of Genius, thou the best belov'd!
Our hills thy wild notes shall re-echo long,
Thou sweetest nightingale of British song!

---

* The Romans called all other nations barbarous.

* The Welsh name of St. David.

† A famous drinking-horn kept in the halls of the Welsh Princes.

‡ The Rev. Gronwy Owen, a man of great abilities, great learning, and a most excellent Welsh Poet. He died within these few years in Virginia, in North America, for which country he embarked in the year 1757.—An account of his life, his family, and the time of his death, from some correspondent of the Gentleman's Magazine in that part of the globe, would prove highly gratifying to his countrymen in Wales.

§ Mr. Thomas Edwards, of Nant, near Denbigh—the first Welsh Poet now living.

|| Hugh Moris, a Bard of the last century, of little education, but eminently endowed with the poetical gift. He is the most popular of all the Welsh Poets.

ELEGY

ELEGY
ON A
MUCH RESPECTED AND BELOVED FRIEND.

ISIS, thy dancing waves, of late so bright,
Now black'ning stagnate—Warton is no more!
Mute in mid carol droop thy warblers light;
Sighs the chill blast along thy willowy shore.

How fades the new leaf on yon sapling green!
The springing grass how ting'd with wintry grey!
Now smiling but in song thy banks are seen,
Thy meads once echoing to his youthful lay.

Yes, mellow'd, in a good autumnal hour,
Late from the tree of life he gently dropp'd;
Cold Palsy, like the rush of icy shower,
Snapp'd short his with'ring stalk, n silence cropp'd.

Yes, ripe in years and fame, in peace he died;
Success had all his worldly wishes crown'd.
Ne'er stoop'd that noble heart to reptile pride;
No sordid passion there an entrance found.

Yet can the Muse refrain her parting tears?
Lifeless in dust her laurel'd fav'rite lies,
Who bade the songsters of her infant years,
Evok'd from England's antient groves, arise.

His Attic flash of merriment no more,
Enrich'd with learning, with good sense refin'd,
To festive glee shall elegance restore,
Or pour instruction in th' attentive mind;

No more, observant of each budding shoot
Of youthful fancy, shall his countenance cheer
Its blushing progress. To each nurtur'd root
Of genius, that benign regard how dear!

So meek, it bent indulgent ev'n to me;
All Wykeham's sons confess'd its genial force.
O, Warton! if in heart I bear not thee,
Its pulse, its feeling 's lost, and vital course.

How brisk it bounded, when he, smiling, laid
Light on my auburn curls his plausive hand!
"There is some spirit in these lines," he said,
"That's not ill turn'd, this not inaptly scann'd."

No more, auspicious to a brother's charge,
Shall Winton greet him, Oxford glad revere
His presence, wont to deal out light at large,
Expansive on each faint-reflecting sphere.

Reft of their pride, I hear th' Aonian choir
Wail, in sad presage of that hour at hand,
When churls profane, who spurn the sacred lyre,
A Gothic blight, shall desolate the land.

Avert it, Heav'n!—Thy spirit, Warton, soars,
By seraphs usher'd, to the throne divine.
Yes—audible thy speech impassion'd pours
A prayer more acceptably warm than mine:

"All-Gracious! Albion's Genius, in despair,
To night primæval sinking, bids me crave
Suspension of her doom. Of Science fair
The cradle, must she soon become the grave?

"Shall Poesy, first-born of Science, foil'd
By Lewdness, ribald Spleen, and Party-spite,
Of all her graces chaste, and fame despoil'd,
Fall spiritless, debas'd, extinguish'd quite?

"She faints—her voice melodious dies away
Thou know'st, whene'er her heaven-taught art shall cease
To clear the dusky front of wan dismay,
And shed sweet flow'rets on the paths of peace;

"To wake the youthful soul to virtuous deeds,
The glorious thirst of well-earn'd praise inspire,
Of public-spirit rouse the dormant seeds,
And strike the raptur'd heart with hallow'd fire.

"Forth rush the dreaded pests. Of imps less fell
The swarm that blacken'd Rome's declining day;
Vice, with o'erweening Dulness, twins of hell,
Urge on, with giant strides, their baleful way."

Oxford, May 24. PHILISIDES.

HORACE, BOOK IV. ODE xiii.

Audivere, Lyce! Di mea vota, Di
Audivere, Lyce!

Mr. URBAN, *Cambria, Feb.* 11.

GOOD heavens! how full, how overflowing, how bursting with exultation, does this glorious Poet appear over the decayed charms of the once haughty and scornful Lyce! How enthusiastically he dwells on, how vehemently, vehemently he redoubles his acknowledgements to the Powers Divine, for retaliating contempt on this unfortunate Beauty, who had in her day bestowed contempt upon him.—Io triumphe! Io triumphe!—The Translator, who could render this rapturous reiteration thus coldly and nakedly, (see vol. LX. p. 1236,)

"Lyce! the Gods have heard my prayers,"

cannot possess a single spark of genuine poetic fire. A thousand thousand tolerable lines cannot make any sort of amends for such a jejune version of this animated passage: insulting to the last degree as it really is, and as it undoubtedly was intended to be.

Without the repetition, Mr. Urban, its whole energy is totally destroyed.

Audivere, Lyce! Di mea vota, Di
Audivere, Lyce!

LYCE! the Gods have heard my prayers;
Yes, Lyce! the just Gods have heard!
Thro' age decay'd, you practise airs
To charm, as charming you appear'd.

You now affect to toy and play;
Shy of your glass no longer prove:
In song your feeble powers essay,
T' attract, in vain, disgusted Love.

Cupid to blooming Chia flies,
And lives on her inchanting strains;
As basking on her cheek he lies,
And there his sov'reign sway maintains.

As wither'd leaves, he anxious ſhuns
Thy canker'd teeth, and wrinkled brow;
And from thy faded figure runs,
Whoſe temples are o'erſpread with ſnow.

Nor diamonds fair, nor glowing veſt,
Thy youthful minutes can reſtore:
Thy antient date ſtill ſtands confeſt;
Thy vaniſh'd day returns no more.

Where 's all thy beauty to be found?
That air, you never now diſplay!
Where 's ſhe, who breath'd ſweet Loves around;
"And ſtole me from myſelf away *?"

Thee none but Cinara ſurpaſſ'd,
More graceful, more accompliſh'd, ſhone:
Kind Fates forbade her reign to laſt,
Till all her heavenly charms were gone.

To Lyce they, by ſtern decree,
Leſs than a raven's age deny;
That glowing youths may ſcoffing ſee
Her glimmering torch in cinders die.

VIRGO.

ON READING DR. LELAND'S VIEW OF DEISTICAL WRITERS.

WELL Leland pleads his Maſter's glorious cauſe,
And with his meekneſs vindicates his laws.
Skill'd to unfold the Sceptick's various plea,
The blind, becauſe determin'd not to ſee;
The ſpecious Wit, who firſt confounds the beſt
Of truths with error—then turns all to jeſt;
The vaunting Reas'ner, who from reaſon ſtrays,
To ſhew we know not God, his works, or ways.

Theſe, threat'ning high, and clad in armour bright,
Armies of aliens, all *are put to flight*.
The clouds they rais'd no more obſcure the day,
But Nature ſmiles, with Truth's all-chearing ray.
'Fix'd in the rolling flood of endleſs years,
'The pillar of th' eternal plan appears,
'The raving ſtorm, the daſhing wave defies,
'Built by the Architect who built the ſkies.'

W.

SONNET,

TO DOCTOR DAVID PITCAIRN.

BY MRS. CATHERINE STEPHENS.

A GARLAND might I weave of worth divine,
While, lur'd by Fancy, tow'rd her haunts I ſtray,
Hard of acceſs, as rich in aſpect gay,
PITCAIRN, the meed, the immortal meed, were thine!
But though Fate wills me fading flowers to twine,
Diſdain them not—ſince thoſe that Phœbus' ray
Wakes into life—ſcarce live the tranſient day,
To greet his glorious powers, but fall more frail than mine.

Not that the wreath, my trembling hand prepares,
Aſpires to wither on thy manly brow;
For, wove in ſorrows, and defaced by tears,
Its drooping blooms beſeem the Child of Woe:
Yet, what I may, with grateful heart I ſend,
And hail PITCAIRN Affliction's liberal friend!

* Dr. King's.

ON Tueſday the 21ſt of December, 1790, the Robin Hood Society gave their Annual Ball at Wootton-Underedge, to a numerous but ſelect Company. After an elegant ſupper, ſeveral excellent Songs were ſung by ſome of the Members; among which was the following new one, made for the occaſion by Captain Snell, and capitally ſung by a Member, whoſe vocal taſte gave it due effect.

Sung to the Tune of, "I've kiſs'd and I've prattled with fifty fair Maids;" and in the Character of Sagittarius.

AS Apollo, the roſy-fac'd God of the bow,
The Ecliptic was ganging along,
He tipp'd me the wink, "Brother String,
"ſtep below,
"And give my choice Archers a ſong."

He informs this fair train, that thro' all his career,
While his beams drove Old Night from the ſkies,
In all the globe's quarters there does not appear
Such aſſemblage of ſhape, air, and eyes.

The beautiful Virgo he paſs'd by awhile,
So elegant and debonnair:
"Mighty Sol!" cried the Maid, with ſignificant ſmile,
"Be my laſſes the chief of your care!"

You dames, too, who ſip of chaſte Hymen the ſweets,
And an heir for your Lords have in view,
With a roguiſh intent little Gemini greets,
So perhaps you may bleſs them with two.

Of the ſtern Britiſh Leo * his rays ſcorch'd the mane,
And he bade him attend to his guns;
He rous'd, and then growl'd, as he lay down again,
"My Archers ſhall do for the Dons."

The ſhaggy old Aries †, too, treated with ſcorn
The inſolent menace of Spain;
He ſhook his rough forehead, and ſwore by his horn,
"He would wreck their whole fleet on the main ‡."

"Their fleeces Segovian our looms no more want,
"Our *ſtaple* ſo fam'd thro' the world;

* At this time were impending hoſtilities between England and Spain.

† Applicable to the woollen manufactory.

‡ With his Equinoctial winds, if any attempt were made under his influence.

"While

" While the Fates by our laws *ſolid liberty*
" grant,
" We care not what thunder be hurl'd."

Should you aſk why his Godſhip is abſent to-night?
Perhaps he'as ſome Daphne in chace.
Then let *Cupid's Arrow* * your fancies delight,
Till his beams your fair boſoms embrace.

LINES by a Father on the Death of his Daughter, who died Jan. 9, 1791, aged nearly fifteen Years; written in alluſion to her ſcarcely being able to bid him good-bye at his laſt going out of the room.

Cum volet illa dies, quæ nil niſi corporis hujus
Jus habet, incerti ſpatium mihi finiat ævi."
OVID.

'Come, ſoon or late, Death's undetermin'd day,
'This mortal being only can decay.'
WELSTED.

DEAR, duteous child! thy dying hour
To bid adieu ſcarce left thee power.
My fancy paints thy long farewell,
Thus utter'd from thy narrow cell:
" My grievous pains and troubles o'er,
" I'm landed on a peaceful ſhore:
" Forbear, dear Parents, now to weep,
" I in my Saviour Jeſus ſleep.
" To be diſſolved from this earth,
" The Chriſtian deems a happier birth,
" As mixing with the heavenly choir,
" Mankind's redemption to admire,
" And, with juſt men made perfect, ſing
" Glad hymns of praiſe to Chriſt our King."
Cowbit. J. M.

SENT TO A LADY;

With a BOX *to hold* VERSES, LETTERS, &c.

NOR glittering gems, nor hoarded gold,
The caſkets of the Muſes hold;
Such treaſures as in theirs might live;
Shall Mira to thy boſom give.
Guard them with cloſe and anxious care:
Thy varniſh, to exclude the air,
Retain thy perfumes, to expel
The inſect from their ſacred cell;
Preſerve thy poliſh, emblem fit
Of chaſte and highly-finiſh'd wit.
Late may thy glowing colours fade,
Thy faithful lock no ruſt invade,
As Virtue's Guardian Powers remain,
And Wiſdom beams in Beauty's wane!

To others jealous of thy truſt,
To me be ſomething more than juſt;
And often as my friend explores,
And culls and turns her various ſtores,
Where-e'er her ſearching eye may glance,
My favour'd name to view advance.
What-e'er of mine ſhall meet her hand,
Obtruſive to receive it ſtand.
Nor, when with richer offerings fraught,
To ſpurn thy earlieſt patron taught,
Do thou this humble verſe diſdain,
Nor let me once aſpire in vain,
To keep, by Mira's partial grace,
Within thy crowded walls a place,
Content the meaneſt there to hold,
If Genius only they infold.
If Love and Friendſhip's claims be heard,
Be mine to every ſuit preferr'd. W. F.

EPIGRAM IN VENTRILOQUAM *.

GROMIO convivio pingui gaudetque Falerno,
Sed vino ac epulis ſe negat eſſe datum.
Specto tamen ventrem miræ pinguedinis; ore
Quamvis ſit mutus, Gromio *ventriloqua* eſt.
J. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 1.

I SHOULD imagine you will indulge me, by inſerting in your Magazine the production of a juvenile Poet. A few young gentlemen of Bury ſchool, without any aſſiſtance or inſtruction, ſo performed Thomſon's Edward and Eleonora a few weeks ſince, as to give ſatisfaction to a numerous and genteel audience, and to gain credit for themſelves.

At the cloſe of the evening's entertainment, the following addreſs, written by one young gentleman of fifteen, was well delivered to the audience by another, who with ability had repreſented the hero of the piece.

EPILOGUE, *Written by* W. *and Spoken by* T.

TREMBLING before this aweful court I come,
Anxious to hear, yet fearful of our doom.
O! may we hope—preſumptuous thought! can theſe
Our firſt poor efforts ſuch an audience pleaſe?
Can you, whom Belvidera's † powers have charm'd,
Whom Jaffier's woes with tender pity warm'd,
Can you unwearied ſit, whilſt we rehearſe,
Or rather murder, Thomſon verſe by verſe!

Ladies, do you—*approve*, I dare not ſay!
Deign you to caſt one ſmile upon our play?
Oh, ſhould you frown—but ſure that fear was vain! [pain.
You would not, could not, give us ſo much
Ah no—good-nature ſmiles in every face,
Heightens each charm, and adds to every grace.

Now, Gentlemen, you ſurely cannot frown;
The Ladies' ſmiles our poor endeavours crown;
But, if you ſhould, thus let me plead our cauſe,
We know no Attic rules, no critic laws;

---

* The opening and concluding dance, the muſick of which was compoſed laſt year by an ingenious Member.

* The ſubject for the prize epigrams at Cambridge, 1789.

† In the late Maſter's time, Venice Preſerved had been performed.

Our

Our youth, our inexperience—think on theſe!
Let our intent plead for us—'twas to pleaſe.
In ſuch a cauſe we ſchool-boys boldly dare
To tread the ſtage, unpractis'd as we are.
But if our poor attempts did not ſucceed,
Accept the will—but, oh! forget the deed.
If we have pleas'd, we are ſupremely bleſt;
If not, excuſe us; each has done his beſt.

EPITAPH
ON A LADY WHO DIED SUDDENLY.

HERE
are the remains
of R. A. B.
Of whom it were hard to ſay
which excelled;
the wonderful ſymmetry, grace, and beauty,
of her perſon;
or
the capacity, dignity, and ſweetneſs,
of her mind.
Alas, they are no more!
They were exotic,
of heavenly extraction,
and would not long live
here.

VERSES,
Written at an antient Abbey of Nuns, now gone to Decay.

By the Rev. JAMES BANISTER.

YE ſacred walls! where pale-ey'd virgins kept
Their painful vigils, and in ſecret wept
Their fate ſevere; from friends and parents borne;
For ever doom'd their hopeleſs ſtate to mourn!
Here Piety her grateful offerings paid,
Here the ſweet organ's breathing pipes convey'd
Seraphic ſounds, while clouds of incenſe riſe,
And lift the ſoul in rapture to the ſkies.
Such aids will Superſtition's power impart
To ſtrike the fancy, and to warm the heart.
Still at her call ideal pleaſures flow,
And with extatic bliſs her votaries glow.
But yet her views, too ſelfiſh and confin'd,
Debaſe the vigour of the heaven-born mind—
To ſpeed the daring thought from Pole to Pole;
To mark the planets as they circling roll,
Obſerve their motions, and to trace their laws
To their great ſource, the firſt Eternal Cauſe,
Her cruel voice forbids!—This truth too well,
By tortures taught, could Galileo tell.
At her approach the ſick'ning Arts retire,
And, half-extinguiſh'd, droops the Poet's fire;
No more, in tides impetuous, roll along
Or Tully's eloquence, or Virgil's ſong;
Charm'd by her wand, Italia's Genius ſleeps,
And o'er the mould'ring towers dejected Science weeps.
Within theſe walls, perhaps, ſome hapleſs maid
Might once have liv'd, by cruel arts betray'd,
Whoſe breaſt ſincere might all thoſe raptures prove
Which mark a generous and a virtuous love;
For her Devotion ſpread its healing balm,
Each paſſion quell'd, each wild emotion calm,
Behold her ſeek yon grove's ſequeſter'd gloom,
Whoſe walks the ſun's departing beams illume
With glimmering light: in hopes to be forgiv'n
For one ſmall fault, ſhe now petitions Heav'n.
Some bolder matron too might here retire
To check Ambition's all-ſubduing fire!
Sick of the world, its vanities and woes,
Here her diſtemper'd mind might find repoſe.
Did cloiſter'd domes within their calm receſs
A refuge yield for undeſerv'd diſtreſs,
Who would not wiſh to ſee theſe walls again
Stretch their wide circuit o'er the diſtant plain,
While Charity her generous arm extends
To treat the poor as brethren and as friends?
But when Reflexion ſays, that Beauty's bloom
In cloiſter'd cells has found an early tomb,
To grief and ſolitude by parents ſold
To raiſe a ſon, and glut a thirſt for gold;
That cruel prieſts, inſpir'd by bigot zeal,
Have taught their vot'ries ſharpeſt pangs to feel,
Invention rack'd with terrors to moleſt
The drooping ſoul, by penances oppreſt;
We view theſe walls decay without a ſigh,
And joyful hail the Goddeſs Liberty:
'Tis She rewards the labourer's honeſt toil;
With golden harveſts bids the deſart ſmile;
Tis ſhe who clothes with green yon cultur'd meads;
At her command yon foreſts lift their heads;
In her right hand are Plenty, Joy, and Health;
Commerce for her unlocks her ſtores of wealth.
If to theſe gifts, by bounteous Heaven aſſign'd,
We join a virtuous and a conſtant mind,
Steady and firm, by labours unſubdued,
Great without pride, and without weakneſs good;
Let us with grateful heart our God adore,
Nor impiouſly aſpire to aſk for more.

ON GOOD-FRIDAY.

HAIL to this day! that gave the world new life,
Abſolv'd the paſt, and quell'd each preſent ſtrife;
Gave law to tyrants, peace a firm ſupport;
To vice deſtruction, to the good a port:
Ordain'd mild Wiſdom o'er mankind to reign,
And bound the nations in an eaſy chain.
And may this day (tho' mortals have denied
The cauſe for which a Bleſſed Saviour died,
Seduc'd from truths by lying prieſts deform'd,
And loſt the fort its own defenders ſtorm'd:)
May this glad day the promis'd hope decree,
And bind our hearts in fervent zeal to Thee!
To Thee, Almighty Witneſs of our crimes!
Who, pitying, view'ſt the *error of the times*;
When Truth's bold champions *, ſtriving to diſpel
The darkneſs iſſuing from the monkiſh cell,
By the falſe gleam of upſtart ſcience led,
Refuſe the light thine own Apoſtles ſpread:
Proud to detect the knavery of Rome,
O'erlook the bleſſing of a *world to come.*

* Voltaire, Hume, Prieſtley, Gibbon, &c.

ALBOIN'S FEAST, by Mr. MOORE of Hertford, in our next.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF FRANCE. *(Continued from p. 76.)*

Friday, Jan. 22.

IT was determined, that, as the electors in all the departments of the kingdom were on the point of aſſembling for the purpoſe of electing Biſhops and Pariſh Prieſts, in the room of ſuch as might refuſe the oath, they ſhould take the ſame opportunity for electing the Judges who are to form the Supreme Tribunal of Reviſion; but as this tribunal will be compoſed of only forty-two Judges, and the number of departments are eighty-three, it was ſettled, that the departments ſhould elect to this tribunal alternately, and the firſt choice ſhould be determined by lot.

The KING'S MESSAGE, *concerning the* EMPEROR *of* GERMANY. (See p. 85.)

A letter, bearing the name of Leopold, to the King of France on the ſubject of the claims which the Princes and different members of the German Empire make to their poſſeſſions in Alſace, having been printed in the public papers ſome days ago, with many corruptions of the text, the King ſent a tranſlation of the original, which is in Latin, to the National Aſſembly. This communication was accompanied with a declaration from his Majeſty, that he looked upon this letter from Leopold in no other light than as an official meaſure as Emperor of Germany, and that it was preceded and followed by the moſt ſatisfactory aſſurance of pacific intentions; and he takes the ſame opportunity of profeſſing, that ſuch ſeems to be the diſpoſitions of all the other principal Courts of Europe.

Immediately after the reading of this letter, a decree paſſed, on the motion of the Military Committee, for augmenting the fifty thouſand fuſils, ordered by a decree of the 18th of December to be diſtributed among the National Guards of the kingdom, to ninety-eight thouſand. Of theſe fuſils, the officers of the departments, diſtricts, and municipalities, are to be the guardians; the names of the citizens to whom they are entruſted are to be regiſtered; and whoever is convicted of ſelling his fuſil is to be rendered incapable of bearing arms for three years.

As ſoon as this defenſive decree had paſſed, M. Mirabeau and M. Alexander Lameth produced two plans of decrees, the objects of which were to repreſent the apparent diſpoſitions of the Powers of Europe towards France, and the meaſures to be taken for the ſecurity of the frontiers; to preſs the King to organize the army immediately, and fill up the regiments. For this latter purpoſe, orders are given, that a hundred thouſand recruits ſhall be levied in the following manner: the recruits which are to be levied in the different departments of free citizens are to be enliſted for three years only, and to receive three ſols per day, under the condition of holding themſelves in readineſs to join their regiments when called upon, when they ſhall receive the ſame pay as the regulars, and be furniſhed with fifty livres for their equipment.

By this means the Aſſembly propoſes, by a moderate expence, to provide for the defence of the kingdom, in caſe of any attempts from a neighbouring Power, in conjunction with the malcontents.

The King is alſo deſired to complete the 30 regiments of infantry, and the 20 regiments of horſe, deſtined for the departments of the Lower and Upper Rhine, the Ardennes, the High Soan, Mount Jura, the Var, and the Higher and Lower Alps.

Concluſion of the French Budget, *for the Year* 1791. (See p. 74).

"In the month of May, 1789, the receipts of the public treaſury amounted to 475 millions, and added to that ſum the tenths coſt the nation, 130 millions—the total was 605 millions.

At that time the avowed deficient was 56 millions; at that time near 300 millions were anticipated upon the ordinary; at that time all the reimburſements were ſuſpended, there was a conſiderable arrear in each department of the adminiſtration; near two years of intereſt were due to the creditors of the State, and loans were even become impoſſible. Such was, and ſuch would be, our ſituation, had this revolution, ſo calumniated, not happened.

They who regret the levies paſſed tell us, that by prudence only, and the reſources of œconomy, it might have been poſſible to regain our loſt credit, and to avoid the greateſt diſaſter. If we return to thoſe times of calm, or rather of ſtupor, ſo much boaſted of, the utmoſt prudence, the utmoſt contrivance, would not have prevented the nation from being obliged to pay at this time, in 1791, a ſubſidy of 605 millions to the public Treaſury and to the Clergy, without being able to avert the horrors of a ſhameful bankruptcy. The edicts of ſuſpenſion had commenced in Auguſt, 1788, and the leaſt event would have rendered it complete.

After this year of 1791, the impoſts, including the patriotic contribution, will only amount to 500 millions, in lieu of 605. There will be no more deficits, no more anticipations, no more arrears, nor will the reimburſements be again ſuſpended. The pay of the troops is augmented, the dividends from the public funds are paid up to the moment, juſtice is rendered gratuitouſly. Theſe truths are inconteſtible, and may be plainly underſtood by all the world.

We

We ſhall not be accuſed of embelliſhing this picture, becauſe we do not ſpeak to you of what the old privileged orders will pay to the diſcharge of the public debts, nor of the immenſe expence of collecting the Gabelle and the Aides, nor of the vexations which you have aboliſhed, nor, laſtly, of that feudal ſyſtem which oppreſſed the people in ſo many reſpects.

It is true that the particular expence of the departments will require another contribution of 59 millions; but the only expence for keeping up the highway throughout the kingdom, the expence of the militia, of collecting the impoſts, the local expences which cauſed ſo many additional ſmall eſtabliſhments in the different parts of the kingdom, augmented to a ſum at leaſt as conſiderable.

Thus, Gentlemen, in ſpite of ſo many croſs accidents, notwithſtanding ſo many falſe calculations, inevitable in our ſituation, and in the midſt of univerſal agitation, you have ſaved the nation for this year an expence of more than an hundred millions."

East Indies.

The places taken by our army ſince their entrance into the enemy's territories, are Terri-Carroor, Arravacourchy, Daraporam, Errode, Coimbatore, Dindigul, and Palligatcherry.

The expedition under General Meadows has been ſucceſsful at firſt, and was likely to continue ſo; but whether any advantage will be obtained equal to the expenditure of it ſeems extremely doubtful. The money for the mere hire of the bullocks and elephants cannot be leſs than an hundred thouſand pounds per month.

By the late definitive treaty of alliance between the Eaſt India Company and the Paiſhaw and Nizam ul Malk, it is ſtipulated, that there ſhall be, for ever, a firm and unalterable friendſhip, a defenſive and offenſive alliance, and a cloſe and inviolable union, with an intimate and perfect harmony of correſpondence between the ſaid parties, their heirs and ſucceſſors; that they ſhall always act in concert, to maintain peace and tranquillity; and in caſe any one of the contracting parties, or any of their allies, preſent and future, be hoſtilely attacked, moleſted, or diſturbed in any of their ſtates, rights, or poſſeſſions, the other contracting parties engage to ſuccour their allies without delay.

In conſequence of the above treaty, the Paiſhaw and Nizam are each to ſend twelve thouſand horſe into the field, to act with our grand army, now engaged in the war with the Sultan Tippoo Saib.

America.

The American expedition to the back ſettlements has ended in a total defeat. The New York letters repreſent this diſaſter as having originated in an ambuſcade; for it ſeems, after burning two or three Indian towns, and defeating ſeveral detached bodies of the enemy, the American General carried his purſuit too far, and was way-laid upon his return by very large bodies of the natives, who broke the American line, and followed up their blow with a general carnage of officers and privates.

Return of the killed and wounded upon the above expedition under the command of Brigadier General Harmer.

Killed and wounded of the Federal troops—one Major, one Lieutenant. 73 rank and file, killed; three rank and file wounded.

Killed and wounded of the Militia—one Major, three Captains, two Lieutenants, four Enſigns, 98 rank and file, killed; two Lieutenants, one Enſign, 25 rank and file, wounded.

Total killed, 183; wounded, 31.

Ireland.

Dublin, Jan. 20. This day our Parliament met, according to adjournment. In the Houſe of Lords, the Right Hon. John Bourke, Earl of Mayo, having produced the Royal Patent creating his father Earl of Mayo, was introduced, and took the oaths; as was alſo the Right Hon. Arthur Acheſon, Viſcount Goſford. The Right Hon. Robert Clements, Baron Leitrim, took the oaths and his ſeat.

His Excellency the Earl of Weſtmoreland, Lord Lieutenant, entered the Houſe in the uſual formalities, and delivered a very gracious Speech. See p. 78.

His Excellency having retired, the Lord Chancellor read the Speech; and it was afterwards read at the table by the Clerk.

The Marquis of Waterford moved the Addreſs to the King: and a noble Earl, that of thanks to the Lord Lieutenant.

The Addreſs in the Houſe of Commons was moved for by Mr. John Wolfe, and carried with little oppoſition.

Scotland.

A letter from Pattenweam brings an account of a moſt melancholy cataſtrophe which happened there on Wedneſday, the 26th of January, where the keeper of the light-houſe on the iſland of Mayo, with his family, were almoſt all found ſuffocated. No light having appeared on the iſland for ſome days, the anxiety of the people in the neighbourhood was much raiſed, but no boat dared approach the iſland by reaſon of the violent ſtorms: theſe being ſomewhat abated, one of the beſt boats belonging to the town reached the iſland in ſafety, but found the door of the light-houſe bolted. This they broke open, and was at laſt, after ſome delay, met on the ſtairs by a man in ſuch a ſtate as to be unable to give them an account

of

of what had happened. They therefore went to the light-keeper's apartments, where they found the man and his wife dead, with an infant, alive, sucking its dead mother's breast. In another bed three children dead, and two but just living; they were exposed to the air, and seemed to revive, and with the two men, assistants to the keeper, were carried to Crail, where the eldest of the children died the next day. This sad scene was produced by the carelessness of the assistants, who had neglected to brim the ashes in the lower apartments, which the high winds had blown up, and the smoke having no vent occasioned suffocation.

On Monday, Jan. 31st, came on before the Court of Justiciary, at Edinburgh, the trial of eight persons, charged with having seized by force, carried off, and captivating William Wells, of Lochmabane, Counsellor of that Borough, on the 8th of July, 1790, with a view to defeat the Freedom of Election of Delegates for the said Borough. Four of the parties did not appear; and Mr. Maconochie, one of the Counsel for the Pannel, stated, that they had found bail for six months, to answer all allegations against them; and that time being now elapsed, and they out of the kingdom, the summons was not properly served; he therefore prayed that the Court would find the bail not forfeited, which their Lordships found accordingly.

The four others appeared, and pleaded not guilty. Mr. Hamilton, junior Counsel, stated in their defence, that Wells had promised his vote to both parties, and had fallen upon the expedient of having himself carried off to save his honour. This plea, however, was over-ruled, and the trial proceeded to conviction. They have since received sentence as follows: John Lindsay to be imprisoned in the Canongate gaol for three months, to pay a fine of 50l. sterling, and to be afterwards banished Scotland for seven years: John Lockerby, Peter Forest, and James Thornburn, to be confined in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh till Wednesday the 23d inst; on that day to be publicly whipped, through the streets of that city, by the hands of the common executioner, and then banished Scotland for seven years: all under the usual certifications, in case of any of them being found in this country during the above period. Mr. Lindsay is to be allowed three months to put his affairs in order, previous to going into banishment; and the other three from the 23d inst to the 1st. of April.

The first meeting of the British Wool Society was held at Edinburgh on the last day of January, Sir J. Sinclair in the chair. Lord Hopetoun was present; and, upon his motion, the President was directed to request his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in the name of the Society, to become their Patron.

Dundalk, Jan. 20. A most shocking transaction took place on Friday night last at Forkhill, within two miles of this town: at the dead hour of the night, the house of the parish schoolmaster was surrounded by a banditti, who, having broke in, took the man, his wife, and their son, a boy of fourteen years old, and cut their tongues out of their heads; after which, they took the father and mother and chopt off their fingers. So black and atrocious an act stands unparalleled in the annals of this country.

COUNTRY NEWS.

At Powderham Castle, on Friday the 4th instant, as the Hon. Miss Courtenay was standing near the drawing-room fire, in earnest conversation with another lady, her cloaths unfortunately took fire, and she was almost instantly enveloped in flames. Lord Courtenay, who stood near, had the presence of mind to throw her down, and to roll the carpet round her; by which her life was saved, but not without being terribly scorched. His Lordship's hands and face were likewise much burnt.

On Monday the 7th instant, the ground on the N. E. side of Whitehaven fell-in in three places, to the great terror of the inhabitants; but the accident was soon discovered to have been occasioned by the earth giving way over an old coal-work, which had been worked about fifty years ago, and left unfilled up. About the time the above accident happened, the water broke in upon the present coal-work, by which two men, one woman, and five horses, were drowned.

Among the extraordinary circumstances produced by the late inundations, none have been more distressing than those at Flatgates, near Yarmouth. Two hours before day-light, while the family were in bed, the gable at the east end of the house was broken down by the violence of the sea; and in a very few minutes after, the parlour end, together with the dairy and milk-house, were also broken down: the family had no time to dress themselves, but were obliged half-naked to make their escape out of the kitchen window, up to their waists in water. In this dreadful situation Mr. Bartram, the master, his wife, and maid-servant, remained on a small spot of ground for two hours, the sea washing round them the whole time. As soon as day-light appeared, Mr. Bartram took his horse from the stable (which was still standing), mounted his wife and maid on his back, and taking the bridle in his hand, endeavoured to get them through the torrent to the next common, but was prevented by the rapidity of the stream. In the fright Mrs. Bartram and the maid-servant fell from the horse, but were providentially saved by some persons who, at this instant, came with a boat from Winterton, by whose assistance they were all preserved. The servant-boy, who escaped from the house at the time the family

family left it, was washed away by the sea, and supposed to be lost; but by making to the light-house he escaped, and was there found safe the next day.

Foreign Affairs.

The Court of St. Petersburg has published the important news of the taking of Ismael by General Suwarrow, as follows: See p. 85.

"The Turkish garrison consisted of 18,000 men; the Russian camp, by land, of 25,000, and by water, of 3000; General Suwarrow attacked the fortress by land with seven columns or divisions of 2500 men each; three of them were thrice driven back over the already surmounted pallisades by the Turks, and pursued to the trenches, when the Cossacks and Jagers had a considerable loss at the third assault. The grenadier regiment of Fanegroski formed the fourth column, and suffered a great loss before they could get to the battery they aimed at. The fifth and sixth columns were composed of three regiments of infantry, and a squadron of carabineers, who were dismounted from their horses.

"Both these columns suffered much in the principal trench, which they maintained during three hours, under a tremendous fire from the enemy's great guns, charged with cartridge shot, till at last they gained the chief rampart, and dislodged the Turkish garrison from three batteries. The stone batteries on the left side of the fortress, whose garrison was between six and seven hundred men, after a defence of six hours, at length surrendered, and were made prisoners. Gen. Ribas, with his fleet of 70 sail, contributed much to this conquest. He partly conquered and destroyed 28 Turkish ischaikes cruising on the Danube; he also destroyed the Turkish batteries along the river, and opened thereby to his Soporogisk Cusacks the way to assault the lower city, called Wasserstadt, which they succeeded in.

"In this manner Ismael was assaulted from five in the morning till noon, and was taken about one in the afternoon. The Russians lost both by land and by water 2000 men, and a great number are wounded.

"The prisoners taken amount to 5000 men, and the rest of the garrison perished. The prisoners have been conducted to Bender in several divisions.

"The fortress had provisions in it for a month, and ammunition of every description in great abundance."

The conquest of Ismael, to those who knew it, is a matter of the greatest astonishment, as it was so well provided for a defence; and the Russian engineers on examining it were very much surprised to find it was surrounded by a triple ditch, and most of the fortifications built of stone.

The loss on the side of the Russians, according to advices in the London Gazette, are said to exceed 4000 killed, and of the Turks more than double that number.

On New Year's day, the Congress at Sistovia opened; but, according to the earliest accounts, with no great appearance of success. The Emperor and the King of Prussia do not unite cordially in their views. The restoration of peace between the Turks and Russians seems but a secondary motive. Their own security, and the preservation of their rights, are their principal object.

Since spring, the affairs of the Turks have become so critical, that it will not be surprising if the mediating powers should be obliged to recede from their original proposal, for fear that the Court of Vienna may, in the end, wish again to renew her alliances with Russia, and then some differences arise between our Court and that of Austria. The two provinces of Prussia are making great warlike preparations, and a large quantity of artillery is sending that way.

On the other hand, orders have been sent from Vienna to the different arsenals, to put all the arms into a condition for immediate use; and the Hungarian troops, which were to have been disembodied, are ordered to prepare for another campaign.

The Reis Effendi, who, according to custom during war, resides at the head quarters of the Grand Vizir, appeared suddenly at court with dispatches of the utmost importance; his unexpected arrival caused the greatest sensation, as various reports of bad news from the Black Sea and the Danube had been received. However, the subject of his arrival is kept profoundly a secret, and no of the one is permitted to speak of the operations Russians on pain of death, and several persons have been thrown into the sea for conversing upon that subject.

The Sultan has held several conferences with his Ministers upon the important news brought by the Reis Effendi, said to be no less than that Prince Potemkin had notified to the Grand Vizir, 'that if he any longer refuses to agree to a peace, without the intervention of any other power whatever, he will send a corps of troops to his head quarters.' This (the Reis Effendi has declared) the Vizir is not strong enough to prevent. The result of these conferences has been the immediate return of the Reis Effendi to the head quarters, and the sending of orders to Romelia to raise as many recruits as possible to reinforce the Grand Vizir; but all this, it is feared, will not avert the storm.

Historical Chronicle.

A vessel which arrived at Venice on the 19th of January gave the alarm of the breaking-out of the plague in the Morea; which detetmined the health officer to order a quarantine of 40 days, to be strictly observed by all vessels coming from the Morea. *Gaz.*

On Tuesday, the 11th of January, the ceremony of hoisting the National Flag took place

place at Breſt, both in the port and on board the fleet. On this occaſion a ſplendid entertainment was given, and the day paſt in feſtivity without any accident.

The citizens of Stockholm have ſtruck a medal in commemoration of the confirmation of their privileges by his Majeſty. On one ſide of the medal is the King's buſt, with the uſual legend of his name; on the reverſe is a civic crown, with this inſcription, *Statori Jurium ſuorum Regni Cives*, 1790.

Among the many extraordinary inſtances that marked the violence of the late ſtorm, of the 24th of December, thoſe at Hackwood Park, and Spring Woods, belonging to his Grace the Duke of Bolton, are the moſt conſpicuous; near 100 of the largeſt elm, aſh, and other trees, were either blown up by the roots, or broken down. In one tree, particularly, the lightning left an aſtoniſhing mark of its wonderful effects, having cleft it from the fork to the ground (being about 20 feet), leaving one half of the trunk with the entire top, and carrying the other half to a conſiderable diſtance. Great numbers of rooks, reſorting thither to rooſt, were found dead and mangled in the morning. The leads of the manſion, in ſome places, rolled up like a ſcroll.

By letters from Holland, it appears that this ſtorm was accompanied there with thunder and lightning; and that on Wedneſday, Jan. 2, the Dyke broke, by which all the country round Haerlem was inundated, a vaſt number of cattle drowned, and much damage done to the buildings, mills, barns, &c.

Domestic Occurrences.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2.

There was the higheſt flood tide, on the river Thames, that has ever been remembered.

Above Weſtminſter Bridge it overflowed the banks of the river on both ſides, particularly at Millbank, when it came into the Horſe-ferry Road, and carried away ſeveral logs of timber, &c. In Palace-yard it was near two feet deep; it alſo ran into Weſtminſter-hall, ſo as to prevent people paſſing for two hours. Boats came through the paſſage of Old Palace-yard from the Thames, and rowed up to Weſtminſter-hall gate. The inhabitants in Milbank-ſtreet were obliged to paſs to and from their houſes in boats. The two Scotland-Yards, and Privy-Gardens, Whitehall, were entirely under water, and many parts rendered impaſſable for two hours. People were obliged in thoſe places to be taken from their houſes on men's backs; and ſeveral poor people, who keep ſmall ſhops near the barracks in Scotland-Yard, had four feet water in their ſhops, and their beds floating in their rooms.

Weſtminſter-hall has ſuffered much. The water ran in at the great door for more than an hour, and undid all that had been doing for many weeks, to render the court dry, warm, and comfortable, by braziers, ſtoves, and other artificial means. Above bridge, the tide roſe three feet higher than uſual.

The ground floor of Lord Belgrave's houſe, and the garden, were flooded two feet deep: as were almoſt all the gardens and nurſery-grounds round Cheſea and Lambeth.

Below bridge, the low meadows and marſhes were almoſt one continued ſhoal of water for ſome hours.

In the evening of Tueſday, the firſt of Feb. it began to blow from N. N. W. on the coaſt of Kent, which in the night increaſed to a hurricane, with ſtrong flaſhes of lightning. In the morning of Wedneſday, it was full tide at leaſt two hours before the uſual time, and tumbled in with a tremendous ſurf, threatening deſtruction to every thing that oppoſed its fury.

The ſea-walls and banks at Seaſalter were in ſeveral places broken down and waſhed away, and the marſh-lands flooded to a great depth; ſo that the ſheep, and other cattle, were with the greateſt difficulty driven off.

At Whitſtable ſome of the ſtorehouſes on the beach were whirled down, and the waves rolled in ſo furiouſly, that the inhabitants were under the moſt dreadful apprehenſions.

At Deal the ſtorm was ſtill more threatening. The waves there broke over the ſea-bank into Beach ſtreet, many parts of which were quite under water. Fortunately, the ſtorm happened in the day-time, or much damage would, in general, have been ſuſtained.

Upon the north and weſt coaſts of Eſſex, the inhabitants have been greater ſufferers than thoſe of the oppoſite county. Not an iſland but has ſeverely ſuffered. Thoſe of Potten, Wallace, and New England, were totally overflowed; in the latter, 400 ſheep were ſwept off by the violence of the ſea. Foulneſs and Canvey Iſles have likewiſe received material injury; and there are three immenſe breaches in the north-weſt walls of Canvey iſland, through which the tide flows and ebbs with vaſt impetuoſity.

At Ipſwich, about 11 o'clock in the morning, the ſea ruſhed from its bed, and overflowed all the gardens, malt-houſes, and houſes, ſituated near the ſalt-water rivers. A boat was rowed upon the bowling-green. The common quay was quite overflowed, and immenſe damage done to the goods in the warehouſes, lodged there for the trading boys.

This inundation has been general upon the Suffolk coaſt. At Woodbridge, Aldborough, Orford, and other places, much damage has been done.

In the neighbourhood of Queenborough and Sheerneſs, it was with difficulty the cattle

tle could be driven off in time to ſave them. All the fiſh-ponds, and reſervoirs of freſh water for the cattle, were totally deſtroyed: and it will be ſome years before the damage done can be repaired.

At Lowcſtoff, the ſea made a breach between that place and Pakefield of half a mile; and drove with ſuch impetuoſity, as to carry away Mutford Bridge entirely. It undermined the cliff, at Pakefield, at the time when a perſon had hold of the railing at the top of the precipice, which gave way, and a large portion of earth carried her down with it to the depth of forty feet, without damage. Paſſengers, paſſing between Beecles and Loweſtoff, muſt now go over Kirkly Run, until there can be a new bridge built.

In the ſtorm that attended theſe inundations, the ſloop Union, Capt. Hinton, of Colcheſter, homeward bound from London, ſtruck on a ſand in the Swin, immediately filled, and went down. To eſcape inſtant deſtruction, the Captain, three men, and a boy, being the whole crew, took to the maſt and ſhrouds, and laſhed themſelves, to preſerve life ſo long as there were any hopes; in this dreadful ſituation they continued from Wedneſday noon till Friday morning, when they were providentially diſcovered by a barking boy, and landed at Colcheſter, where all poſſible care was taken to preſerve their lives.

The ſteeple of St. Mary's, Oxford, one of the moſt beautiful pieces of Gothic architecture in England, has received ſo much injury by the late heavy gales of wind, that it will be neceſſary to take it down, to prevent the danger that threatens its neighbourhood.

Thurſday 10.

This eveuing the Opera at the Pantheon was opened to the ſubſcribers, and a very elegant audience attended at the rehearſal of the performance of *Armida*. The boxes were ſeveral of them occupied.—Though none of the Royal Family were preſent, a crowd of faſhionable viſitors exhibited patronage adequate to the ſupport of any undertaking.

Sunday 13.

This day at noon the ſquadron under the command of Rear Admiral Cornliſh anchored at Spithead, conſiſting of the Marlborough, Ardent, and Lion, men of war, with the Mermaid frigate. The Orion, Culloden, and Cumberland, put into Plymouth.

A fire broke out on board the Orion of 74 guns, Capt. Chamberlain, in Carliſle Bay, Barbadoes, on the 15th of December laſt; which was extinguiſhed without doing any material damage; two marines and one ſeaman were drowned.

Tueſday, Feb. 15.

This morning a ſingle highwayman ſtopt George Arnold, Eſq. at River-head, in Kent, twenty-two miles from the metropolis, by whoſe threats Mr. Arnold was induced to deliver him his watch and purſe, and a ring, with which the fellow rode off. Mr. Arnold went as faſt as poſſible to the firſt public-houſe, kept by George Packman, to whom he gave information of the robbery. The publican took piſtols, mounted a horſe, and went in purſuit of the robber; he was followed by ſeveral other perſons. Mr. Packman ſoon got ſight of the highwayman, and being on an excellent horſe, came near him, after riding about four or five miles. The fellow, ſeeing that he ſhould be overtaken, turned himſelf, and while on full ſpeed preſented his piſtol, and fired at Mr. Packman, who at the ſame inſtant fired, and lodged a ball in the highwayman's head. On receiving the ſhot, he immediately fell from his horſe, and Mr. Packman *diſmounted*, (he did not fall off his horſe, and break his neck, as has been erroneouſly ſtated), and ſtooping to lay hold of the robber, fell on him, and expired, as it is ſuppoſed, from the breaking of a blood veſſel. The other perſons who were in purſuit, coming up, conveyed the dead body to an adjoining houſe, where they alſo took the wounded highwayman; and a ſurgeon was ſent for, who found the ball had lodged in his forehead; he made an inciſion a little above the right eye, in order to extract it, but the ball at firſt reſiſted his utmoſt efforts; when the highwayman begged him for a moment to deſiſt, as the pain was more than he could bear; after hanging his head for a few moments, he raiſed it, ſaying he was determined to have the ball extracted, and with amazing fortitude aſſiſted the Surgeon in this painful operation. The ball being at length extracted, he was put to bed, and two men ordered to ſit with him during the night—in the middle of which he got up, walked to the fire, ſtirred it, and put into it the purſe he had taken from Mr. Arnold. The watch was found in the road: the only thing diſcovered about him was the ring, which he had concealed in the cuff of his coat. He wrote a letter, which was ſtopt, and together with the writer was conveyed the next morning before William Borrett, Eſq. at Bromley, a Magiſtrate, for the county of Kent, who examined and committed him to Maidſtone goal, where he now lies with little hopes of recovery. The letter written by the priſoner (whoſe name now appeared to be Charles Carter, &c. and who it was found was formerly a ſervant to Mr. Dallas, and has long been advertiſed from the office in Bow-ſtreet, with a reward for his detection) was read by the Magiſtrate; it was directed to Mrs. Norfolk, Harris's-court, Oxford ſtreet where in the courſe of the examination it had been diſcovered that Carter himſelf had lodgings; information of which, together with the letter written to Mrs. Norfolk, was ſent to Sir Sampſon Wright, who, ſuſpecting that ſome ſtolen property might there be found

found, ordered two perſons belonging to the office to go and ſearch them—they accordingly went and were ſhewn into the room rented by Carter, where nothing was found material: but a faint voice being heard in an adjoining room, they entered it, where they ſaw a ſick man, and on examining him diſcovered he had been wounded in the ſhoulder by a piſtol ball: on further ſearch, the wounded man was diſcovered to be —— Parſons, who had long been advertiſed as the accomplice of Carter, and who about three weeks ago was ſhot by Lord Falkland's valet on Hounſlow Heath, when he attempted to ſtop that Nobleman.

Charles Jealous, one of the officers, went to the lodgings, and identified his perſon to be the ſame who had long been charged on ſuſpicion of committing various depredations on the highway.

The ſurgeon who attends Parſons having made oath that he thought him in too dangerous a ſtate to be removed, he is now guarded at his lodgings by the officers of the police.

Wedneſday, 16.

The Seſſions at the Old Bailey commenced. John Belville was indicted for ſtealing a pair of ſilver ſnuffers, a ſilver ſnuffer-ſtand, and two ſilver veſſels, from the dwelling-houſe of her Majeſty, called Buckingham-houſe, the property of the King. He did not deny the charge, but pleaded exceſſive poverty and famine. He ſaid he was a German by birth, was brought over to England by a Ruſſian gentleman, with whom he had lived for years, and in other creditable families; that he was engaged with Miſs Burney as a footman; but had not been in her ſervice a fortnight, before he diſcovered that ſome ſecret enemy was working his ruin; that on the morning when he committed the crime he was wandering about in the Park without a farthing in his pocket, extremely hungry, and without the proſpect of any relief; and, with a view to move the compaſſion of Miſs Burney, he had called at Buckingham-houſe, where he had found means to take the property, for which he expreſſed the greateſt ſorrow, and begged the Jury to be merciful: which in fact they were, by bringing in a verdict of guilty of ſtealing to the value of 39s. which did not affect his life.

Lord Grenville has returned an anſwer to Monſ. de la Luzerne, the French Ambaſſador, who is at Bath, reſpecting the application made by the French Court for the liberation of Lord George Gordon, from his confinement in Newgate; ſtating, that it was not thought convenient or proper for the King to exert the Royal Prerogative in that caſe ſpecified; and the Ambaſſador has in conſequence written to Lord George, informing him of the ill ſucceſs.

Lord George Gordon, it is ſaid, has again become a convert from Judaiſm to Chriſtianity.

Thurſday, 17.

The celebrated collection of muſical inſtruments, together with the muſical library of the late Duke of Cumberland, were this day knocked down at Chriſtie's. It conſiſted of an immenſe collection of almoſt all the compoſers in Europe, for near 200 years paſt. Handel's works, Haydn's, Baumgarten's, and a few others, ſold very high. A beautiful ton'd organ, by Green, with a piano forte ſtop, went for 76l. 13s. His R. Highneſs was in poſſeſſion of a violin by Stainer, which has long been the admiration and envy of the *amateurs*. It is now in the hundred and twenty-firſt year of its age; and the fortunate purchaſer is Mr. Bradyll, at the price of 130 guineas! Another violin, with a tenor and violoncello, by the ſame maker, were ſold for 138 guineas. Mr. Condell bought the favourite tenor for 50 guineas; and ſeveral other inſtruments ſold at high prices. All the great performers in town were preſent.

Monday 21.

Was held, in Bow-Church, the Anniverſary Meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Goſpel in Foreign Parts, at which were preſent the Archbiſhops of Canterbury and York, the Biſhops of London, Saliſbury, Peterborough, Ely, Lichfield, St. Aſaph, Oxford, and Glouceſter, with many of the Clergy. The Sermon was preached by the Biſhop of Oxford, from Malachi, i. 11. The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs attended Divine Service; after which his Lordſhip entertained the Archbiſhops and Biſhops at dinner in the Manſion-houſe.

Wedneſday 23.

A fire broke out at Lord Petre's ſtable in Park-lane; by which his Lordſhip has loſt four fine horſes, which were deſtroyed in the flames, and the ſtables are entirely burnt down.

Thurſday 24.

At the ſale of the Duke of Cumberland's books, Cateſby's Natural Hiſtory of North Carolina, finely coloured, went at 15l. 15s. Magna Britannia et Hibernia, at 52l. 10s. The Antiquities of Ancient Rome, including the Vatican, by Piranefi, Roſs, Aquila, &c. at 524l. 10s. This ſuperb work was preſented to the Duke by Pope Ganganelli. Mr. Gray purchaſed it for a Great Perſonage.

A few days paſt, a very fortunate circumſtance occurred at the Orchard Houſe, Blackwall; *Benjamin Kemp*, Eſq. breaking up an old ſhip (formerly a Spaniard, which, when ſhe was taken, had the greateſt part of her crew killed) diſcovered three ingots of gold of conſiderable weight, which he immediately ſent up to the Bullion Office, under a ſtrong guard of ſhip-breakers. It is ſuppoſed the above circumſtance will increaſe Mr. Kemp's preſent wealth 25 or 30,000l. as there have been ſeveral ſmaller ingots found ſince. She is conſtantly watched, and not a plank ſuffered to be moved without his preſence.

Sunday

Sunday 27.

Being the Anniverſary of the Royal Humane Society, the curioſity of a numerous and reſpectable audience was highly graified, at the Church of St. Martin in the Fields, by the Biſhop of Landaff, in a diſcourſe replete with ſound Philoſophy, and dignified by the firmeſt principles of Chriſtianity. On its peculiar excellencies we forbear at preſent to dilate; as (we are happy to ſay) it will come before us on a future day in the department of our Review. The text (from Gen. ii. 7.) was, "And the Lord God formed man out of the duſt of the ground; and breathed into his noſtrils the breath of life." Setting aſide every exploded cavil on the immortality of the ſoul, the learned Prelate (after convincing his auditors that whatever might have been the doubts of the Jew or of the Heathen, the hopes of a Chriſtian were founded on the firmeſt baſis) with much delicacy and propriety took notice of many inſtances in which Prejudice and Credulity had vaniſhed before the improvements of modern Philoſophy (ever the more excellent when moſt accompanied by Modeſty); and obſerved, that an attempt to recall the latent ſpark of animation, far from being either irrational or impious, was "one of the nobleſt productions of human ingenuity;" that, not confined to any rank or deſcription of perſon or of age, it "comprehends the whole;" and that the commendations which an admiring publick have agreed to beſtow on the inſtitutors and promoters of ſo laudable a Society are well and judiciouſly beſtowed. "Juſt praiſe," ſaid the excellent Preacher, "from this place, would have the appearance of flattery;" yet ſomewhat like this juſt praiſe his Lordſhip condeſcended to beſtow. An unequivocal proof of the effect of this admirable ſermon was the profound attention which was paid to it for forty minutes. The collection produced 72l. 5s. 10d. of which one ſhilling (the amount of three days pay)! was given by a ſoldier in the guards.

Monday 28.

Mr. de la Grange, an Aſtronomer of Berlin, has made one of the moſt beautiful diſcoveries in that ſcience, viz. that all the variations in our ſyſtem are periodical; ſo that though every thing, almoſt without exception, be ſubject to change, yet, after a certain interval, all things will return to the ſame ſtate in which they are at preſent, and thereby exclude the introduction of diſorder, or any irregularity that might conſtantly increaſe.

MERCANTILE CAUSE.

Minet *and* Fector,

verſus

Gibson *and* Johnson.

This was an action brought by the Defendants in error Meſſrs. Minet and Fector as indorſees of an inſtrument, purporing to be a Bill of Exchange, againſt the Plaintiffs in error Gibſon and Johnſon as the acceptors thereof.

This inſtrument was in the words and figures following:

Mancheſter, Feb. 10, 1788.

£. 721 5s.

Three months after date, pay to Mr. John White, or Order, Seven Hundred Twenty-one Pounds Five Shillings, value received, with or without advice.

LIVESY, HARGRAVE, and Co.

The Cauſe came on to be tried before the Right Honourable Lord Kenyon and a Special Jury, at the Guildhall, London, on Tueſday, November 3, 1789.

Mr. Bearcroft, as leading Counſel for the holders of the Bill, Minet and Fector, contended at the trial, that this inſtrument was to be conſidered as a Bill payable to Bearer; that his Clients had diſcounted it for a man of the name of Stephen Barber, who was an Agent of Liveſy, Hargrave, and Co. the drawers; and that conſequently they were entitled to recover.

Mr. Erſkine, leading Counſel for the Defendants Gibſon and Johnſon, contended, that the Plaintiffs could never recover through a forgery, when they either know of that forgery, or might have known of it.

After this cauſe was fully heard on both ſides, and after the noble and learned Judge had ſummed up the ſubſtance of the evidence to the Jury, they, after a very ſhort conſultation, found a verdict for Plaintiffs, to the amount of the Bill.

On the 6th of November, the firſt day of Michaelmas Term, 1789, Mr. Erſkine, on the part of the Defendants, Gibſon and Johnſon, moved for a new trial, and alſo in arreſt of judgment.

Lord *Kenyon* ſaid, he was extremely deſirous that the Court might conſider the whole juſtice of this caſe; and therefore ordered that two Rules ſhould come on together, the one for a new trial, and the other in arreſt of judgment.

This buſineſs came on again in the ſame term, to wit, on Monday the 17th of November; and, after Mr. Erſkine had diſplayed great abilities in ſupport of his two Rules, it was agreed, by the Counſel on both ſides, to take a Special Verdict. And, as there was no diſpute about the facts, they thought it unneceſſary to go back to a Jury to aſcertain them.

The material facts ſtated in the Special Verdict were theſe, "That Liveſy, Hargrave, and Co. at the time of making the ſaid inſtrument, well knew that no ſuch perſon as John White, in the ſaid inſtrument mentioned, exiſted. That a certain indorſement in writing was made by the ſaid Liveſy, Hargrave, and Co. upon the ſaid inſtrument, purporting to be the indorſement of John White named therein, and to be ſubſcribed with his hand and name; and that the ſaid indorſement purported to require the ſaid ſum of money, in the ſaid inſtrument,

strument contained, to be paid to the said Livesy, Hargrave, and Co. or their order. That the said instrument being so indorsed as aforesaid, they, the said Livesy, Hargrave, and Co. afterwards, by a certain indorsement in writing, made upon the said instrument, and subscribed with the hand and name of one Absolom Goodrich, by procuration of the said Livesy, Hargrave, and Co. appointed the said sum of money, in the said instrument contained, to be paid to the said Hughes Minet and James Peter Fector; and then and there delivered the same so indorsed, as well with the name of the said John White as with the name of the said Absolom Goodrich, to the said Hughes Minet and James Peter Fector, for a full and valuable consideration in money therefore then and there paid by the said Hughes Minet and James Peter Fector, the present holders of the bill, to the said Livesy, Hargrave and Co."

The special verdict further stated, "That the said instrument was presented to Thomas Gibson and Joseph Johnson for their acceptance thereof; and that the said Thomas Gibson and Joseph Johnson then and there accepted the same, they, the said Thomas Gibson and Joseph Johnson, then and there well knowing that no such person as John White, in the said instrument named, existed; and that the name of John White so indorsed thereon was not the hand-writing of any person of that name."

The special verdict further stated, "That the said Thomas Gibson and Joseph Johnson, at the time of making and accepting the said instrument as aforesaid, had not, nor had they at any time since, any money, goods, or effects whatever, of or belonging to the said Livesy, Hargrave, and Co. or of the said Hughes Minet and James Peter Fector in their hands."

In Michaelmas Term 1789, this special verdict came on to be argued in the Court of King's Bench, and the Court thereupon gave judgement for the debts in error.

The judgement of the court was given only on the 5th count of the declaration, which stated the bill as payable to bearer.

Upon this judgement, a Writ of Error was brought returnable in Parliament; and the plaintiffs in error having assigned general errors, and the defendants in error having pleaded that there was no error in the record and proceedings, the said plaintiffs in error hoped that the said judgement would be reversed for certain reasons which they assigned.

This case having been argued before their lordships, the Lord Chancellor proposed three questions to their lordships and the Judges on this instrument.

The first was, whether the matter found by the special verdict, as far as it relates to the act done by the defendants Gibson and Johnson, imported an utterance of the bill, knowing it to be forged?

The second was, whether the matter contained in the special verdict was sufficient to support the 5th count of the declaration, which stated the bill as payable to bearer?

And thirdly, whether the matter in the special verdict could sustain any other count in the declaration?

On Thursday the 3d inst. the Judges met in the House of Peers, for the purpose of delivering their opinion in this cause.

The Chief Baron and Mr. Justice Heath delivered their sentiments on that occasion.

As to the first question, whether this instrument implicated the parties in the crime of forgery, these two learned Judges were of opinion, that it did not, because the special verdict had not stated that the instrument was made with an intent to defraud.

As to the second and third questions, they were of opinion, that the matter in the special verdict was not sufficient either to sustain the 5th or any other count in the declaration; and that therefore the plaintiffs were not entitled to recover. If they had a right to recover, they must derive title to this bill through John White, which was perfectly impossible, as no such person existed. And the defendants were not obliged to make any defence, till the plaintiffs had made out their case.

After they had discussed this subject at great length, they concluded with giving it as their opinion, that the judgement of the Court of King's Bench ought to be reversed.

On the same day likewise, Mr. Baron Thompson, Mr. Baron Perryn, Mr. Baron Hotham, and Mr. Justice Gould, delivered their sentiments on this instrument.

As to the first question, they concurred in opinion with the other two Learned Judges, that, since the specia verdict had disclosed no fraud, they were not at liberty to presume it. It must be found by a Jury.

As to the second Question, whether the matter in the special verdict could sustain the fifth count of the declaration, they were all four of opinion, that it could, and that the judgement of the Court of King's Bench ought to be affirmed.

They were likewise of opinion, that the matter in the special verdict was sufficient to sustain the first count in the declaration, which described this instrument as a bill payable to order.

The Lord Chancellor observed, that four of the learned Judges, who had delivered their sentiments on the merits of this cause, had given it as their opinion, that the matter in the special verdict was sufficient to support both the first and the fifth counts of the declaration, that is, they were of opinion that this written instrument might be considered either as a bill payable to order, or as a bill payable to bearer. He conceived this was impossible. There was an essential difference between these two different species of bills; and, if this instrument was a bill pay-

able to order, it could not possibly be a bill payable to bearer, and *vice versa*. It would be proper, therefore, that the four learned Judges should make an election, and for that purpose his lordship moved, that the further consideration of this business should be postponed to a future day.

On the 14th instant the same subject stood as part of the order of the day in the House of Lords; and

Lord *Kenyon* was the first who delivered his opinion.—His lordship observed, that this Question was of extreme importance to the individuals concerned, and likewise to the publick. The Question was, whether the plaintiffs, who were holders of this bill for a full and valuable consideration, were entitled to recover. He said, if their lordships could support this bill agreeably to the nature of the contract, undoubtedly they would be very desirous of doing it. As the special verdict had found that no such person as John White existed, the plaintiffs could not deduce a title to this bill conformable to the very words of it. But miserable indeed would be the situation of many persons, if there was any positive rule of law which said that no instrument could operate at all, except it operated in the very terms in which it was drawn. Among other observations made by the learned Judges who had delivered their opinions upon this subject, it had been said that nothing could have any effect that was founded in forgery. He conceived that, very far back in the law of England, bills founded in forgery had an effect, and there were several late cases which had fully recognized this doctrine. There was nothing, therefore, in this part of the argument. His lordship cited several cases to establish this point.

He next observed, that he was rather surprized at an observation that had been made, that, a deeds admitted of a more lax construction than bills of exchange. This doctrine was new to him.

He said, it would be very hard if some remedy was not given to the parties who had paid a fair and full consideration for this bill. Suppose they had brought their action *ex delicto*. This was a remedy not negotiable in its nature, it could not be transferred, and died with the party who was guilty of the fraud. The other remedy *ex contractu* was with the party entering into the contract.

With respect to fraud, he had always understood, in such cases, that, unless, the Jury drew the conclusion, the law was not to admit it.

His lordship said, he was still of the same opinion as formerly, that this instrument might be fairly considered as a bill payable to bearer.

The Lord Chancellor said, this question by no means turned upon policy, or upon any general rule of substantial justice, but on the form of the action in which the plaintiffs had brought their complaint before the court. On this day, and likewise on the former day, when the learned Judges delivered their opinions, there was no doubt made of the wisdom of the law which had ordained specific remedies to specific cases. He said, as he had the misfortune to differ from those who had expressed themselves in favour of the judgement he was extremely glad this subject had come to be heard before persons whose experience, knowledge, and practice in the law, must command their lordships' attention and acquiescence. For his part, he was ready to say, if those persons pronounced any thing to be law which he could comprehend, he should find himself disposed to obey it. He did not see how he could well go farther. He knew that all the learned Judges of all the Courts in Westminster Hall had no other object in view but to lay down such principles, as would universally apply, and which would be an eternal rule on all subjects of this nature.

His lordship next read the substance of the special verdict, and observed, that the plaintiffs making this instrument payable to their own order, at the same time that they wrote the name of John White upon it, in order to give countenance to it, and to accelerate its circulation, in his apprehension must be deemed fraud.

His lordship next pointed out the distinction between bills payable to order and to bearer.

As to the first thing, which he submitted to the consideration of the Judges, what was the true construction of the law upon this instrument as to all the parties who had entered into the transaction, what obligations they came under either to the public or to the individuals concerned, this seemed to his lordship to be a very material article of this inquiry, and the Judges had confined their answers very closely to the mere matter of the special verdict on this part of the case. Some of them had hinted, that if the forgery had been stated on the special verdict, that might have altered the case; but since nothing of this last appeared on the face of the special verdict, it was not to be inferred. His lordship said he took it to be for the safety of mankind that the forms of law should be properly observed, and that nothing should be assumed beyond what was expressly found by the special verdict. Though the evidence were ever so cogent, a court of law could not draw the conclusion. It must be done by a Jury; the Jury had found it was not made with an intent to defraud. This was a melancholy case as with respect to the parties. For whatever became of this bill, it must come in the very next bill to be decided whether this was or was not a forgery? Whether the putting the name of John White on this bill was done by the drawer, or by any other holder? And whether a man who put on a bill of exchange a name that was forged, was not within the statute? This was was a fact which he could have

wished

wiſhed had been ſtated, and therefore it muſt be found. It muſt be known whether it was poſſible for thoſe, who called themſelves merchants, to put on bills names that were fictitious.

His lordſhip next conſidered whether this was a good bill on the 5th count. His lordſhip argued on this part of the ſubject with infinite ingenuity. He thought it was a conſiderable ſtretch to make this inſtrument a bill payable to bearer. He obſerved, that it was not certainly very pleaſant to be arguing againſt an authority which, at the very moment he was ſpeaking, he felt overwhelming him. If bills of this ſort were to be made payable to bearer, then it would be the conſtant courſe to draw each bill.

His lordſhip ſaid, he had reduced the queſtion fairly to this ground, Was it the avowed policy of the law of England, that the contents of a bill of exchange ſhould be proved by any thing but by the words of the bill? He contended, that if bill could have a ſenſe introduced upon it but agreeably to the words of this bill: and the having deviated from this rule was the cauſe of his having found fault with the preſent judgement. Upon the face of a bill a holder knew what he was to expect, according to his lordſhip's rule; but if it was put in this way, that the inſtrument was payable to bearer, no man new what might happen. The Court of King's Bench had given a judgement, not only contrary to every notion which the plaintiffs had, but contrary alſo to every expectation which they had when they took the bill. It was by mere accident they came at laſt to find, that it was a bill payable to bearer. This was *præter ſpem et voluntatem eorum.*

His lordſhip obſerved, he had heard it ſaid, no man could know what a WILL was till after it had gone through the Houſe of Lords, but he had never heard this of a bill of exchange. Many great authorities had been cited on the other ſide, and there was not a greater than that which he was now diſputing, the authority of the Court of King's Bench. This was an authority to which he was conſtantly reſorting for aſſiſtance.

His lordſhip next made ſeveral remarks upon ſome of the caſes cited by Lord Kenyon, and conſidered the compariſon that had been made between deeds and bills of exchange.

His lordſhip in concluding obſerved, that he could not expect any thing he had thrown out upon the ſubject could weigh againſt the whole body of the law of England.

Lord *Loughborough* ſaid, it had been a part of his duty repeatedly to pronounce on bills of this ſort the beſt reſult of his underſtanding. And after hearing the very able opinions that had been given on the other ſide, and after having paid them all the attention of which he was capable, he ſtill remained of the ſame opinion which it was his duty originally to deliver in the Common Pleas.

He ſaid, the Lord Chancellor in the conſideration of this caſe had very properly put to the view of the Judges a queſtion antecedent to the diſcuſſion of the queſtions on the merits, to wit, Whether the matter found by this ſpecial verdict imported an utterance of the bill by the parties knowing it to be forged? The anſwer that had been given to this queſtion was, that from the matter found in the ſpecial verdict this was impoſſible. The general opinion of the Judges was, that there was no forgery in the bill. The ground on which they gave this opinion was inconteſtible. The writing the name of John White was not done with an intent to defraud any particular perſon. It appeared to his lordſhip, not only that the matter found in the ſpecial verdict was ſufficient to ſupport the opinion of the Judges, but he conceived that the facts in the ſpecial verdict directly negatived the concluſion.

His lordſhip next made ſome remarks on bills payable to order, and alſo on thoſe payable to bearer.

He next obſerved, that it was found by the ſpecial verdict, that this bill was endorſed by the drawers. He contended, that from this moment the bill was no longer payable to the order of White. Therefore his lordſhip was of opinion that this inſtrument, in its proper and its legal operation, and in the real and true ſtate of the tranſaction between the parties, was a bill payable to bearer; that Gibſon and Johnſon, by accepting this bill, undertook to pay it to whoever ſhould produce it to them with the indorſement of Liveſy, Hargrave, and Co.; and had paid them, Liveſy, Hargrave, and Co. a valuable conſideration for it. His lordſhip next anſwered with great abilities an objection taken by the Chief Baron, that the plaintiffs could not recover, becauſe they could not derive title through John White. But his lordſhip was of opinion that as this fictitious name was put on the bill with the knowledge and privity of all the parties, it was to be conſidered as nothing, and the holders of the bill had an action againſt Liveſy, Hargrave, and Co. in the ſame manner as if the name of White had not appeared on the bill. His lordſhip thought there was not a greater difference between a bill payable to order and to bearer than there was between a bargain of ſale and a leaſe.

He ſaid that the parties had all become bankrupts. He ſhould ſuppoſe that the plaintiffs could not recover on an action brought on this bill; he thought an action, for money had and received, might be maintained againſt the drawers. A general Aſſumpſit might be maintained. Suppoſe no action could be maintained on theſe bills, the parties who had become bankrupts would get their certificates in their pockets, and, after paying off all their creditors, would have a great ſurplus. His lordſhip was clearly of opinion, that the judge-

ment

ment of the Court of King's Bench ought to be affirmed.

Earl *Bathurſt* ſaid, he was ſtaggered by the argument of the Chief Baron, but now he was perfectly ſatisfied, that the judgement of the Court of King's Bench ought to be affirmed.

The *Lord Chancellor* then put the queſtion, "that this judgement be reverſed;" when, without a diviſion, the Non-Contents had it. And of courſe the judgement of the Court of King's Bench is affirmed, which entitles the holders of theſe bills to the amount of upwards of one million ſterling to recover.

Nine of the Judges, including the Court of King's Bench, ſupported the judgement of that Court; while two of them, together with the Lord Chancellor, were of opinion, that judgement ought to be reverſed.

FASHIONABLE MYSTERY,

About two years ago, the M—— of B——— met the accompliſhed Miſs G—— at a ball, and had the good fortune to engage the lady's hand as his partner for the evening. Soon after, Miſs G——— received a letter from the M—— *as ſhe believed*, expreſſing very tender ſentiments of admiration, and ſoliciting permiſſion to viſit and to correſpond with her. The rank and pretenſions of the M—— were indiſputable recommendations of his ſuit; and a correſpondence was begun, which General G——— was not indiſpoſed to countenance, as he was informed that the D—his father was perfectly acquainted with his ſon's attachment. The correſpondence went on for ſome months, until the D— of A—— ſuggeſted ſome doubts of the D— of M———'s being acquainted with the affair.

General G——— wrote a letter to the Noble D—, communicating the *penchant* of the ſon, and ſaying, that, unleſs it was with his Grace's perfect conſent, he would not ſuffer the correſpondence to go on. That this letter might be conveyed with becoming attention, the General diſpatched his own ſervant with it; and after a proper interval he received, by the hand of the ſame meſſenger, an anſwer from the D—, aſſuring the General of his perfect reſpect for the young Lady, to whoſe merits he was no ſtranger; and that an alliance with the ancient family of the General would be highly deſirable to every branch of his Houſe. The envelope had the Noble Duke's ſeal of arms.

This, for the time, ſatisfied the ſcruples of the D— of A——; and now that all cauſe of ſecrecy was removed, it was expected that the M—— would avow his paſſion, and publickly viſit Miſs G———. They waited in vain for this event; and wondering at his abſence, the D— of A—— ſhewed the letter, which the General had received, to L—— C—— S———, deſirous of knowing if it was his Noble Brother's writing and ſeal. Lord C—— ſaid it was a clumſy forgery of the D—'s hand; but that the ſeal was either a copy of, or the actual ſeal which the D— had worn to his watch about five years ago, but had not uſed it ſince, as he had now a ſeal of a ſmaller ſize and different form.

The General, ſhocked with this information, queſtioned Mrs. and Miſs G———; told them that a forgery had been practiſed either *by* or *on* them; and, with the authority of a huſband and farther, demanded the truth. He received no other anſwer, than that they were equally dupes of the fraud, if it was a fraud.

He flew to the ſervant whom he had entruſted with this letter; and, having made him properly to apprehend the effects of his fury if he deceived him, he drew from him a diſcloſure of the whole plot, that the D— was utterly ignorant of the whole affair; and that the M—— had never ſhewn any other than the attentions of common politeneſs to the Lady. The General, on this expoſure, took the meaſure of a man more jealous of honour, than ſoftened by parent weakneſs. He gave his wife and daughter twenty-four hours to juſtify their conduct; at the end of which if they failed to acquit themſelves, they muſt leave his houſe for ever. They immediately withdrew, and took ſhelter under the protecting kindneſs of the Ducheſs of B——— d.

Such is the vague ſtory, and which we have willingly ſubmitted to relate, abſurd as it is, becauſe the ladies are not unwilling that the groſs fiction, which has produced ſuch ſerious conſequences to them, ſhould go forth; its own improbability being its refutation. Here is a ſtratagem without a motive; and a forgery working to no benefit. The M—— could not be drawn into a marriage by a correſpondence of which he was ignorant; and it ſurely was not a very likely means for the young Lady to engage the heart of any other Nobleman, by pretending to be violently enamoured herſelf of another—her letters are made to breathe the warmeſt and moſt tender affection for him.

The fact is, that, deep, dark, and myſterious as the plot has been, it will turn out to be an artful machine in a quarter from which the young Lady ſhould rather have received protection than injury; practiſed for the purpoſe of drawing off the affections of a young Nobleman really enamoured of her charms, and to whoſe paſſion they were adverſe. Miſs G——— was, equally with her mother, the dupe of the contrivance; and unleſs gallantry ſhall rouſe gentlemen to inquire before they decide, ſhe may become the victim!

Mrs. G——— and Miſs G——— have both made affidavit, that the letters of the pretended correſpondence, the ſcandalous ſtory of which we have exhibited ſo circumſtantially, were not written by them, or with their privity.

SHERIFFS *appointed by his Majesty in Council, for the Year* 1791.

Berkshire, Timothy Hare Earl, of Swallow-Field Place, Esquire.
Bedfordshire, F. Pym, of Hasell-Hall, Esq.
Bucks, Sir Robert Bateson Harvey, of Langley-Park, Bart.
Cumberland, Edmund Lamplugh Irton, of Irton, Esq.
Cheshire, Charles Watkin John Shakerley, of Somerford, Esq.
Cambridge and Huntingdon, George Thornhill, of Diddington, Esq.
Devonshire, Walter Palk, of Marleigh, Esq.
Dorsetshire, John Calcraft, of Rempston, Esq.
Derbyshire, John Broadhurst, of Foston, Esq.
Essex, Donald Cameron, of Great Ilford, Esq.
Gloucestershire, Michael Hicks Breach, of Williamstrip, Esq.
Hertfordshire, Mathew Raper, of Ashlyns Hall, Esq.
Herefordshire, Thomas Stallard Pennoyre, of the Moor, Esq.
Kent, James Drake Brockman, of Beechborough, Esq.
Leicestershire, John Frewen, of Cold Overton, Esq.
Lincolnshire, Robert Mitchell Robinson, of Hanthorpe, Esq.
Monmouthshire, William Harrison, of Ragland, Esq.
Northumberland, J. Wood, of Beadnell, Esq.
Northamptonshire, Sir William Wake, of Courteenhall, Bart.
Norfolk, Sir John Fenn, of East Dereham, Kent.
Nottinghamshire, George de Ligne Gregory, of Lenton, Esq.
Oxfordshire, J. P. Auriel, of Woodcot, Esq.
Rutlandshire, Thomas Woods, the younger, of Brook. Esq.
Shropshire, postponed.
Somersetshire, Abraham Elton, of Whitestanton, Esq.
Staffordshire, Moreton Walhouse, of Hatherton, Esq.
Suffolk, Sir Wm. Rowley, of Stoke, Bart.
County of Southampton, Charles Poole of Woolverton, Esq.
Surry, Henry Byne of Carshalton, Esq.
Sussex, John Drew, of Chichester, Esq.
Warwickshire, Charles Palmer, of Ladbrooke, Esq.
Worcestershire, Henry Wakeman, of Clalmes, Esq.
Wiltshire, John Awdry, of Norton, Esq.
Yorkshire, Sir George Armytage, of Kirklees, Bart.
Carmarthen, George Griffith Williams, of Llywynywermodd, Esq.
Pembroke, William Wheeler Bowen, of Lampston, Esq.
Cardigan, David Hughes, of Veynog, Esq.
Glamorgan, John Richards, Cardiff, Esq.
Brecon, Walter Jeffreys, of Brecon, Esq.
Radnor, Thomas Jones, of Penkerigg, Esq.
Anglesea, Herbert Jones, of Llynnon, Esq.
Carnarvonshire, Thomas Lloyd, of Hendre Fenws, Esq.
Merioneth, Bulkely Hatchet, the younger, of Tyyn-y-pwll, Esq.
Montgomery, John Moxon, of Vaynor, Esq.
Denbighshire, John Jones, of Cefncoch, Esq.
Flint, G. L. Wardle, of Hartsheath, Esq.
Sheriff appointed by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in Council, for 1791,
County of Cornwall, Sir William Molesworth, of, Pencarrow, Bart.

CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.

LENT CIRCUIT. 1791.	NORTHERN	NORFOLK.	MIDLAND.	HOME.	WESTERN.	OXFORD.
	L. Kenyon. B. Thomson	L. Loughbo' J. Ashhurst.	L.C.B. Eyre J. Grose.	J. Gould. B. Hotham.	B. Perryn. J. Heath.	J. Buller. J. Wilson
Mond. Feb 28			Northampt.			Reading
Wed. Mar. 2					Winchester	Oxford
Thursday 3				Hertford		
Friday 4			Okeham			
Saturday 5	York & City	Aylesbury	Linc. & City		Salisbury	Worc. & City
Monday 7				Chelmsford		
Wednesd. 9		Bedford				Stafford
Thursd. 10			Nott & Town		Dorchester	
Saturday 12		Huntingdon.	Derby		[& Poole	Shrewsbury
Monday 14		Cambridge		Maidstone	Exon & City	
Wednesd. 16			Leic. & Bor.			
Thursd. 17						Hereford
Friday 18		Thetford				
Saturday 19			Coventry &		Launceston	
Monday 21			[Warwick	E. Grinstead		Monmouth
Tuesday 22	Lancaster					
Wednesd. 23		BurySt.Edm		Kingston		Glou. & City
Saturday 26					Taunton	

Vol. LVII. p.... Mr. John Brown, author of "Letters on the Italian Opera," lately publiſhed for the benefit of his widow, was a native of Edinburgh, and remarkable for his elegant talents as a drawer in pen and ink, and pencil. The letters are written to Lord Monboddo, who was much pleaſed with them, as connected with the origin and progreſs of language, the object of his Lordſhip's ſtudy. His Lordſhip prefixed an introduction to them, as they were not written originally with any view to publication, and are therefore marked with equal ſimplicity and ſpirit. Mr. Brown came to London in 1786; when he became much known and careſſed on account of the excellency of his portraits in black-lead pencil. Of theſe he left ſeveral very highly finiſhed; but was unfortunately taken off by a premature death in 1787. His character ſtood high not only as an artiſt, but as a man of great taſte, and general knowledge. His views in the iſland of Sicily, in pen and ink, are exquiſitely finiſhed, and the general characteriſticks of his hand were delicacy and correctneſs.

Vol. LX. p. 929, col. 2, l. 10, for "firſt" read "finiſhed."

P. 958. Dr. Wenzel died on the "4th" of October, as appears by the following epitaph from a ſtone in Pancras churchyard:

"Hic jacet
MICHAEL JOANNES BAPTISTA DE WENSEL
Sancti Imperii Liber Baro,
Magnæ Britanniæ Regis
necnon Reginæ Hungariæ
celeberrimus Ophthalmiator;
e terreſtri in æternam tranſivit vitam
quarto die Octobris 1790,
ætatis ſuæ 66."

P. 960. Mr. Connop died at Bath, was near 80, and buried at South Weald, Eſſex.

P. 1149, l. 20, r. 'Dict. Etym. de Menage."

Ibid. l. 25, after "bridegroom" add "*nay word* may ſignify a refuſal."

Vol. LXI. p. 30, col. 1, l. 19, for "*depicted* pair," r. "*dejected* pair."

Ibid. col. 2, l. 14, for "me," r. "memory."

P. 62, col. 2, l. 59, for "Fayette," r. "F——." The real name is *Foncy*.

P. 87, col. 2. Lady R's marriage with Col. C. is not founded in fact.

P. 88, col. 2, l. 41, r. "Wm. Claxton."

Ibid. Mr. Simpſon was the ſon of his Majeſty's late Chief Juſtice of North Carolina; and, after having ſtudied in the Temple for the uſual term, went out to India about three years ſince, fully poſſeſſed of every qualification that could entitle him to expect preferment at the bar, or reſpect from ſociety. By the patronage of Earl Cornwallis he was raiſed, a few months ago, to the lucrative ſituation of one of the Company's junior counſel, and had every proſpect of acquiring a rapid and an honourable fortune, when a very uncommon and unfortunate accident put a period to his exiſtence. Having gone, on the 8th of Auguſt laſt, with a party of gentlemen to a hog-hunt in the vicinity of Barrackpore, they happened, in a thick jungle, to ſpear a leopard, who becoming furious from the wound, immediately ſallied out, and meeting with one of the natives, knocked him down with his fore-paws, and then turning ſhort round, flew at Mr. Simpſon, and inſerted his fangs a little above the knee. The beaſt, without giving him any other wound, retired haſtily again into cover; and the other gentlemen, thinking that their companion had received but a ſlight ſcratch, got into a cart, and being driven backwards into the bruſhwood, endeavoured to rouze the leopard once more, and dare him again to the conteſt. The wound received by Mr. Simpſon, in a ſhort time, however, evinced the moſt alarming ſymptoms; and, notwithſtanding the care and attention of all the eminent medical people in the ſettlement, in three days after proved mortal.—Other accounts ſay, that he died almoſt inſtantly.

P. 92, col. 1. Offington, ſaid by a miſprint to be in *Northamptonſhire*, is in the county of *Nottingham*, and has been the ſeat of the Cartwrights a very conſiderable time.

P. 94. The Hon. Mr. Spencer, ſon of Earl S. was a child of 16 months old (ſee our vol. LIX. p. 953); whoſe diſorder, by which he was carried off in three days, is ſaid to have been a ſpaſmodic aſthma. This is a diſeaſe very frequently met with, but often proves fatal, in this country. In the Northern part of England, and in Scotland, it is better known by the name of *the croup*. Dr. James Simpſon deſcribes it in his inaugural diſſertation, "De Aſthmate Infantum Spaſmodico, Edinburgi, 1761." Dr. Home, alſo, gives a hiſtory of this diſeaſe, under the name of *Suffocatio Stridula*, or The Croup; in which treatiſe the morbid appearances after death are given with care and minuteneſs; Edinb. 1765. Dr. John Millar has written learnedly, and practically, alſo, on it, in his treatiſe "On the Hooping-cough, London, 1769." Among gentlemen of the faculty, there are, we all know, many different opinions on the treatment of the maladies to which the human body is liable, but in none more than in pulmonary complaints. One ſchool will evacuate, and ſtimulate the ſyſtem with antimony, and cantharides; while another will invigorate, nouriſh, and quiet the frame with balſamicks, and anodynes. They both have their advocates; and in acute caſes, when carried too far, may poſſibly both have their ill effects. That phyſician who preſcribes from practical and real obſervation, and not entirely from theory, is generally the moſt fortunate and ſucceſsful. By the latter mode of cure, the writer of this has ſeen many wonderful recoveries of children labouring under this diſeaſe.

Ibid. col. 2. Mr. Wall was one of the Marquis of Lanſdown's ſtewards; and died aged 73, in a fit of apoplexy at Draper's-hall, after

after tranſacting buſineſs with Mr. Smith.

P. 95. It was amongſt the well-known ſingularities of that witty character, Mr. G. Selwyn, that he had a particular *penchant* for public executions. Whether it aroſe from a principle of curioſity, or philoſophy, it is perhaps difficult to determine; but ſo it was, that ſcarcely any great criminal was carried to the gallows, but George was a ſpectator upon the oppoſite ſcaffold. The execution of Damiens, the celebrated aſſaſſin, who made an attempt on the life of Louis XV. the late King of France, about thirty years ago, ſo excited Mr. S's curioſity, that he went over to Paris a month before that event, to purchaſe, in time, a convenient place to behold ſo novel a ſpectacle. Every thing being previouſly prepared, and the day arrived, George took his ſtand, dreſſed in a plain brown bob wig, and as plain a ſuit of broad cloth, an undreſs he generally wore, and which at that time of day evidently pointed him out as an Engliſh *Bourgeois*. The horrid ceremony commenced, when Mr. S, from his *dreſs* and the *ſympathy* which he ſhewed upon this occaſion, ſo attracted the notice of a French Nobleman, that, coming round to him on the ſcaffold, and ſlapping him on the ſhoulder, he exclaimed, 'Eh bien, Monſieur Anglois, êtes vous arrivé pour voir ce ſpect..cle? Oui, Monſieur. Vous êtes bourreau? Non, non, Monſieur, je n'ai pas cette honneur, jene ſuis qu'un amateur.'—"Mr. Engliſhman, and are you come here to ſee this ſight? Yes, Sir. You are a hangman, then? No, no, I have not that honour, I am but an admirer of the art." Mr. S. being aſked, at another time, whether he would not attend the execution of a man who happened to be of the *ſame name* with one of our *diſtinguiſhed orators*; pettiſhly replied, "Pſha! what ſignifies going to *rehearſals*; I'll wait for the *real repreſentation*."—By Mr. Selwyn's will it appears, that he leaves the young lady, Maria Fagnani, whom he calls the daughter of the Marquis and Marchioneſs Fagnani, 10,000l. four per cent. annuities, and the principal ſum of 23,000l. on her coming of age, or day of marriage; but in caſe of her death before either of thoſe periods, to go to the younger children of the Earl of Carliſle. The legacies are, 100 guineas to each of his nephews, the Hon. Charles Townſhend, and Ebrow Woodcock, eſq.; 30l. per annum to Pierre Michalin, his valet, and his wardrobe. The reſt and reſidue of the real and perſonal eſtates (except Ludgerſhall) to go to the Duke of Queenſberry. There are three codicils, two of them relative to the bequeſt to two ſervants; and one reſerving the Ludgerſhall eſtate to the Townſhend family, agreeably to the will of Mr S's father. The executors named in the will are, the Marquis of Staffford, the Earl of Carliſle, and Ebrow Woodcock, eſq. The two laſt have adminiſtered.

P. 124, l. 3, for "Great Tartary," read "Siberia."

BIRTHS.

Jan. 26. AT Chipchace-caſtle, co. Northumberland, the Lady of John Read, eſq. a daughter.

Feb. 1. The Counteſs of Aylesford, a dau.

6. In Jermyn-ſtreet, the Lady of Sir Rich. Glyn, a ſon.

11. Lady of Samuel Thornton, eſq. M. P. for Hull, a daughter.

13. At Dublin, the Counteſs of Weſtmorland, a dead child.

The Lady of —— Down, eſq. banker, in Bartholomew-lane, a ſon, her 15th child.

15. In Bruton-ſtreet, Lady Mary Palk, wife of Laurence P. eſq. M. P. for Aſhburton, co. Devon, a ſon.

Lady Eliz. Loftus, a ſon.

At Streatham, Lady Deerhurſt, a ſon.

21. At Nutwell, co. Devon, the Lady of Tho Heathfield, eſq. a daughter.

22. At Saundridge-lodge, near St. Alban's, the Lady of Cha. Bourchier, eſq. a ſon.

25. At her houſe in Piccadilly, the Ducheſs of Dorſet, a ſtill-born daughter.

MARRIAGES.

1790. *Dec.* 23. AT High Wycomb, Bucks, Mr. Thomas Bayley, maſter of the Temple coffee-houſe, Eſſex-court, to Miſs Woods, of High Wycomb.

1791. *Jan.* 4. J. G. Cotterell, eſq. of Garnons, co. Hereford, to Miſs Evans, of Hertford-ſtreet, May-fair.

26. Jas. Graham, eſq. of Ellerton-grange, co. Cumberland, to Miſs Simpſon, of Richardby, in the ſame county.

27. At St. Pancras, Middleſex, Philip Stowey, of Kenbury, co. Devon, eſq. to Miſs Anna-Maria-Frances Sheldon, ſecond and ſurviving daughter of the late John Sheldon of Tottenham-court-road, eſq.

Mr. Harman, timber-merchant, to Miſs Becket, both of Graveſend.

At Shipſton upon-Stour, co. Worceſter, Mr. John Edkins, attorney at law, to Miſs Parry, both of that place.

28. At Portſea, Mr. Samuel Gloyne, of Havant, to Miſs Gulliford, of Portſea.

29. By ſpecial licence, Lord Viſc. Stopford, eldeſt ſon of the Earl of Courtown, to Lady Mary Montagu Scot, eldeſt daughter of the Duke of Buccleugh.

At Bath, James Fielde, of the 33d reg. to Miſs Jane Cazalet, of Abbey-ſtreet, Bath.

Mr. Joſ. Thornhill, a reputable hardwareman, of Fiſh-ſtreet-hill, to Mrs. Harvey, widow of Mr. John H. pocket-book-maker, Angel-court, Snow-hill.

Mr. John Lloyd Harris, of Trig-ſtairs, Upper Thames-ſtreet, coal-merchant, to Mrs. Beaumont, widow of Percival B. eſq. late ſteward of Chelſea College.

Lately. William Lind, eſq. to Miſs Bird, of Upton-houſe, in Eſſex.

Mr. Barnard, of High Eaſton, to Miſs Anne Wright, of Fyfield.

At

At Norton, co. Stafford, Mr. James Swinnerton, to Mrs. Ann Day, of Penkhuil. Though only in her 17th year, he is her ſecond huſband.

At Torpenhow, in Cumberland, Mr. Rich. Wright, to Miſs Mary Hodgſon, of Whitrigg. He is ſuppoſed to be the beſt wreſtler in the county, though he weighs upwards of ſixteen ſtone, and is under twenty-four years of age. As uſual in that county, the ceremony of chriſtening took place before the marriage; and, on account of his ſize, ſome diſpute took place among his ſponſors before they could agree to preſent him with a frock, &c. as cuſtomary on ſuch occaſions.

Mr. Chriſtoph. Kean, of Abingdon, Berks, to Miſs Chriſtiana Williams.

Mr. Turner, of Arnold, to Mrs. Oliver, widow of Mr. T. Baſs O. of Red-hill, near Nottingham.

At the Quakers meeting, in Ipſwich, Mr. Joſ. Deane, corn-merchant, Southwark, to Miſs Anne Groome, of Ipſwich.

Francis Flood, eſq. nephew to Warden F. eſq. judge of the Iriſh admiralty, to Miſs Andrews, daughter of Joſ. Andrews, eſq. of Bonham-ſtreet, Dublin.

Feb. 3. At Hull, Mr. Brooks, an eminent brewer, to Miſs Cath. Green.

John Haughton James, eſq. of Jamaica, to Miſs Halton, daughter of Sir Wm. H. bart. of Huntingdonſhire.

At Glaſgow, Wm. Auguſtus Kellet, eſq. captain of the 39th regiment of foot, to Miſs Janet M'Dowall Napier, of Kileraich.

4. Mr. Wm. Rich. Vernon, of Oxford-ſtr. to Miſs Kenrick, of Kilburn.

5. In Ireland, Nathaniel Sneyd, eſq. to Miſs Montgomery, daughter of the late Geo. M. eſq. many years M.P. for co. Cavan.

10. Mr. William Lewis, of Bunhill-row, buckram-maker, to Miſs Pratt, of Tottenham flour-mills.

12. Mr. Greville, of St. John's-ſtreet, to Miſs Layton, of Lime-ſtreet.

14. At Lee, Kent, Henry Jackſon, eſq. of Fenchurch-ſtreet, to Miſs Sarah Papillon, younger daughter of David P. eſq. late a commiſſioner of exciſe.

Mr. Fryer, ſtationer, of Chancery-lane, to Miſs Hewitt, of Upton, Bucks.

Mr. John Edwards, of Mile-end, ſtock-broker, to Miſs Hearle, eldeſt daughter of Tho. H. eſq. of Limehouſe.

At the church of St. Mary Bredman, Rd. Burdet Neſs, eſq. to Miſs Jane Liddiard.

Rev. John Bull, jun. of Inworth, to Miſs Townrow, of Pentlow, Suffolk.

15. Peter Lafoſſe, eſq. of Broad-ſtreet, to Miſs Goodhew, of Deptford;—and Lieut. Archer, of the 16th regiment of light dragoons, to Miſs Anne Goodhew.

Rev. John Raymond, of Wimbiſh, to Miſs Archer, of Saffron Walden, Eſſex.

Capt. Foxall, of the General Goddard Eaſt India-man, to Miſs Daſhwood, of Harley-ſtr.

At Edinburgh, Sam. Anderſon, eſq. banker, to Miſs Jane Hay, daughter of Dr. Jas. H. of Haytoun.

16. Hen.-Auguſtus Leiceſter, eſq. brother to Sir John Fleming L. bart. to Miſs Letitia Sophia Smythe, ſecond ſiſter of Nicholas Owen S. eſq. of Condover, co. Salop.

Rawſon Hart Boddam, eſq. late governor of Bombay, to Miſs Tudor, of St. James's-ſtr.

At Birlingham, Henry Martin, N. P. one of the proctors of the dioceſe of Worceſter, to Mrs. Frances Goodman, relict of the Rev. G. rector of Kemerton, co. Glouceſter.

17. At Stowe on the Wold, co. Glouceſter, John Hawkſey Aſkerley, eſq. of the 4th reg. of dragoons, to Miſs Chamberlayne, of Mangerſbury, in the ſame county.

19. Mr. Tho. Goodall, banker, to Miſs Pickford, of St. Martin's-lane, Cannon-ſtr.

Anthony Aufrice, eſq. to Miſs Lockhart, daughter of the late General L.

Mr. Hardy, of Whitechapel, to Miſs Jones, of Kentiſh-town.

20. Tho. Coſens, eſq. of Yateminſter, co. Dorſet, to Miſs Anne Vincent, of the ſame county.

Mr. Collour, of Holborn-hill, to Mrs. Smellman, widow of Tho. Hugh S. eſq.

Mr. Tho. Blakeſtone, to Mrs. Wheeler, both of Rocheſter.

21. At Walſall, Mr. Pritchard, attorney, of Coalbrook-dale, to Miſs Anne Crannage, of the former place.

22. At Chelſea, Claudius Grignion, eſq. to Miſs Randall, of Greenwich.

Geo Chad, eſq. of Thurford, co. Norfolk, to Mrs. Fletcher, of Great Ormond ſtreet.

23. Benj. Bond Hopkins, eſq. to Miſs Knight, ſiſter of Rob K. eſq. of Barrells, co. Warwick.

DEATHS.

1790. *Dec.* 2 (not *Dec.* 1, as miſprinted in vol. LX. p. 1149). Mrs. Rawling, wife of Mr. John R. of Green's-row, Chelſea, and daughter of the late Robert Price, eſq. of Fulham. To a poliſhed underſtanding, and delicacy of ſentiment, ſhe added the moſt exquiſite goodneſs. Her friendſhips were formed as diſintereſtedly as they were maintained faithfully. Her charities were only noticed by the prayers of the poor, and the bleſſings of the unfortunate. To her unremitting attention to her huſband, during a long illneſs, her gradual decay may be principally attributed: in her affectionate endeavours to aſſuage his pains, ſhe concealed and neglected her own; even when the efforts of medicine proved ineffectual, ſhe frequently aſſumed the chearfulneſs of returning eaſe, to give a temporary relief to her afflicted friends; and her behaviour as a mother was exemplary.

25. At Jamaica, Sir Aſhton Byam, attorney-general of that iſland.

30. At Inver, near Affint, in Roſsſhire, Henny Sutherland, ſpouſe to Enſign Alex. Campbell, one of the moſt accompliſhed ladies in the Highlands, and juſtly regretted by all

all her acquaintance. She played on the violin to admiration, and had ſuch command of the inſtrument, that, while playing, ſhe could ſing, dance, or keep-up a converſation with any one that ſat by her. She has left a mournful huſband and eight ſons.

1791. *Jan.* ... Aged 50, Mr. Simon Leaf, woollen-draper to his Majeſty, New Bond-ſtreet.—He had been ſubject to a cough and difficulty of breathing, and went out the ſame morning, pretty well, on the parochial office of examining weights and meaſures, called the Annoyance Jury. The cold ſeized him, and he returned home about noon. It increaſed; and the ſame evening he died, of a ſuffocation from phlegm.—Mr. L. is another inſtance to convince the world of the good effects of honeſt induſtry and ſteady perſeverance, to procure a ſplendid fortune. From Thirſk, in Yorkſhire, he came to London a poor lad; and by his own merit, and application to buſineſs, raiſed himſelf, in that houſe, from the loweſt to the higheſt ſeat. Reſerving the King's buſineſs for his ſon, a child at ſchool, he ſold the other part of his trade, two years ago, for a large ſum, to two very deſerving young men, one of them named Peacock, who have ſucceeded him in the whole of his buſineſs.

3. Mr. Free, beadle of the Turkey Comp.

17. At Leghorn, Cha. Smith, eſq. late conſul at Aleppo in Syria.

18. At Stamford, Mrs. Baker, wife of Benj. B. eſq. and ſecond daughter of the late Sir Francis Bernard, bart.

Near the priory of St. Benedict, in Nivernois, M. Fabien Dubois; who had written learnedly on the cauſes of earthquakes, on the principles of Dr. Stukeley. He was the couſin of M. Dubois, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf by mounting the breach of the Baſtile, on the deſtruction of that place, and ſeizing the croſs of St. Louis.

21. At his houſe at Kingſton-hill, Surrey, Chriſt. Atkyns, eſq. captain in the royal navy.

At Berwick upon Tweed, in his 68th year, Mr. Joſeph Moſcrop, hardwareman, coroner, and vender of ſtamps in that diſtrict. He had been, for two years, afflicted with a ſtomach complaint, accompanied with the jaundice; but, from a change of air, and exerciſe, he was for ſome time quite recovered. However, taking cold, his diſorder returned, and he was carried off in a fortnight, lying, till near his diſſolution, in a ſtate of ſtupor and inſenſibility. He had filled many reſpectable offices in that corporation, and died univerſally reſpected.

22. At his pariſh of Wellington, co. Somerſet, aged 84 years and 11 months, Rev. Wm. Jeſſe, M.A. He had been vicar of that place upwards of 47 years, and was formerly of Trinity College, Oxford.

24. At her houſe in Scotland-yard, Weſtminſter, in her 90th year, Mrs. Handley, of Mortlake, co. Surrey. She was one of the daughters of Archdale Palmer, eſq. formerly of Wanlip, co. Leiceſter (who was M.P. for the borough of Leiceſter in 1695), and ſiſter to the late Henry Palmer, eſq. of Wanlip. She was married, in 1722, to Samuel Handley, eſq. a merchant in London, who died in April, 1756. The remains of this lady were interred at Wanlip, the burying-place of her family, on Feb. 2.

After a long illneſs, aged 36, Miſs Toller, of Ben-hall; and, on the 27th, aged 68, Mr. Wm. Toller, father of the above lady, who was taken ill the ſame evening that ſhe died, and continued delirious from that time to his death.

25. At South Barcombe, Wilts, Edmund Pitts, eſq. ſenior ſurgeon of St. Bartholomew's hoſpital.

Wm. Pennell, eſq. of Horncaſtle, co. Lincoln, an attorney of eminence.

26. At the Abbey, Wincheſter, Lady St. John, relict of Sir Paulet St. John, bart. of Farley, co. Hants.

At Grittleton, Wilts, aged 62, Rear-admiral John Houlton.

At Uxbridge, Mrs. Anne Grubb.

At Barton-upon-Humber, in his 47th year, the Rev. Rob. Marris, B. D. ſenior fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge.

At Greenwich, the Lady of Dr. Layard, formerly phyſician to the late Princeſs-dowager of Wales, and preſident of the Benevolent Medical Society for the county of Kent.

27. Mrs. Stuart, wife of Mr. George S. of Lancaſter, and only daughter of Jn. Howard, eſq. of Liverpool.

28. At Bath, Mr. Charles Wray, book-keeper at Hoare's, in Fleet-ſtreet, 54 years. He ſucceeded Mr. Arnold in the ſame office, who was afterwards partner in the houſe, and who bought, and much improved, that handſome proſpect-houſe on the top of Hampſtead-heath, commanding one of the richeſt views in this country; which houſe, it is ſaid, his Majeſty wiſhed to have for the Queen, on her coming to England, as a breakfaſting-houſe, provided Mr. A. would part with it; and to which houſe Mr. Wray was a conſtant weekly viſitor.—Mr. W. was a man of good ſenſe and learning, but of ſtrange peculiarities, eſpecially at table, to which his friends readily ſubſcribed; ſuch as that his plate and his glaſs be of ſuch a ſize, and ſtand in juſt ſuch a poſition. He ſurvived his wife about four or five years; the latter years of whoſe life were not marked with much felicity. He has left one ſurviving daughter, who lately went to Scotland from Bath, and whom, it is ſaid, her father had never ſince ſeen. He has left 500l. to the Magdalen charity, of which he had been a governor and promoter from its inſtitution; and 500l. to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, towards paying-off the national debt, as an example to other liberal-hearted and rich old men. This is not the firſt bequeſt made for that purpoſe. A Col. Norton, of Southwick, Hants, in 1733, left 30,000l. for the

the ſame end; but the Court of King's Bench, conſidering it only as a drop of water poured into the ſea, decreed that the Colonel was inſane, and the money was divided among the heirs at law. See vol. III. p. 57, and vol. IX. p 270.

In Groſvenor-ſquare, after a few days illneſs, Lucy Knightley, eſq. of Faweſly, co. Northampton, which county he repreſented in parliament many years. He married the daughter of Sir James Daſhwood, bart. and ſiſter to Sir Henry D. bart. the Ducheſs of Manchester, and the Counteſs of Galloway. Dying without iſſue, his eſtate, which is very conſiderable, and has been in the family for many centuries, devolves to his next brother, Valentine K. eſq.

At Fairfield, near Langnor, co. Stafford, aged 102, Wm. Billings, ſoldier. He never knew what ſickneſs was, and died without a groan. Gen. Cadogan, who died a few years ſince, was one of the laſt of Queen Anne's officers that ſurvived the great Marlborough, and Billings the laſt private in England that ſerved under that great commander. His birth and death were equally extraordinary. He was born under a hedge in the year 1689, not an hundred yards from the cottage where he died. The following couplet is intended to be cut on his tomb ſtone:

"Billeted by Death, I quarter'd here remain,
And when the trumpet ſounds, I'll riſe and march again."

At Southwold, aged 61, the Rev. William Bell Barker.

29. At Brompton, Tho. Cheap, eſq. of the Navy Pay-office.

Aged 5 weeks, a daughter of Sir George Douglas, bart.

At York, aged 66, Mr. James Luntley, an eminent glover. He has bequeathed 1000l. to St. Thomas's Hoſpital, 100l. to St. Catherine's Hoſpital, 100l. to the Lunatic Aſylum, and 50l. each to the Blue-coat Boys and Grey-coat Girls Charity-ſchools, in that city.

30. Suddenly, while in company with Mr. Dundas, &c. at his houſe in Bedford-ſquare, Thomas Scot Jackſon, eſq. one of the directors of the Bank.

At Dover, after a ſhort illneſs, the Right Hon. James Cunningham, Earl of Glencairn and Baron Kilmaurs. He was born June 1, 1749, and ſucceeded his father in the title Sept. 9, 1775. Dying unmarried, the eſtate and title devolve to his brother John, who is married, and has iſſue. His remains were depoſited, on the 11th of February, at Falmouth; being attended to the church by his friend Dr. T. Spens, accompanied by the principal gentlemen of that town.

Mr. Yates, ſurgeon and man-midwife on Snow-hill.

In Hatton-ſtreet, where they had lived together 52 years, Mrs. Burlton, wife of Philip B. eſq

At his houſe in Leiceſter, Mr. Jn. Dyſon, late of London. His only daughter, who died ſome little time before, left a legacy of 20l. to St. Martin's charity-ſchool in that town, to which he has bequeathed the further ſum of 100l.

Mrs. Beck, of Lincoln, relict of Jn. B. eſq. formerly one of the aldermen of that city, and receiver-general of the land-tax for Lindſey.

At Doncaſter, in conſequence of the terrible bruiſes which he had recived by a fall into a gravel-pit, aged 35, Mr. Caleb Ingham, draper; and, on Feb. 12, of a broken heart, Mrs. Ingham, his widow.

31. After a ſhort illneſs, Mr. Jas. Jones, apothecary, in Grafton-ſtr. Soho, and one of the commiſſioners of the lottery, in which office he ſucceeded Dr. Philips, who died at Kenſington Gore about five years ago.—Mr. J. is the fifth of theſe commiſſioners (of which our correſpondent thinks there are twenty) who have died ſince the cloſe of the laſt lottery, all of whom are recorded in the Obituary of our laſt volume, viz. April 28, p. 475, Mr. Iſaac Strong, attorney at law, Peterborough, and many years clerk of the peace for that city.—July 22, p. 766, John Chandler, eſq. attorney at law, Witley, near Godalming, Surrey.—Sept. 12, p. 864, Mr. George Durnford, attorney at law in Wincheſter; who, it appears, p. 674, ſurvived Mrs. D. his wife, only ſix weeks.—Oct. 1, p. 958, John Jones, eſq. of Great George-ſtreet, Weſtminſter.

Mr. Corney, of Great Shelford, near Cambridge, an eminent farmer.

At Langley, near Derby, Mrs. Cant, relict of Rev. Mr. C.

At Lancaſter, Mrs. Abby Lindow, relict of Wm. L. eſq. and one of the family of the Rawlinſons, of that place.

Mr. Hamilton, upholſterer, in Smithfield.

Lately, at Tanjore, Mr. Tilſon Mahon, of the cavalry in the ſervice of the Eaſt India Company, ſon of Mrs. Mahon, and grandſon of the late Counteſs-dowager of Kerry.

At New Providence, Lieutenant and Quarter-maſter Wm. Paxton; and Lieut. Paulus-Emilius Gordon, both of the 47th regiment.

In Canada, Capt. Phipps Wharton, of the 26th regiment of foot, ſecond ſon of Commiſſioner W. of Edinburgh.

Near Dumfries, in the back ſettlements of Virginia, aged 104, Mrs. Henrietta Martiel, a native of Hanover.—She lived in the ſervice of George I. fifteen years, in Hanover twelve, in England three, in Jamaica twenty-three, and in Virginia fifty-three. She had ten children, two of whom are ſtill living; twenty-five grand-children; and forty-three great-grand-children, one of whom died the ſame day the former was interred.

At Jamaica, Mr. John Berthonneau.—Jas. Virgo, eſq.—Mr. Harry Munro.—Mr. Jas. Croſſman.—Wm. Stirling, eſq.—Mr. Patrick Abernethy.—Mr. Martin Sewell.—Mr. Aaron Little.—Mr. Archibald Foſter.—Mr. Colin Leitch.—Mr. Charles Mackay.—Capt. Hannibal Luſk, of the ſhip Mercury, of Glaſgow.

gow.—John Kelly, eſq.—Mr. Iſaac Phillips.—Thomas Langley, M. D.—Capt. Dougal Campbell.—Dr. Wm. Maceuen.—Dr. David Trail.—Mr. D. Rohinſon, lately arrived there from England.—Mr. Rob. Brereton, jun.—Francis King, eſq.

At Old Meldrum, Margaret Cormac, in her 108th year.

In Henrietta-ſtreet, Dublin, the Hon. Miſs Eliz. Gardiner, youngeſt daughter of the Rt. Hon. Lord Mountjoy.

At Chatham, Mr. William Ewin, boatſwain of his Majeſty's ſhip Briſtol. He was boatſwain of the Reſolution, with Captain Cook, on his laſt voyage to the South Seas, and had been with him on his expedition in ſearch of the Southern continent. His character was that of an intrepid, good ſeamen, never afraid of a ſtiff gale, yet always better pleaſed with a glaſs of ſtiff grog.

At the houſe of Mr. Hudſon, ſteward of Bridewell hoſpital, of a fever, in his 14th year, Maſter Eaton, eldeſt ſon of Charles E. eſq. late of Calcutta, deceaſed.

Mrs. Anne Hone, widow of Nathaniel H. eſq. R.A. of Rathbone-place.

In Princes-ſtreet, Hanover-ſquare, John Lawſon, eſq. brother to the late Sir Hen. L. bart. of Brough-hall, co. York.

In Bridge-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, Mrs. Frances Manning, laſt ſurviving daughter of Col. Huntington M. dec.

At Bedale, co. York, Wm. Downes, eſq.

In Dean-ſtreet, Soho, in her 78th year, Mrs. Suſannah Dunlop, a maiden lady.

At Stranraer, Patrick M'Intyre, eſq. comptroller of the cuſtoms there.

Aged 72, Mrs. Kempſon, of King's Cliffe, co. Northampton; a moſt charitable, worthy woman.

Rev. Wm. Bailey, rector of Weldon, and in the commiſſion of the peace for the county of Somerſet.

Rev. Mr. Greenough, maſter of the free grammar-ſchool at Bingley, co. York.

At Great Bardfield, Eſſex, Mrs. Bernard, relict of Rev. Thomas B. late rector of Little Bardfield and Wimbiſh.

Feb. 1. At Dulwich, Mrs. Eliz. Lulman, wife of Rob. L. eſq. commiſſioner of the Sick and Hurt-office.

2. At New Romney, in his 85th year, Mr. Jacob Walter, ſurgeon, the oldeſt jurat of that corporation.

At Edinburgh, Archibald Campbell, eſq. ſon of Major-gen. John C. of Barbreck.

At Quarmington, co. Glouceſter, in his 84th year, Mr. Joſhua Carley.

3. At Morpeth, Joſ. Roberts, eſq. collector of the ſtamp-duties there.

At Hockham-hall, co. Norfolk, Frances-Catherina Dover, wife of James D. eſq.

At Hackney, Mr. Edward Ellicot, clock-maker under the Royal Exchange, ſon of the late Mr. E. F.R.S. clock-maker to his Majeſty.—Mr. E. married a daughter of Mr. Chitty, who died a ſhort time before him at Bath; and they have left two ſons, one of whom, Edward, carries on his father's buſineſs. Mr. E's ſiſter died in May laſt (ſee vol. LX. p. 477.)

4. At Stoke Newington, James Jackſon, eſq. formerly of Georgia.

In Naſſau-ſtreet, Jacob Homan, eſq.

Mrs. Lange, of York-ſtreet, St. James's.

At her apartments in Alderſgate-ſtreet, aged 81, Mrs. Hemſted, relict of Rev. John H. many years vicar of Haverhill, co. Suffolk.

Near Enniſcorthy, co. Wexford, Ireland, ſuddenly, in her mother's arms, Georgiana Muſgrave, only daughter of Sir Rich. M.

5. At Enfield-highway, Mrs. Maſon, wife of Mr. Leedes M.

In Great George-ſtreet, Hanover-ſquare, Mrs. Gale, relict of Matthias G. eſq. of Cargill-hall, co. Cumberland, and mother to the lady of Wilſon Braddyll, eſq.

After a ſhort illneſs, Mr. Tho. Jackſon, of Lad-lane, Iriſh linen-merchant.

At Lympſton, near Exeter, Mrs. Catherine Penelope Wilkie, wife of Rob. W. eſq. formerly conſul at Tripoli and Alicant.

In his 75th year, at Hampton, where he has reſided ſince his retirement from the ſtage, John Beard, eſq. formerly one of the proprietors and acting-manager of Covent-garden theatre, and long a very eminent and popular ſinger, till the loſs of his hearing diſqualified him from performing. His firſt marriage is thus recorded on a handſome pyramidal monument in Pancras churchyard:

"Sacred to the remains
of Lady Henrietta Beard,
only daughter of James Earl of Waldegrave.
In the year 1734
ſhe was married to Lord Edward Herbert,
ſecond ſon to the Marquis of Powis;
by whom ſhe had iſſue one daughter,
Barbara, now Counteſs of Powis.
On the 8th of January, 1738-9,
ſhe became the wife of Mr. John Beard;
who, during an happy union of 14 years,
tenderly loved her perſon, and admired her virtues;
who ſincerely feels and laments his loſs;
and muſt for ever revere
her memory,
to which he conſecrates this monument.
Ob. XXXI Maii, MDCCLIII, æt. XXXVI.
Requieſcat in pace."

By this lady's death, a jointure of 600l. a year devolved to Earl Powis (ſee our vol. XXIII. p. 296). He married, ſecondly, a daughter of Mr. Rich, patentee of Covent-garden theatre, whoſe ſiſter married, 1. Mr. Morris, 2. Mr. Horſley, brother to the Biſhop of St. David's. By the death of his father-in-law, Mr. Rich, Mr. B. found himſelf in affluent circumſtances, and his agreeable talents ſecured to him a circle of friends in his retirement. He has left legacies to the amount of 3000l.; which, conſidering his expences in his houſe at Hampton, and his hoſpitable

manner

manner of living, with the ſettlement on his widow, is almoſt the whole of his fortune; 100l. to the fund for decayed performers; and to Mr. Hull, his intimate friend and acquaintance, 50l. to buy a ring in memory of him.—The following epitaph, probably by Mr. Hull, has been ſent by a correſpondent:

"Satire be dumb! nor dream the ſcenic art
Muſt ſpoil the morals, and corrupt the heart.
Here lies JOHN BEARD.
——— Confeſs, with penſive pauſe,
His modeſty was great as our applauſe.
Whence had that voice ſuch magick to controul?
'Twas but the echo of a well-tun'd ſoul:
Through life, his morals and his muſick ran
In ſymphony, and ſpoke the virtuous man.
"Go, gentle harmoniſt! our hopes approve,
To meet, and hear thy ſacred ſongs above;
When taught by thee, the ſtage of life well trod,
We riſe to raptures round the throne of God."

See, in our vol. XXVII. p. 124, an account of a controverſy between Mr. Beard and Dr. Shebbeare, on the rejection of a comedy.

6. At her houſe in Park-lane, Lady Mary St. John, lady of Major St. J. and daughter of the Marquis of Lothian.

7. At his apartments in St. James's palace, Richard Dalton, eſq. keeper of the pictures and antiquarian to his Majeſty, and brother of the late Dr. D. rector of St. Mary-hill, London. He was elected F.A.S. 1767; author of "Remarks on Prints intended to be publiſhed, relative to the Manners, Cuſtoms, &c. of the Inhabitants of Egypt, from Drawings on the Spot, 1749," 1781, 8vo (ſee LI. 431); "Remarks on the Pyramids of Egypt," vol. LVII. p. 9, which includes "An Account of the Views and Sections publiſhed by Mr. D."; and in vol. LX. p. 973, "A ſhort Diſſertation [accompanied with a Plate] on the antient Muſical Inſtruments uſed in Egypt;" with ſome Remarks on "Bruce's Travels;" etchings of a collection of portraits by Holbein, found in the cabinet of Queen Caroline; an account of Turkey, with prints. He is ſucceeded in the place of keeper of the king's pictures by Mr. Weſt; and as keeper of the drawings and medals by Mr. William Chamberlain, with a ſalary of 300l. each.

In his 73d year, at his houſe at Walworth, W. Gilbee, eſq.

At Eaſt Barnet, in his 82d year, Mr. Edw. Mounſlow, who had been 54 years clerk of that pariſh.

At Chicheſter, after a ſhort illneſs, Mrs. Smyth, relict of Dr. S. rector of St. Giles in the Fields.

At Dover, John Broadley, eſq. formerly commander of a ſhip in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice.

Mr. Wm. Reynolds, a common-councilman of Dover, and lately appointed landwaiter at the cuſtom-houſe there.

At her houſe in the ſquare at Kenſington, Mrs. Torriano, widow of Sam. T. eſq.

At Hammerſmith, Mr. Yeaw, formerly an eminent brewer there, but had retired. A few years ſince he had a ſtroke of the palſy, of which he never recovered.

At Berwick upon Tweed, aged 28, Mr. Wm. Henderſon, attorney at law. He had been on a journey to Alnwick, and, on his return, oppoſite to Scramerſton, three mile from home, the night being dark, his horſe plunged, he fell, and died on the ſpot.—Mr. H. was a young man of good promiſe. His death is much lamented by all who knew him, particularly by the induſtrious mechanicks, to whom he not only recommended peace, but acted the part of a mediator.

At Walthamſtow, Jas. Collard, eſq. maternal grandſon to the learned Edmund Chiſhull, who died vicar of Walthamſtow, 1733, and many years one of the company of moneyers to his Majeſty's mint, but retired.

At Bankſide, Southwark, Miſs Bates, dau. of Mr. B. banker, at Bridgenorth.

At Norwich, in his 79th year, Mr. John Aldred, formerly an eminent manufacturer and wine-merchant, but who had lately retired from buſineſs. He ſerved the office of ſheriff of that city in 1764.

In the pariſh of St. George, co. Glouceſter, in her 105th year, Mary Clements, a pauper, who retained her ſenſes to the laſt.

At Rochdale, co. Lancaſter, in her 109th year, Frances Croſſley, widow. She had juſt completed the 108th year from the day of her baptiſm.

9. At Bath, Richard Dickſon Skrine, eſq. of Warley.

——— Horton, eſq. of Shelford, co. Camb.

At his father's houſe in Old-ſtreet, Mr. Howard, jun.

Aged 80, Mr. Garrick, who had been many years on the ſuperannuated liſt at the Poſt-office. As he was paſſing the corner of Tooley-ſtreet, near the end of London-bridge, on the preceding evening, he ſlipt, and fell off the foot-pavement, and a cart going by at the inſtant, the wheels went over his body. He was immediately taken to St. Thomas's hoſpital, where he lived in great agony till the next morning about 11 o'clock, and then expired.

10. At his ſeat at Mortlake, Lillie Ainſcombe, eſq. one of the directors of the Sun Fire Aſſurance-office; whoſe hoſpitality to his family and friends will long be remembered. He has left ſeven ſiſters, whoſe ages, computed with his own, ſome little time before his death, made 572 years. After lying in ſtate at his houſe in the Old Jewry, he was interred with great funeral pomp on the 23d inſt. in the church of St. Michael Baſſiſhaw.

At Shacklewell, Mr. James Holloway, of the Eaſt India-houſe.

After a long and painful illneſs, Mrs. Jackſon, wife of Edward Rowland J. eſq. of Caſtleview, co. Cork.

At

At Brompton, Erſkine Douglas, M.D. brother to the late Sir John D. bart. of Kilhead, and great nephew of William firſt Duke of Queenſberry.

At Oſtend, Rev. Thomas Jones Prichard, M.A. miniſter of the Proteſtant church there.

At Stoke Newington, very ſuddenly, and, ſo far as appears, without any previous warning, Joſeph Toller, eſq. clerk of the ſecurities in the Exciſe-office.

At Bath, Mrs. Daniel, relict of the late Edw. D. eſq. and daughter of the late Sir Jn. Aſtley, bart. of Pateſhull, co. Stafford.

11. In her 66th year, Mrs. Mary Harris, of Oſborne Place, Spitalfields. As a tender mother, a ſincere friend, and in every ſenſe a truly valuable character, her loſs will be long felt and deplored; although to herſelf the releaſe muſt have been happy, as ſhe had, for more than ten years previous to her diſſolution, been deprived of the uſe of her limbs by a rheumatic gout, and ſuffered more than a common ſhare of excruciating pain, which ſhe bore with aſtoniſhing fortitude, and ever entertained her friends with a chearfulneſs that totally precluded the too common complaint, of fretfulneſs attending age and infirmity.

At his ſeat at St. Laurence, near Canterbury, Lieut.-col. Graham.

At Dublin, in his 78th year, Henry Quin, eſq. M.D.

Mr. James Robinſon, of Warren-place, Pancras, gent.

12. At Windſor, Mrs. Elizabeth-Anna-Maria Johnſton, relict of Thomas Gregory J. eſq. of Jamaica, and daughter of Thomas Storer, eſq. of Golden-ſquare.

In his 93d year, J. Smith, eſq. of Faverſham, many years in the commiſſion of the peace for the county of Kent.

At her houſe in Belmont, Mrs. Wroughton, relict of Counſellor W.

At Brighthelmſtone, co. Suſſex, aged 71, the Rev. Ebenezer Johnſton, M.A. He had been miniſter of the Diſſenting congregation at Lewes upwards of forty years, but reſigned the connexion about ten years ago.—So attentive was he to the duties of his ſituation, that, during the above period, he was abſent but once from his congregation (and that from mere neceſſity); nor was the pulpit ſhut up once on his account. He was learned, liberal, and pious. His behaviour as a man and miniſter was ſuch as merited and obtained the approbation of the wiſe and good of every religious denomination, who had the happineſs of his acquaintance.

13. After a lingering and painful illneſs, Mrs. Taylor, mother of Mr. Wm. T. attorney, and relict of Rev. Jn. T. rector of Bath.

Suddenly, at Bath, Rev. James Browne, rector of Portiſhead near Pill, and of Kingſton, near Taunton.

14. Aged 53, Mrs. Mary Williams, wife of Mr. Wm. W. of Penſacola.

At Twickenham, Lady Mary Savile, wife of Dr. Morton, principal librarian of the Britiſh Muſeum, mother of the late very excellent Sir Geo. Savile bart. and the preſent Counteſs of Scarborough, and daughter of John Pratt, eſq.; married, 1722, to Sir Geo. Savile, bart. who died in 1743, by whom ſhe had alſo two daughters. By her Ladyſhip's death, Lord Scarborough will receive an addition to his fortune of 2000l. per annum; and Miſs Pratt, who lived with Lady S many years, has been generouſly rewarded by a legacy of 2000l.

At Rereſby, co. Leiceſter, the Rev. John Orton, M.A. rector of that place and Brookſby. His univerſal benevolence and extenſive charity are well known, and his loſs will be ſeverely felt by the many poor families who experienced his bounty. He may be literally ſaid to have fed the hungry and cloathed the naked. His heart was ever open to the diſtreſs of others, and he was always happy in adminiſtering to their neceſſities.

"Be Sorrow's lyre with utmoſt tenſion ſtrung,
Let Friendſhip ſtrike its deepeſt ſounding tone,
By vocal Rereſby let a dirge be ſung,
And Orton's requiem ſwell the gen'ral moan.

"Inſatiate is the Grave, and in its womb
From lingering pangs promiſcuous millions reit;
But longeſt ſhall they live beyond the tomb,
Whoſe Virtue ſerves Society the beſt!

"Mildneſs, Beneficence, and all the train
Which give to Fortune's gate the Poor acceſs,
In this lamented Paſtor's breaſt did reign,
As weeping babes and matrons all conteſs.

"His ſtone ſepulchral hang with mournful yew;
For funeral poſies aſk the willing earth;
And, as the year return-, theſe rites renew
For ſo much piety and ſocial worth."

At York, Joſeph Cappe, M.D. eldeſt ſon of the Rev. Newcome C. a Proteſtant diſſenting miniſter of that city. Dr. C. took the degree of M.D. in the univerſity of Leyden ſo lately as 1790, having previouſly ſtudied at Edinburgh and London. The general ſubject of his theſis was, *De Morborum quorundam ortu.* He was univerſally acknowledged to poſſeſs real ſcience and great diſcernment. He had particularly diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his knowledge in chemiſtry and anatomy, and had attained very conſiderable ſkill in painting. His agreeable manners, his ready communication of knowledge, his integrity of character, and diſintereſted deſire of uſefulneſs, had endeared him to many friends. His parent is left to mourn the loſs of an affectionate ſon, and his country a valuable citizen and an excellent phyſician.

After a lingering decay, in his 86th year, the Rev. Edw. White, M.A. rector of Bayfield and Trigby, co. Norfolk, and many years ſenior chapel-miniſter of Great Yarmouth. Of him it may truly be ſaid, "that he was an Iſraelite indeed in whom there was no guile." But, to ſay only this, is by no means

to

to do juſtice to his character; for he was alſo univerſally reſpected and reverenced for his learning and piety, and eſteemed and beloved for the amiableneis, chearfulneſs, and ſuavity of his manners. He was elected chapel miniſter in 1733, and continued invariably to diſcharge his duty in that capacity till 1783; when the infirmities of age rendering him unequal to the conſtant duties of his office, he determined to procure an aſſiſtant; but the corporation, as a teſtimony of reſpect for his merits, and much to their own honour, unanimouſly voted him, in full aſſembly, an additional ſtipend of 50l. a year for the payment of a curate. In November, 1788, he preached his laſt ſermon from this text, "The days of our age are threeſcore years and ten," &c.; and the fervency with which he inculcated a preparation for death, and the foreboding which the auditors had of its being the laſt time they ſhould ever hear him from the pulpit, raiſed in them mingled emotions (accompanied with tears) of veneration for the preacher, and of anticipated ſorrow for his death.

15. Much regretted, Miſs Eliza Kidney, daughter of the late Benj. K. eſq. alderman, of Laurence Pountney-hill, London, and of Knuſton-hall, co. Northampton.

At Barnes, Surrey, Mr. John Nightingale, banker, of Lombard-ſtreet.

At his rectory-houſe at Withington, co. Glouceſter, in his 84th year, Rev. John Hayward, near 60 years rector of that valuable pariſh, and in the commiſſion of the peace for that county.

At Whitchurch, Mr. Wm. Greenwollers. His death was occaſioned by cutting the corns on his toes too deep; proper applications being neglected, a mortification enſued, which ſoon carried him off.

16. Mr. Maltby, of New-co. Swithin's-la.

At Graveley, Herts, Mr. John Hainworth, ſilk-manufacturer of the Old Jewry.

At the Hotwells, Briſtol, John B. B. Middleton, eſq. late ſurgeon to the general hoſpital of the iſland of St. Kitt's.

17. In her 18th year, Miſs Mary Griffith, dau. of Mr. G. of Pall-mall, wine-merchant.

At the houſe of her ſon-in-law, the Rev. Watts Wilkinſon, chaplain of Aſke's hoſpital, Hoxton, aged 65, Mrs. Sarah Marlow, wife of the Rev. Mr. M. rector of Lackford and Freſton, co. Suffolk.

18. After a lingering illneſs, which had rendered him an invalid ſome years, aged 70, John Robins, eſq. accomptant at the South-ſea-houſe. He is ſucceeded in due rotation by John Tipp, eſq. Mr. R. had been a ſervant of the Company more than 40 years.

Mrs. Lloyd, wife of Rev. Mr. L. preacher at the Charter houſe.

At his farm near Streatham, Mr. Andrew Robertſon, formerly a merchant in Charlestown, South Carolina.

In Crown-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, in his 80th year, James Ward, eſq. beloved and reſpected by all his friends and acquaintance. His extenſive benevolence, and active zeal to promote whatever was laudable, will be long remembered, and his loſs ſincerely lamented.

In Bull-head-court, Jewin-ſtreet, Mrs. Anne Edridge, aunt to Mr. T. Parker, printer, of the ſame place.

19. At Iſlington, John Manwaring, eſq.

Mr. Elkin, bricklayer and ſtreet-ſcavenger, drowned in the pond within the wall of Kenſington-garden. His hat, with his addreſs, watch, and money in the crown of it, was found on the bank.

20. In Bridges-ſtreet, Covent-garden, aged 76, Mr. Tho. Setree, ſen.

21. At his houſe in Hoxton-ſq. aged 70, the Rev. Samuel Morton Savage, D.D. He was born July 19, 1721, and being deſigned for a clergyman, it was propoſed to ſend him to Ireland under the Lord Primate Boulter, to whom his family was related; but not liking to conform to the Church, he was bred a Diſſenter, and at length choſen miniſter of the congregation of Proteſtant Diſſenters in Bury-ſtreet, St. Mary Axe, over whom Dr. Watts formerly preſided, with his aſſiſtant and joint paſtor, Mr. Samuel Price, uncle to Dr. Richard P. who ſucceeded to the paſtorſhip on the death of Dr. Watts, and with whom Dr. S. was choſen co-paſtor, and on his death in 1756, having officiated there fifty-two years, ſucceeded to the paſtorſhip, which he held with various aſſiſtants till he reſigned it a few years ago. He was alſo joint tutor with Dr. Dav. Jennings in the Diſſenting academy at Hoxton, founded by Mr. Coward's will, and on the Doctor's death 1762 the care of that academy devolved entirely on him, till his late reſignation of it. He publiſhed only ſix ſermons: 1. On ſubmiſſion to divine chaſtiſements, Heb. xii. 9, 10, 1732. 2. On the general faſt, 1745, Prov. xiv. 34. 3. A funeral ſermon, 1749. 4. On the acceſſion of George III. 1760, 1 Pet. ii. 17. 5. A funeral ſermon for Dr. Jennings, Luke ii. 29, 30, 1762. 6. A ſermon for the benefit of the Diſſenters charity ſchool in Gravel-lane, Job xxviii. 28, 1762. 7. A charge at the ordination of Meſſrs. Wilton and Rice, annexed to the ſermon on the occaſion. 8. A diſcourſe on the Lord's ſupper, 1763, 12mo. About 1762 or 3, the univerſity of Aberdeen conferred on him the degree of D.D. He was poſſeſſed of a valuable library, and made a proper uſe of it; for he was a man of great liberality, learning, and piety, and the moſt ſtrict and inflexible integrity, in which he was confirmed by a noble independence of ſpirit, that would never ſuffer him to ſtoop to flattery, or any thing that he thought mean or baſe, whereby he might have advanced his fortune, and glided through the world with fewer rubs than a man of ſuch a temper as his muſt expect to meet with. He conſidered himſelf as the direct lineal deſcendant of John Savage, the firſt Earl Rivers of that family, by Mary, daughter

daughter of Thomas Ogle, eſq. his ſecond wife, and, all the male heirs of the firſt marriage having failed, as undoubted heir-male and repreſentative of the family.—He was twice married, and by his firſt wife has left two daughters. His ſecond wife ſurvives him. Dr. S. was in principle a moderate Independant, free from the bigotry of the high Calviniſts, and guided by candour in his intercourſe with his brethren of all denominations, without ſuffering himſelf to be tranſported with the warmth of many of them. Thus he was as independent in his general conduct and political principles as in his religious tenets. He was bred to phyſick, but his turn led him to divinity; and his ſkill in the languages of Antiquity, joined to a ſound judgement, matured by reading and ſtudy, qualified him to have ſhone in a more enlarged ſphere than he acted in, as well as to have written more. His death was occaſioned by a ſingular obſtruction in his throat, thought by the phyſician who attended him to be an internal ſwelling of the œſophagus, which, a little before Chriſtmas laſt, became ſo contracted, that by degrees he was unable to ſwallow any nouriſhment except by ſingle drops; ſo that his family and friends have had the mortification of ſeeing him dying by inches, and at length reduced to a ſkeleton, and literally ſtarved to death. He was at laſt ſo emaciated, that his bones abſolutely fretted his ſkin to foreneſs, and all but came through it. This lingering illneſs he bore with exemplary ſubmiſſion to the will of God.

22. In Hart-ſtreet, Bloomſbury, the Rev. Charles Tarrant, D.D. dean of Peterborough; ſubdean, ſubchanter, and prebendary of Saliſbury; prebendary of Rocheſter; rector of St. George Bloomſbury, Middleſex, vicar of Wrotham in Kent, and chaplain in ordinary to his Majeſty. He was ſon of an attorney in Hants; was admitted of Baliol college, Oxford; proceeded M.A. 1747; and D.D. 1760. Of the numerous preferments which he had poſſeſſed at different times, the above were held by him at the time of his death.

The ſucceſſive dates of his preferments were;

..... Prebend of Briſtol; it is believed in 1751.

1755, June. Subdean of Saliſbury cathedral.

1757, Auguſt. Rectory of North Tidworth, Wilts, in the Chancellor's gift, worth 20cl. per ann.

1759, July. Subchanterſhip and prebend of Saliſbury.

—— Sept. Rectory of St. Mary le Strand.

1760, April. Vicarage of Stanes, Middleſex, with Laleham and Aſhford chapel, worth 200l. per ann. or more. He was then D.D. and had a diſpenſation to hold this with the rectory of St. Mary le Strand, therefore probably gave up Tidſworth.

1761, April. Rectory of St. George Bloomſbury, 400l. per ann. when he gave up the Strand, and had a diſpenſation to hold Staines with this.

1763, Dec. Deanry of Carliſle, when he probably gave up Staines.

1764, July. He quitted this deanry, for that of Peterborough.

1776, Jan. He reſigned his prebend of Briſtol in favour of a friend of Ld. Bathurſt, then Chancellor, who appointed him a prebendary of Rocheſter; and ſoon after he preſented himſelf to the vicarage of Lamberhurſt, Suſſex, belonging to this prebend, worth 170l. per ann.

On the appointment of Lord Northington to be Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Dr. Tarrant was to go with him his firſt chaplain; but Dr. Cornwallis Archbiſhop of Canterbury died about this time, and before Dr. Moore had the temporalities of the archbiſhoprick reſtored, the valuable living of Wrotham, with the chapels of Plaxtool and Stanſted, and the rectory of Woodland, worth 900l. per ann. or more, which is in the Archbiſhop's patronage, became vacant; the preſentation was claimed by the King for his turn, and Dr. Tarrant was preſented. The new Archbiſhop reſiſted, but at laſt gave it up; and in

1783, July, granted a diſpenſation to hold it with St. George Bloomſbury.

On his appointment to the deanry of Peterborough, he found the church in a ſtate of great decay, and the revenues had not been ſo well looked after as to afford a ſufficient fund for the repairs. He looked into them, and found that the church had a right to a large quantity of timber on an eſtate in Huntingdonſhire, leaſed to Sir Robert Bernard. The dean had it ſurveyed, and then offered it to Sir Robert at leſs than it was valued at: he refuſed to buy it, inſiſting that the church had no right to cut it, and forbidding them to touch it. The dean perſiſted, carried his point, and has repaired the cathedral in a very handſome manner. Lord Chancellor Northington was his great friend and patron. He divided his reſidence between his deanry, Bloomſbury, and Wrotham; and in the 30 years that he held the former, he never had a ſingle diſpute with his pariſhioners.—Bloomſbury was one of the fifty new churches, taken out of the pariſh of St Giles in the Fields, and was finiſhed about the year 1730, when Mr. Vernon was preſented to it by the Chancellor. On his death, in 1761, Dr. Tarrant was preſented; ſo that there have been but two rectors in 61 years: and it is remarkable that the ſecond clerk of the pariſh is now living.

In September 1757 he married, firſt, Miſs Keene, of the Cloſe, Saliſbury, daughter of Mr. Keene, an attorney, by whom, if we miſtake not, he has ſeveral children; and ſecondly Miſs Blake, of Peterborough, by whom he had no child.

EACH

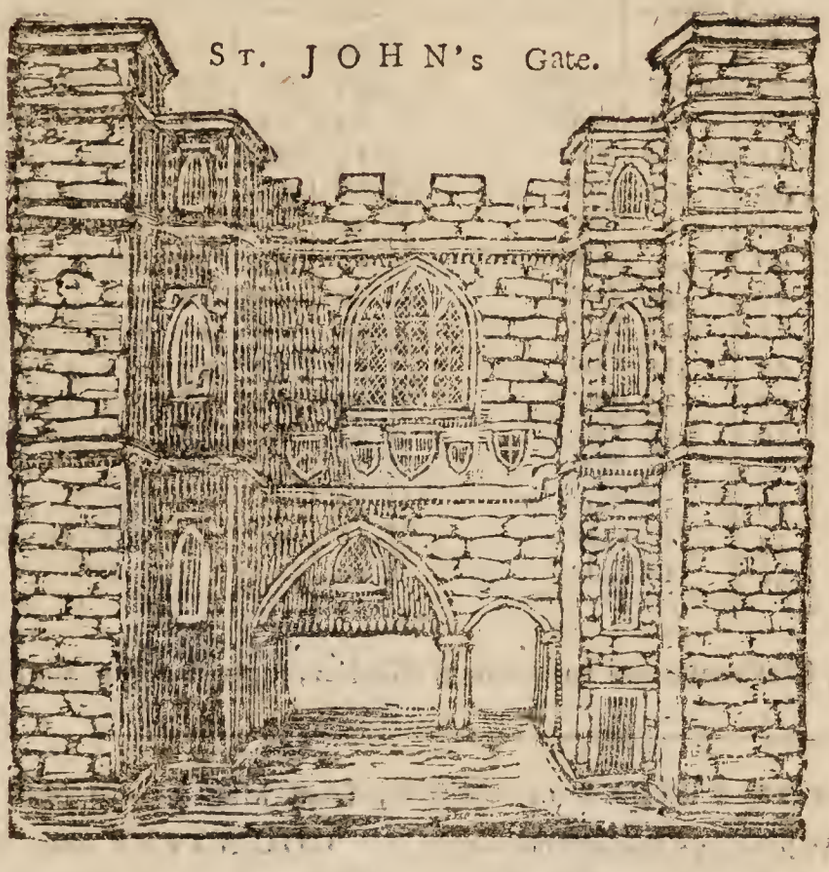
EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN FEBRUARY, 1791.

Days	Bank stock.	3 per Ct reduc.	3 per Ct. consols.	Ditto 1726	4 per Ct Consol.	5 per Ct	Long Ann.	Short 1777.	Ditto 1778.	India Stock.	India Ann	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock	Old A.	New Ann.	3 per Ct 1751	New Navy.	3 per Ct Scrip.	4 per Ct. Scrip.	Exchequer Bills.	Lottery Tickets.
27																					
28																					
29																					
30	Sunday																				
31																					
1	187 1/4	81	80 3/8 a 1/4		101 3/4	118 1/2	23 3/4		13 1/4												
2	188 1/2	81 1/2	80 5/8 a 81		102	119															16 9 0
3	187 7/8	81 3/8	80 3/4 a 81		102 1/8	119	24		13 3/8			99					3/8				16 8 6
4	188 7/8	81 3/4	80 7/8 a 81 1/2		102 1/4	119 1/4	24		13 3/8			100					3/8				16 12 0
5		81 5/8	81 1/8		102 1/2	119 1/8	23 7/8		13 3/8			101					3/8				16 14 0
6	Sunday											102					3/8				16 8 0
7		81 5/8	81 5/8 a 81		102 1/4	119	24		13 3/8												
8	188 5/8	81 1/2	80 7/8 a 1/4		102 1/8	118 3/4	23 7/8		13 3/8			105					3/8				16 12 0
9	189	81 1/4	80 3/4 a 1/2		102	118 5/8	23 7/8		13 3/8												16 8 6
10	187 1/4	81 1/8	80 1/2 a 3/8		101 3/4	118 3/8	23 7/8		13 3/8			105					3/8				16 4 0
11	187 1/2	81	80 1/2 a 3/4		102	118 3/8	23 7/8		13 3/8			104									
12		81 5/8	80 5/8 a 7/8		102 1/8	118 7/8	23 7/8		13 3/8			103									
13	Sunday											103					2				
14		81 1/2	81 a 80 7/8		102 1/4	119	24		13 3/8												
15	188 1/8	81 1/2	80 3/8		102 1/4		24					103					3/8				16 10 0
16		81 3/8	80 5/8 a 3/4		102 1/4	118 3/4	24		13 3/8			104									
17		81 3/8	80 7/8 a 81		102 1/2	119	24		13 3/8											104	
18		81 3/8	80 7/8 a 81		102 1/2	118 7/8	24		13 3/8	169 1/4		104									
19		81 3/8	80 7/8 a 81		102 3/8	118 7/8	24					105									
20	Sunday											107					3/8				
21		81 5/8	80 3/4 a 7/8		102 1/4	118 7/8	23 7/8		13 3/8												
22	188	81 1/2	80 3/4 a 7/8		102 1/4	118 3/4	24		13 3/8			109					3/8				
23	188 1/2	81 1/2	80 7/8		102 1/4	118 7/8	24		13 3/8			109					3/8				
24		81 3/8	80 3/4 a 7/8									199									
25	187 5/8	81 5/8	80 3/4 a 7/8		102 1/2	118 7/8				168 1/4		107									
26	187 5/8	81 5/8	80 3/4		102 1/2	118 3/4	24		13 3/8			104									
									13 1/2	167 1/2		105	92	81 3/8			3/4			18	23 0 0

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols. the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stock the highest Price only.

The *Gentleman's Magazine*;

Lond. Gazette
General Even.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James's Chron.
Whitehall Even.
London Chron.
London Evening.
L. Packet—Star
English Chron.
Evening Mail
Middlesex Journ.
Courier de Lond.
Daily Advertiser
Public Advertiser
Gazetteer, Ledger
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
Woodfall's Diary
World—Argus
Bell's Oracle
Times—M. Post
13 Weekly Papers
Bath 2, Bristol 4
Birmingham 2
Bury St. Edmund's
Cambridge
Canterbury 2
Chelmsford



St. JOHN's Gate.

Coventry
Cumberland
Derby, Exeter
Glocester
Hereford, Hull
Ipswich
Ireland
Leeds 2
Leicester
Lewes
Liverpool 3
Maidstone
Manchester 2
Newcastle 3
Northampton
Norwich 2
Nottingham
Oxford
Reading
Salisbury
Scotland
Sheffield 2
Sherborne 2
Shrewsbury
Stamford
Winchester
Worcester
York 3

For MARCH, 1791.

CONTAINING

Meteor. Diary for Mar. 1791—Pr. of Grain, &c. 194
Biographical Anecdotes of the late Mr. Dalton 195
Curious Particulars of the great D. of Somerset 198
His Household Establishment, the Wages, &c. 199
Anecdote of Cromwell's Piety at Knaresborough 200
On catching Cold—Suppers, if unwholesome? *ib.*
Hint to Dr. Edwards on a late public Sermon 201
Botanical History of the Anastatica continued 202
The Ceremony of voluntary Torture in India 205
The Slave Trade not justified by the Scriptures 206
Recent Discoveries in N.W. Parts of America *ib.*
Particular History of the Oxford Almanacks 207
Thoughts on the modern Modes of Education 211
Valuable MSS. pointed out to public Notice *ib.*
The Number of public Executions lamented 212
A curious original Letter of General Wolfe *ib.*
Churchyard Fences often shamefully neglected 213
Elegant Monumental Inscriptions at Tonbridge 214
The Construction of Achromatic Telescopes? 215
Thoughts on Jewish and Christian Customs *ib.*
Hint to the Trinitarians—Chatterton's Father 216
A Walk in and about Islington recommended 217
Unnoticed Curiosities in the Tower of London 218
Anecdotes of Philip Howard, Earl of Arundel 219
On the Natural History of Llanbadarn Fawr 220
Bath Antiquities—The fine Bust of Charles I. 221
A Letter from Dr. Kennicott to Mr. Daddo 222
Latin Historians of the XVth Century wanting *ib.*
A curious Retainer by Sir Hugh de Hastings *ib.*
Letters of Mr. Strype to the Rev. T. Baker 223
Rites said to have been in use among the Jesuits *ib.*
Pope and Swift—Mr. Weston and Miss Seward 225
Othello misrepresented—Natural Philosophy 226
A General Biographical Index much wanted *ib.*
Letter from Abbé Mann to Governor Thicknesse 227
Mr. Harriott's Damage by the late High Tides 228
A Tour into the Lower Parts of Somersetshire 229
New Peep into Hampshire—Petersfield, &c. 231
Easy Remedy for the Cramp—Pope and Dryden 232
Proceedings in present Session of Parliament 233
Review of New Publications 241—259
Index Indicatorius—Queries answered 259
Select Poetry, ancient and modern 260-264
For. Affairs, Domest. Occurrences, &c. 269-276
Marriages, Deaths, Preferments, &c. 277-287
Daily Variations in the Prices of the Stocks 288

Embellished with a fine Portrait, from the Original, painted in 1693; with a curious Representation of a Gentoo Fanatick suffering voluntary Torture; and some medited Curiosities from the Tower of London.

By *Sylvanus Urban*, Gent.

Printed for D. Henry by John Nichols, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-street; where Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, Post-paid.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for March, 1791.

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'c. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Mar. 1791.
Feb.	o	o	o		
26	31	39	36	29,57	cloudy
27	35	40	36	,95	cloudy
28	34	39	33	30,04	fair
Mar. 1	31	40	34	,05	fair
2	31	39	32	,2	fair
3	27	42	40	,47	fair
4	43	57	46	,43	fair
5	42	49	41	,25	fair
6	37	51	41	,25	fair
7	36	46	32	,25	fair
8	33	46	36	,55	fair
9	29	49	38	,65	fair
10	30	50	39	,57	fair
11	36	52	34	,47	fair
12	35	53	38	,27	fair
13	41	59	40	30,17	fair
14	43	58	45	,16	fair
15	44	59	45	,35	fair
16	45	61	43	,43	fair
17	35	55	40	,40	fair
18	45	56	42	,28	fair
19	37	55	43	,17	fair
20	42	50	45	29,57	rain
21	41	49	38	28,63	rain
22	43	51	48	29,81	fair
23	45	55	40	30,00	fair
24	44	53	39	,48	fair
25	38	55	43	,47	fair
26	42	45	41	29,78	rain

W. CARY, Mathematical Inſtrument-Maker, oppoſite Arundel-ſtreet, Strand.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Mar. 14, to Mar. 19, 1791.

	Wheat s.	Wheat d.	Rye s.	Rye d.	Barley s.	Barley d.	Oats s.	Oats d.	Beans s.	Beans d.
London	5	10	3	4	2	11	2	3	3	1
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middleſex	6	4	0	0	2	10	2	6	3	2
Surrey	6	4	3	4	3	0	2	6	3	10
Hertford	6	0	0	0	2	11	2	5	3	9
Bedford	6	0	3	10	2	10	2	5	3	4
Cambridge	5	5	3	1	2	8	1	9	2	11
Huntingdon	5	10	0	0	2	11	2	2	3	1
Northampton	6	5	3	9	3	1	2	2	3	4
Rutland	6	4	0	0	3	3	2	3	3	4
Leiceſter	6	6	3	9	3	6	2	3	4	1
Nottingham	6	5	4	3	3	3	2	5	4	0
Derby	7	1	0	0	3	9	2	7	4	9
Stafford	6	9	0	0	3	9	2	7	3	9
Salop	6	4	4	7	3	8	2	4	4	9
Hereford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Worceſter	6	8	3	9	3	6	2	8	3	11
Warwick	6	5	0	0	3	5	2	10	4	5
Glouceſter	6	8	0	0	3	0	2	4	3	10
Wilts	6	5	0	0	3	0	2	2	4	1
Berks	6	4	0	0	2	10	2	5	3	1
Oxford	6	6	0	0	2	9	2	4	4	0
Bucks	6	3	0	0	2	9	2	4	3	4

COUNTIES upon the COAST.										
Eſſex	5	10	0	0	2	9	2	2	2	11
Suffolk	5	9	3	2	2	9	2	3	2	10
Norfolk	5	8	3	0	2	7	2	2	2	11
Lincoln	5	11	3	11	2	11	2	0	3	2
York	6	2	4	5	3	1	2	3	4	1
Durham	6	4	3	9	0	0	2	3	4	3
Northumberld.	5	8	4	0	2	11	2	1	3	7
Cumberland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weſtmorland	6	10	0	0	3	7	2	6	0	0
Lancaſhire	6	8	4	0	3	8	2	5	4	3
Cheſhire	6	10	0	0	4	0	2	5	0	0
Monmouth	6	3	0	0	3	6	1	10	0	0
Somerſet	6	9	0	0	3	1	2	1	3	3
Devon	6	0	0	0	2	11	1	9	3	8
Cornwall	5	10	0	0	3	0	1	9	0	0
Dorſet	6	10	0	0	2	10	2	1	0	0
Hampſhire	6	4	0	0	2	9	2	1	3	3
Suſſex	6	1	0	0	2	10	2	2	3	4
Kent	6	0	0	0	2	10	2	4	2	11
WALES.										
North Wales,	6	7¼	4	8¾	3	8½	2	2	4	5¾
South Wales,	6	5	4	11	3	4½	1	7½	4	0

BILL of MORTALITY, from Mar. 1, to Mar. 22, 1791.

Chriſtened.			Buried.		
Males	791	1511	Males	887	1706
Females	720		Females	819	

Whereof have died under two years old 587

Peck Loaf 2s. 4¾d.

Between					
2 and 5	156	50 and 60	163		
5 and 10	49	60 and 70	121		
10 and 20	51	70 and 80	91		
20 and 30	98	80 and 90	39		
30 and 40	162	90 and 100	6		
40 and 50	183				

THE

THE
Gentleman's Magazine:
For MARCH, 1791.

BEING THE THIRD NUMBER OF VOL. LXI. PART I.

Mr. URBAN, *March 7.*

MR. DALTON, whose death is recorded in p. 188, was the first Englishman who attempted to make or engrave drawings of the monuments of Greece and Egypt. His prints of Greece and Rome form the following set, but without letter-press or table.

Grotto of Antiparos, and entrance, 1752. J. Basire, jun.* and J. Mason, sc.

View of the Seraglio, with part of Constantinople, and the opposite coast. Vivares, sc.

View of Constantinople, Pera, and Galata. J. Mason.

Musæum of Philoppapus. Basire.

Arch of Adrian at Athens.

Lantern of Demosthenes, with its cupola and bas reliefs, 3 plates. R. Dalton and A. Radigues.

Temple of the Winds, elevation, section, and figures, 4 plates. Ditto. Ditto.

Temple of Erectheus, its principal parts, and a cariatis, 4 plates. J.S. Muller.

Temple of Minerva, elevations, plan, and bas reliefs, 8 plates. Basire, Dalton,

Temple of Theseus, 1751. Chatelain and Basire.

View of Mount Ætna. Ditto. Ditto.

2 Views of the pyramids of Gizi, 1752. Section and entrance, gallery, large and small chamber, 7 plates. J. Basire, jun. T. Muller. (These give the best idea of the inside of this pyramid I have ever seen.)

2 Views, section, and chambers of the pyramids of Saccara, from the Nile. 4 plates. Muller.

Entrance of the temple and a chamber in the Catacombs. View and plan of this temple. 3 Plates. J. Basire.

Pompey's pillar. A. Radiguez.

The views of the pyramids of Gize, and of the temple of Theseus, are inscribed to Lord Charlemont.

That of Etna, to "John Frederick, esq. eldest son of Sir John F. barr. in whose presence the drawing was made."

That of the grotto of Antiparos, to "Fred. Pierpoint Burton, esq. in whose presence it was made."

Mr. D. drew and etched and engraved 11 Basso-relievos discovered in *Caria* at *Bodrom*, the site of the antient *Halicarnassus*, in the court of an old Genoese castle, representing the battle between Hercules, Theseus, and their companions, and the Amazons, supposed by him to have belonged to the famous Mausoleum erected by Artemisia to her husband, and described by Pliny as existing in his time; also a 12th, on a block of marble near the sea, and a view of the site and the castle: in nine plates, with a page of letter press, in which he refers to a Letter published 1752, called, "Remarks on 12 Historical Designs of Raphael, and the Musæum Græcun & Egyptiacum; or, Antiquities of Greece and Eyypt illustrated by Prints intended to be published from Mr. Dalton's Drawings, &c."

"The whole of this voyage was not premeditated by the Editor, but owing to mere chance. An invitation was given him by Roger Kynaston, esq, of Shrewsbury, in company with Mr. (afterwards Sir John) Frederick, with the intention only to accompany them first to Naples, then to proceed, as they did, in a felucca, along the coast of Calabria, crossed over to Messina, there were kindly entertained by the factory, particularly by the president, Sir Stanier Porteen; then proceeded to Catania, where they met with Lord Charlemont, Mr. Burton, now Lord Cunningham, with Mr. Scott and the late Mr. Murphy. This party all sailed together in a ship, hired by Lord Charlemont and his party, from Leghorn, with the intention of making that voyage: the felucca followed

* Now J. Basire, *sen.*; for there is a J. Basire, *jun.* rising equal to his father.

lowed first to Syracuse, then to the isle of Malta, afterwards separated. The first mentioned returned, by making the tour of Sicily, to Naples, in the felucca which they hired from thence, the Editor excepted, who was prevailed on to accompany the other party in the ship, and made the voyage to Constantinople, several parts of Greece, and Egypt, which he described in the best manner, by publishing prints after correct drawings as beforementioned. They after returned to Naples, and dismissed the ship, which was a French prize, called l'Aimable Vainqueur."

Such is the account given in "Explanation of the Set of Prints relative to the Manners, Customs, &c. of the present Inhabitants of Egypt, from Discoveries made on the spot 1749, etched and engraved by R. D. Esq." To the account of these plates in your vol. LI. 431*, add, "they also represent the exercise of shooting at water-pots, called *Brudacks*—the *Mograbins* or African merchants at Cairo come to join the caravan—*Cara Deeleman*, a chiaus of the Janizaries—Egyptian women in the streets of Cairo——Egyptian dancing girls—A *Mullah* expounding the law to Turkish youths—the Beys going thro' Cairo to council at the castle—A supper given by an Arab Sheik to the travellers—the Dervises at their devotions—Women of Egypt—Basha of Cairo and Cadeleskeer—Effendis of Constantinople and Cairo—a man twisting a binding with hands and feet—Emir Hadge—Caia—a plebeian.

Mr. D. professes greater attention to the character of the different people whom he has drawn, particularly the Egyptians, Arabs, and Moors, other travellers having drawn only Turks. M. Niebuhr's drawings of the Gize pyramids being lost, his plates were made out from the erroneous measures of Maillet.

"Disappointment in the sale of these different prints, and the great expectations raised by Messrs. Stuart and Revett, put an entire stop to all Mr. D's further proceedings; and he was fortunately better engaged under a most gracious protection. He then amused himself with etching above 20 heads from Holben, and 13 studies, as specimens, from Leonardo da Vinci, contained in that most invaluable volume, supposed to have been purchased for K. Charles I. afterwards in the possession of the Earl of Arundel when he retired to Antwerp, where Hollar made many etchings from it. Being at length roused by an extraordinary zeal, and finding leisure from other engagements, he has not only formed the abovementioned sketches into compositions, but taken the vast pains of etching them himself, as the undertaking such a work could never have answered to engravers."

"When at Venice, examining that great collection purchased of the late Mr. Smith, he was eager to employ that rising artist Bartolozzi, who had before given some specimens in his matchless imitations of the drawings of Guercino, and from that time employed him there, and soon after entered into a most expensive engagement in bringing him to England, where he went on at a great rate whilst he could be prevailed on to imitate select drawings from the first collection in Europe, formed by order of his present Majesty; as also from drawings of capital pictures at Bologna and elsewhere, *viz.* the Woman taken in Adultery, taken from Ag. Caracci, drawn by Mr. Hussey; his own drawing after the Circumcision by Guercino, with the picture called The Silence, purchased by his Majesty. These three are exquisitely engraved."

Some of your readers may remember a pamphlet, published by a very eminent engraver, now living, who thought himself aggrieved by the decided preference thus given to a foreigner through the interest of a Noble Earl, who then had great influence with a branch of the Royal Family, and to whose brother Mr. D. had done a singular kindness in Italy. The warm resentments expressed in this publication were soon suppressed, honours were heaped on the offended artist, and a cordial reconciliation took place, and subsisted till the death of the royal librarian.

"About the latter end of the spring, 1774, he published ten large etchings, done with great exactness, from the capital drawings of Holbein in the royal collection. These were the first spirited sketches for portraits of some of the principal persons belonging to the Court of Henry VIII. Mr. Granger found a striking resemblance between them, especially

* P. 188, col. 1, l. 47, dele "An Account of Turkey, with Prints," it being the publication, 1781, referred to in our vol. LI. p. 431. The reference, LVII. is wrong. Edit.

eſpecially thoſe which were faintly tinged. There were two of *Edward*, Prince of Wales, and a third when he was King; Sir *Thomas More*, and his father Judge *More*; *J. Ruſſel*, Lord Privy Seal, miſtaken by Vertue for the Duke of Norfolk, who was beheaded; Sir *Henry Guldeford*, Comptroller of the Houſhold; *Fitzwilliam*, Earl of Southampton; *Francis*, Lord *Ruſſel*, afterwards Earl of Bedford; Abp. *Warham*. Mr. D. intended to proſecute this work, which was to have been ſold at an eaſy price." Granger, IV. 361, 8vo.

There are 89 of theſe portraits, a few of them duplicates, great part exceedingly fine, which Mr. Walpole (Anecdotes of Painting, I. 83), for their bold free manner preferred to Holbein's finiſhed pictures. They are enumerated in the Catalogue of Charles I's Pictures, printed by Bathoe, and Vertue undertook the noble work of engraving them, and, after ſpending part of three years, and tracing on oil-paper only 35, broke off. Mr. W. bought theſe copies, which are ſo exactly taken as to be little inferior to the originals, which hang up at Kenſington, but in very bad ſituations.

The whole number of men's portraits in this rare collection are 49, 27 of which are etched, as under:

1. Sir Henry Guldeford (Guilford),
2. Archbiſhop Warham.
3. Sir Thomas More.
4. Judge More, father of Sir Thomas.
5. Ruſſell, Lord Privy Seal.
6. Rich, Lord Chancellor.
7. Sir Thomas Wyatt.
8. One unknown.
9. Philip Melanchon.
10. Fitzwilliam, Earl of Southampton.
11. Prince Edward, a child.
12. Edward, Prince of Wales.
13. Edward VI.
14. Francis Ruſſel, afterwards Earl of Bedford.
15. Lord Wentworth.
16. John Poynes, or Poynings.
17. Sir George Carew.
18. St. George of Cornwall.
19. Edward Stanley, Earl of Derby.
20. Sir Charles Winkfield.
21. Riſkameer, a Corniſh gentleman.
22. Dean Colet.

Thirteen more were afterwards added:

23. One not named, probably Henry, Earl of Surrey.
24. Henry, Earl of Surrey.
25. Thomas Howard, Earl of Surrey.
26. Lord Vaux.
27. William Sharrington.
28. Thomas Parry.
29. Ducheſs of Suffolk.
30. Lady Vaux.
31. Lady Surrey.
32. Lady Henegham.
33. Lady Audley.
34. Lady Hobby.
35. A young lady, unknown.

The 21 not engraved are:

1. Southwell, knt.
2. Ormond.
3. Gage.
4. Fiſher, Biſhop of Rocheſter.
5. Sir John Godſalve.
6. Nicolas Borbonius, poeta.
7. Sir Gavin Carew.
8. John More, ſon of Sir Thomas.
9. Sir N. Poynes or Poynings.
10, 11. Unknown.
12. Sir Thomas Strange.
13. Another of Thomas, Earl of Surrey.
14. Sir Thomas Elliot.
15. Sir N. Poines.
16. Unknown.
17. Clinton.
18. Lord Vaux, varied from the etched.
19. Brooke, Lord Cobham.
20. Will. Par, Marq. of Northampton.
21. Sir Philip Hobbie.

The whole number of ladies' portraits 33; of which 7 are engraved; the remaining 26 are,

1. Unknown, a very neat drawing.
2. Lady of quality, unknown, in full dreſs.
3, 4. Ditto, plain cap, hat, and hair hair combed light.
5. Lady Ratcliffe, in full dreſs.
6. Marchioneſs of Dorſet, ditto.
7. Counteſs of Richmond, cap or hat and feather, hair as No. 5.
8. Written *Anna Bollein*, in a plain nightcap, but gives no idea of her.
9. Lady Eliot } full-dreſſed head.
10. Lady Meutas }
11. Jane Seymour, queen, nearly as large as life.
12. Lady Borow; the face neatly drawn, faint outline of head-dreſs.
13. Lady Leſter.
14. M. Souch.
15. Lady Parker.
16. Unknown.
17. Lady Montegle.
18. Unknown } large drawings.
19. Lady Barkley }
20. Unknown.
21. Lady Butts } large as life.
22. Lady Rich }
23. Unknown; large drawing.
24. Lady Mary, afterwards queen; large drawing.

25. Mo-

25. Mother Jak.
26. Unknown; in a countrywoman's dress.

"If more compositions could have been made, an entire stop would have been put to all proceedings, by a most fatal event to the editor, in the loss of one of the most valuable of consorts, &c."

Mr. Dalton, being then King's Librarian, married, June 23, 1764*, Esther, daughter of Abraham Deheulle, a silk-weaver in Spitalfields, who brought him a considerable fortune; who dying Oct. 9, 1782, was buried in the churchyard of Totenham†, where her father had a country-house. Mr. D. having no issue by his wife, left to a natural son 1000l. after the death of his brother's widow, now living; and directed all his pictures, antiques, drawings, plates, prints, and other personals, to be sold by auction, for the benefit of his servants.

Mr. Dalton's brother, John, was admitted of Queen's College, Oxford, where he proceeded B.M. 1734, B. and D.D. and grand compounder 1750, was presented to the rectory of St. Mary Hill, where he died July 21, 1763, being also a prebendary of Worcester. He addressed to the two sisters of Sir William Lowther, bart. his patron, a descriptive poem on their return from viewing the mines of Whitehaven, 1755, 4to, reprinted in Pearch's Collection, I. 37.

Yours, &c. BIOGRAPHICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 9.

AS you have in some of your late Magazines certain letters written by the late Charles Duke of Somerset, who died in December 1748, and other articles respecting his Grace; I send you a copy of a patent or warrant whereby his Grace, as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, appointed William Wish to be an under beadle thereof—a warrant of permission to take the air in Hampton-court park—and a list of servants in different capacities in his Grace's household, with the wages of each.—This list I have extracted from a thick quarto book, wherein is entered the retainer of his Grace's servants from 1673 to 1727; the general form of which was, "I do acknowledge myself to be hired to serve his Grace the Duke of Somerset from this day, my wages or salary to be . . . l. per annum;" and the names of the persons so hired are in general signed.

If you think these worthy of insertion in your Magazine, they are at your service; as shall be, for future opportunities, various other articles respecting his Grace's household, family, and other matters. His correspondence with the ministers and other eminent persons of his prime of life is curious (as may be readily imagined); and the letters that passed between his Grace and Sarah Duchess of Marlborough, of which many exist, might afford a clue to the labyrinth of politics of that time, lately so much the object of dispute and discussion. But this correspondence is too voluminous for a periodical publication. And as it may be strictly described in the words of the late Earl of Hardwicke upon the letters of Lord Chancellor Somers, "the bittereſt enemy could not have *fairly* turned them to his prejudice," time may perhaps produce them to the world. Whenever that may happen, it will be known that the want of talents, attributed to his Grace by *Swift*, was equally unfounded in truth, as malignant and insolent in expression.

A MOST SINCERE WELLWISHER.

1. "Carolus Dux Somersetensis Marchio et Comes Hertfordiæ Vicecomes Beauchamp de Hache Baro Seymour de Trowbridge Dominus Honorum de Cockermouth et Petworth Nobilissimi Ordinis Periscelidis Eques Auratus Summus Academiæ Cantabrigiensis Cancellarius et unus Dominor' de Privato Consilio Domini Regis, Salutem in Authore Salutis. Sciatis me prefatum Cancellarium dedisse concessisse et per has Literas Patentes confirmasse GULIELMO WISH de Cantabrigia predicta Generoso Officium Inferioris Bedelli Universitatis predict' una cum omnibus et singulis commoditatibus feodis proficuis juribus et pertinentiis universis eidem officio debit' et consuet' habendum tenendum occupand' et exercend' totum illud predictum officium Inferioris Bedelli Universitatis predict' cum omnibus et singulis commoditatibus feodis proficuis juribus et pertinentiis universis eidem officio ut preferatur spectantibus sibi prefato GULIELMO WISH ac substituto et substituendo suo idoneo durante beneplacito nostro. In cujus rei testimonium has presentes Literas nostras fieri fecimus Patentes et easdem nostro sigillo muniri fecimus. Dat. vicesimo septimo die mensis Augusti anno Regni Georgii Secundi Magnæ Brittanniæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ Regis Fidei Defensoris, &c. Secundo, annoque Domini 1728.

SOMERSET."

2. "These are to authorize and require you to permit and suffer Mr. William Harvest of Kingstone, and likewise his wife and children,

* See vol. XXXIV. p. 302.

† See her epitaph in Dyson's "History of Totenham," Appendix, p. 67.

dren, to take the air in Hampton Court Houſe Park, at any time when their Majeſties are not at Hampton Court; and for ſo doing this ſhall be your Warrant. Given under my hand this ninth day of October, 1728. SOMERSET.

To William Winepreſs and Charles Howard, keepers in Hampton Court Houſe Park."

		£.	s.
1673	Kath. Kedrup, chief houſe-maid,	8	0
1689	William Miller, gardener, Petworth,	24	0
1691	Edward Wilkinſon, porter, Petworth,	5	0
1692	Nath. Bridgewater, houſekeeper, Northumberland,	20	0
——	Hannah Gouge, lady Frances her maid,	5	0
1694	William Loton, keeper, Petworth,	5	0
1695	Richard Stringer, poulterer, ditto,	10	0
1697	John Goldring, gardener, ditto,	20	0
——	Abraham Matthews, bayliff, Syon,	10	0
1699	Philip Hooſe, farrier, Petworth,	14	0
1700	Stephen Lauſatt, confectioner,	20	0
1701	Henry Pigot, gentleman of the horſe,	40	0
——	Henry Stillback, groom,	6	0
1702	Arthur Shellito, footman,	6	0
——	George Bentley, ditto,	6	0
——	Andrew Beaulieu, clerk of kitchen,	30	0
——	Margaret Wade, houſe-maid,	4	0
1703	Henry Meachem, kitchen-gardener,	10	0
——	Thomas French, brewer,	10	0
——	James Chabane, Valet de Chambre,	15	0
——	Henry Bennett, proviſion boy,	3	0
1707	Ann Tuff, poultry-maid, Syon,	5	0
——	Thomas Heath, porter, Northumberland-houſe,	8	0
1708	Iſaac Edmonds, ſecond cook,	30	0
——	Thomas Matthew, ſteward of the houſe,	50	0
——	Ann Snape, lady Ann's woman,	10	0
——	Chriſtopher Todd, groom of chambers,	12	0
——	Thomas Flower, butler,	15	0
——	John Steril, coachman,	10	0
——	Peter Mouſſe, cook,	50	0
——	Anth. Pitman, dutcheſs's coachman,	8	0
1709	Nathaniel Gooſey, uſher of the hall,	8	0
——	Robert Danny, chaplain,	40	0
——	David Williams, gentleman to the lords Percy and Charles,	15	0
——	Thomas Pennye, bailiff, Syon,	20	0
1710	John Maſſye, gentleman to his Grace,	20	0
1711	William Mace, ſteward of the houſe,	50	0
——	William March, baker,	10	0
1712	Henry Thomſon, gentleman uſher to her Grace,	20	0
——	John King, caterer,	20	0
1715	Henry Briggens, fiſherman,	6	0
1716	James Branſom, running footman,	6	0
1718	Ralph Hall, granary keeper,	20	0
1720	Abraham Cowley, gentleman of the horſe,	40	0
——	Francis Robinſon, running footman,	8	0
——	Aug. 19. And half a crown a day when he runs by himſelf. A livery and waiſtcoats. Drawers, ſtockings, pumps, cap, ſaſh, and petticoat breeches.		
——	26, William Butts, ditto.	8	0
1721	Samuel Evans, ditto.	10	0
	And 2s. 6d. a day when I run by myſelf a journey, and 1s. a day when I run by his Grace's coach. No money allowed when I run any way under twenty miles. To find my own ſtockings and pumps, and to have my running clothes waſhed in the houſe.		
——	Dec. 17, This day the Rev. Mr. Matt. Hutton came to be my lord duke's chaplain,	40	0
1724	Stevens, yeomen of the wine-cellar,	30	0
——	Richard Soame, upholſterer and houſekeeper,	20	0

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Knaresborough, March* 6.

THE late Sir John Goodricke, bart. who died in the year 1789, used to relate an anecdote of Oliver Cromwell, told him when a boy by a very old woman who had formerly attended his mother, Lady Goodricke, in the capacity of midwife, and who spent most of her latter days at Ribstone hall. Sir John used to give it thus, in her own words:

"When Cromwell came to lodge at our house in Knaresborough, I was then but a young girl. Having heard much talk about the man, I looked at him with wonder: being ordered to take a pan of coals and air his bed, I could not, during the operation, forbear peeping over my shoulder several times to observe this extraordinary person, who was seated at the far side of the room untying his garters. Having aired the bed, I went out, and shutting the door after me, stopped and peeped through the keyhole, when I saw him rise from his seat, advance to the bed, and fall on his knees, in which attitude I left him for some time; when returning again, I found him still at prayer; and this was his custom every night so long as he stayed at our house; from which I concluded he must be a good man; and this opinion I always maintained afterwards, though I heard him very much blamed and exceedingly abused."

Surely no one will say this was a parade of piety, or a pharasaical intention to be seen of men. How far ambition might alter those sentiments afterwards, is left to the historian of those turbulent times. The person's name who related this to Sir John Goodricke, was Ellenor Ellis, whose father owned the house before-mentioned: she was born, as appears by the parish register, June 30, 1632, and was therefore twelve years old at the siege of Knaresborough castle; she afterwards married a Mr. Fishwick, had several children, and died in the year 1714, aged 82.

The house, which stood near the place where the Crown Inn now stands in the High-street, Knaresborough, was taken down and rebuilt in the year 1764; but care was taken to preserve the floor of the room where Cromwell lay. E. H.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 8.

AS there were few men more attentive to the tracing the causes of natural effects, or more ready and ingenious in accounting for them, than the late Dr. B. Franklin, his opinions on any such subjects are therefore deserving of our special attention. Thus, on the subject of catching cold, he alledged, that instead of a cold being contracted by the body's being exposed to some external cause which may stop the insensible perspiration, such as cold air blowing partially on some part of the body, its continuing during some time wet, &c. a feast, or some excess in eating or drinking, will be generally found to have preceded. In confirmation of this opinion, he observed, that those who led temperate lives seldom caught cold, even though their constitutions and habit of body might seem to be little able to withstand the effects of such causes.

I was a witness of, what I thought, a singular instance of the truth of this opinion. Upon my mentioning it to a gentleman who eats no animal food, and drinks no fermented liquor, or spirits, he said that he would give it a fair trial. He accordingly, early on the first dewy summer morning, walked among long grass, till his feet and legs were perfectly wet, and continued out of doors from 6 o'clock till 8, and, when he came into breakfast, could not be prevailed on to have dry shoes and stockings till he returned to dress at noon. No cold ensued, though wet feet are reckoned among the most frequent causes of catching cold. He afterwards thanked me much for freeing him from many restraints founded, as he now experienced, on prejudice.

Sir J. Pringle and the Dr. being confined at Calais by contrary winds, agreed to try the experiment. Sir John was to give such directions to the Dr. as in his opinion would expose the Dr. to catch cold; and the Dr. was to prescribe such a diet to Sir John, while he cautiously avoided every cause that might expose him to catch a cold. The Dr. observing a moderation in diet escaped catching cold; though he frequently exposed himself, in such situations, as Sir John supposed might probably occasion the Doctor's catching cold. The wind became fair before the effects of Sir John's feasting appeared; but I have heard them both confess that the probability was on the Doctor's side. The experiment could not be well repeated in London, because both were so frequently exposed to company, that such strict rules could not be conveniently followed.

The Dr. remarked, that those who eat no suppers, especially after plentiful dinners, were much less liable to catch cold, for they thereby avoided adding a quantity of indigested juice with what are, in some degree, in a digested state. They who make their supper their principal meal do not suffer by it, because the stomach being pretty empty, there does not an improper mixture of juices enter the lacteals. Yours, &c. S. A.



Unknown Portrait for Explanation &c.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 24.

REQUEST Dr. Edwards to compare the ſtyle and manner of Gibbon with the principles laid down by Lucian in his treatiſe Πως δει Ἱστοριαν συγγραφειν; by Cicero, in his book De Oratore, lib. 2, c. 15; and by Quintilian, lib. 9, c. 6. If the principles of theſe authors are juſt, the ſtyle and manner of Gibbon's Hiſtory muſt be extremely vicious, and ſhould not be commended as correct and claſſical.

Deſire him to conſider what Du-Pin, Allix, and Stillingfleet, have ſaid concerning the Pentateuch: and aſk him, whether, when ſo much has been adduced on the queſtion he means to diſpute, it would not be wiſer to acquieſce in arguments, which are not only moſt probable in their concluſions, but alſo moſt beneficial in their conſequences? The object of Aben Ezra and Father Simon was to confound all authenticity: is it becoming Dr. Edwards to follow the example of ſuch writers?

That the Jews were puniſhed with judicial blindneſs, which rendered them morally incapable of perceiving truth, is ſo often aſſerted in Scripture, that the opinion is obvious to a common reader. Yet Jortin has not failed in his undertaking to point out worldly motives which urged the Jews to reject the Goſpel: and if Dr. Edwards will refer to their reaſonings in St. John ii. 47, and Acts iv. 16, he will find the Jewiſh rulers and elders to have been influenced by conſiderations ſimilar to thoſe aſſigned by Jortin.

Tell him and Mr. Gibbon they are both guilty of a "petitio principii," if they mean to affirm that the Pagans in general were inattentive to the miracles wrought by the Apoſtles. The contrary is the fact; for how, otherwiſe than by ſeeing and believing miracles, were ſo many Pagans converted within the compaſs of few years?

To diſſuade him from invective againſt thoſe excellent and able men, who, not only with the beſt intentions, but alſo with the moſt effectual ſucceſs, have defended Chriſtianity againſt the indecent ſneers, the palpable plagiariſms, and groſs miſinterpretations, of Gibbon, lay before him the words of a critick modeſt as he was learned:

"Mallem ſanè literas alphabeti neſcire, quàm hujuſmodi eſſe litteratum—hanc enim morum pravitatem nulla doctrina penſare poteſt, non ſi *omnem noverimus ſcientiam, et linguis hominum et angelorum loquamur.* Enimvero res abſurda eſt *eruditio* ſine *bonis moribus*; in quibus, cùm primas partes teneant *modeſtia* et *humanitas*, ſiquis homo natus, his neglectis, in iſtâ ſibi placet, næ ille, quicunque ſit, præpoſterè et ſtultè elegit, et τετυφλαι, μηδεν επιζαμενος.

Markland's Preface to the Ixth Iliad.

Remind him, that though the Scriptures, like other books written in dead languages, muſt unavoidably have their obſcurities, and that the interpretation of them will neceſſarily be different as the abilities and views of the interpreters are various; yet in the words of Eraſmus, quoted by Jortin, "Spiritus Sanctus Apoſtolos et Evangeliſtas confirmavit in doctrinâ evangelicâ.—In iis, quæ unicuique neceſſaria ſunt creditu, ſperatu, factu, valde eſt perſpicua Scriptura," Jort. Diſc. 6. S. 6.

Aſk him, if Lowth's opinion be fairly ſtated? and if he has not placed it in ſuch a light as to lead the unguarded reader into a concluſion, that Lowth impugned the inſpiration of the Evangeliſts? But nothing was farther from the intentions, or more foreign from the ſcope, of that candid and learned man's writings. He allowed, indeed, that, in their EPISTLES, the Apoſtles in ſome points *profeſſedly* and *avowedly* ſpake merely from themſelves: but he maintained that, in the GOSPELS, they recorded Evangelical truths under ſuch a degree of Divine influence as might prevent them from error.

Repeat to him the judicious advice of our critick:

"Know well each Ancient's proper character,
His fable, ſubject, SCOPE in every page,
Religion, country, GENIUS of his age;
Without all theſe at once before your eyes,
Cavil you may, but never criticiſe."

The ſcope and genius of prophecy is, to paſs from objects immediately at hand to others far diſtant, and that with ſuch rapidity as to ſpeak of events future in ſuch manner as though they were already paſt. This is one canon by which to judge of prophetic writings. Another is, that prophecies compriſe different ſubjects, interwoven with each other, by a texture ſo delicate, that the line of ſeparation is not always eaſily to be diſcovered. Whatever Dr. Edwards would inſinuate by his ſarcaſtic epithet applied to double ſenſes, yet Sir Iſaac Newton, in his "Diſſertations on the Prophecies of Daniel," contends for theſe ſenſes; and

Biſhop Lowth, in his Notes on Iſaiah lii. 13, ſhews how three ſubjects are included. The 24th chapter of St. Matthew evidently purſues three ſubjects, *viz.* the deſtruction of Jeruſalem, the propagation of the Goſpel as a teſtimony to all nations, and the end of the world. Theſe are the prominent parts of the prophecy; and they are carried on in a manner not unlike the Pindarick, when the ſimile and ſubject are connected together, and mutually illuſtrate each other.

It remains to inform Dr. Edwards, that, whatever merit he may claim for attacking men whom their erudition, virtue, and piety, have made moſt reſpectable; whatever pride he may aſſume to himſelf for charging the Sacred Writers with obſcurity and error; however commendable he may think it in a Church miniſter to be the champion of Gibbon's Hiſtory, and the retailer of Voltaire's paradoxes; yet a conſiderate reader, when he recollects that an univerſity pulpit was the vehicle for all this invective, ſcepticiſm, and infidelity, is inclined to ſay "ſed nunc non erat his locus"—"Delphinum in ſilvis"—an illuſtration of which words ſhall be given from the works of an author, well known to have been an advocate for free diſcuſſion of all ſubjects on PROPER occaſions:

"Among men of learning and reflexion, a mutual communication of ſentiments, and even an accurate diſcuſſion of conteſted points, may be uſeful and neceſſary. Let the preſs be open for ſuch uſes; and let it be open, as far as will conſiſt with public ſafety, even to thoſe who abuſe it; for, in ſuch caſes, the uſe and abuſe cannot well be ſeparated. But let not the pulpit be made a ſtage of controverſy; let not good men, who come together to receive religious inſtruction, be perplexed and diſquieted with the doubts, and cavils, and endleſs contradictions, of religious diſputants." BALGUY's Charge 5th.

Yours, &c. H. I. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 19.

THERE is an egregious error in your laſt Magazine reſpecting the *Anaſtatica*, if your correſpondent conſiders the figure to which that name is prefixed as repreſenting that plant; ſince the *Roſe of Jericho*, ſo called, bears no more relation to the vegetable there figured than *Shepherds Purſe* does to *Vetches*. The *Anaſtatica*, and the plant engraved in your Magazine, do not even belong to the ſame *claſs* either in the great families made by Nature herſelf, called *Natural Claſſes*, or in the *artificial* arrangements of the ſyſtematic botaniſts.

The *Anaſtatica* belongs, in the Linnæan Syſtem, to the claſs *Tetradynamia*, and to the order of ſuch as have *ſhort pods*, or *ſiliculoſa*; comprehending the *Thlaſpi*, or Mithridate Muſtard; the *Myagrum*, or Gold of Pleaſure; *Cochlearia*, or Scurvy-graſs; *Iberis*, Candy Tuft, and ſeveral other genera. Theſe conſtitute the claſs of *Tetrapetalæ ſiliculoſæ* in Ray's Syſtem; and of *Flores cruciformes* in that of Tournefort. All theſe plants bear ſmall flowers compoſed of four petals, each flower being ſucceeded by a pod or *ſilicle*. Hence nothing could have been leſs ſcientific than the name of *Roſe*, which is eaſily ſeen from comparing a Muſtard Flower with a Roſe.

The earlieſt Engliſh writer who notices this plant, is our old herbaliſt, Dr. William Turner. He tells us, in his Herbal, that he ſaw at Cologn, "a little ſhrubbe ſomewhat leſs than his hande, which a certain pilgreme, which had bene at Hieruſalem, brought out of Jewry with him. The ſame is named of the herbaries, *Roſa Hierocontis*, that is, the Roſe of *Hierico*. The ſaying is, that it openeth every year about Chriſtenmaſſe, whereof ſome call it a Chriſtenmaſſe Roſe."—This muſt have been about the year 1545. Belon, who travelled into the Eaſt from the years 1546 to 1549, records the ſuperſtitious uſes annexed to this plant in his "Obſervations," printed in 1553; but ſays he could not find it growing about *Jericho*. Rauwolf alſo in 1573 failed to find the true Roſe of Jericho; but diſcovered the *Syrian* ſpecies, and firſt deſcribed it. Another Oriental traveller, Gabriel Giraudet, in his Journey to *Jeruſalem*, has amply recorded the tricks of the monks with this celebrated plant, and appears to have given credit to them himſelf ſo far as to weaken his teſtimony in matters of more concern. Finally, it excited ſo much attention, that Sturmius, a profeſſor of Louvain, in 1608, wrote an entire treatiſe on it; and, ſo lately as in the year 1700, Margiletus of Straſburgh publiſhed, under Mappus, a profeſſor of the ſame city, *Theſes Botanicæ et Medicæ de Roſa de Jericho*. Hence the curioſity of travellers in general has been excited, and Thevenot, Pococke Van Egmont, and others, have noticed it.

The early botaniſts, ſuch as Cordus, both

both father and ſon, Cæſalpinus, and ſeveral of the commentators of that time, conſidered it as the *Amomum* of Dioſcorides; but, as it had neither the leaves of Bryony, nor a ſpicy odour, which enter into the deſcription of the *Amomum* of that author, they were not followed in this opinion by more modern writers. Subſequent authors therefore, as Lobel, Dalechamp, the Bauhines, and others, until *ſyſtematics* aroſe, contented themſelves with receiving it under the name of *Roſa Hierocontina*, under which name it is deſcribed by our Engliſh writers Gerard and Parkinſon. The ſyſtematic botaniſts, as Moriſon, Tournefort, and Boerhaave, ranked it as a *Thlaſpi*, and Plunkenet and Zanoni as a *Myagrum*. Under theſe names it remained until Linnæus examined it, who, finding the *filicle* differ in ſeveral circumſtances from that of the *Thlaſpi*, judged it worthy of a new diſtinction; and from its ſingular property, when dried, of reſtoring itſelf to its priſtine ſtate of expanſion by the help of warm water, called it *Anaſtatica*.

There are two ſpecies of this genus diſtinguiſhed by Linnæus, as follows: *Anaſtatica* (Hierochuntica) *foliis obtuſis, ſpicis axillaribus breviſſimis, ſiliculis ungulatis ſpinoſis*; and A. (Syriaca) *foliis acutis, ſpicis foliis longioribus, ſiliculis ovatis roſtratis*. The former of theſe is properly and emphatically *The Roſe of Jericho*, and is therefore the principal object of the preſent obſervations. This is found growing in the deſarts of Arabia, in Paleſtine, and eſpecially on the ſands of the Red Sea, about Mount Sinai, and in Ægypt, but not about Jericho, as both Belon and other writers aſſure us; and Haſſelquiſt, who in later times viſited the country of Jericho, is ſilent regarding it.

The plant ariſes from a ſimple *root*; and its branches, which are numerous, and much interwoven, are in its younger ſtate ſomewhat proſtrate, extending about a palm or ſometimes more. The *leaves* ariſe from the diviſions of the ſtalks, or at the joints. They are oblong, being from half an inch to an inch long, and obtuſe at the ends, ſlightly jagged and ſomewhat rough, but few in number. The *petals* are ſmall and white, and the flowers are ſucceeded by ſmall ſhort ſpikes ſuſtaining the *filicles*, placed in the boſoms of the leaves, each filicle incloſing two ſeeds. In its defloreſcent ſtate, as the leaves fall off, and the plant withers, the ſtalks ariſe in a converging way, and cloſe up into a round ſhape forming a hollow ball or baſket as big as the hand when clenched, or ſomewhat like the cloſed umbel of the wild carrot. This form probably ſuggeſted the name of a *Roſe*. It is in this ſtate not unfrequently found in the muſeums of the curious. Linnæus tells us, in his *Oratio de Tellure habitabili*, that in this contracted form graſping, as it were, the ſeed-veſſels in its cavity, and preſerving them from depredations, the plant is by the autumnal tides ſwept from the ſhores of the Red Sea, and retained till the ſpring; when, thrown up again with the wreck, the warm ſea-water, as the ſeaſon advances, expands the plant, and the ſeeds are ſhed and take root.

The fraud and impoſture of the monks of Jeruſalem, aided by the credulity and ſuperſtition of the pilgrims, unqueſtionably firſt gave celebrity to this plant. Theſe fathers firſt called it *The Roſe of Jericho*; and pretended, that it would only open on the eve of the Nativity, or on ſome other extraordinary occaſions; particularly, that, if put into *holy water*, and placed in the chamber of a parturient woman, the labour would advance as the Roſe expanded, and a ſucceſsful event be enſured. Pilgrims returning from Jeruſalem introduced it into Europe, and extolled theſe wonderful properties. This ſuperſtition is not, even at this day, eradicated in the Eaſt. Forſkall informs us, that in Ægypt it is ſtill cuſtomary to place it in the chamber of a woman in labour, and to prognoſticate, from the time it takes to open, either an eaſy or difficult labour.

The firſt figure of the Roſe of Jericho, that I am acquainted with, is that of Lobel, in his *Obſervationes ſeu ſtirpium Hiſtoriæ*, p. 616. printed in 1576. This repreſents the green plant, but in a form too contracted. It appears to have been copied, and continued, in both editions of Gerard, to which is added the reſemblance of the plant in its dried and contracted ſtate. Parkinſon has copied the ſame figure in his *Theatrum*, p. 1384; but omits the dried plant. The figure in the *Hiſtoria Plantarum Oxonienſis*, § iii. t. 25. f. 8. is a bad copy of the dried plant, with a ſmall branch of it in its green ſtate. That exhibited by Caſpar Bauhine, in his edition of Matthiolus, ſeems to have been drawn from nature, and anſwers better than the foregoing to the ſpecific deſcription given by Linnæus. John Bauhine, in his *Hiſtoria Plantarum*, vol. ii. p. 209.

gives

gives the plant in both ſtates, together with ſeparate, but rude, figures of the leaf, flower, and ſeed-veſſels. Theſe appear to have been copied from the *Hortus Medicus* of Camerarius, t. 41. and were probably ſuch as were found among Geſner's drawings. But theſe are all ſurpaſſed by that of Jacquin, in his ſumptuous work the *Hortus Vindobonenſis*, t. 58.

Of the ſecond ſpecies little need be ſaid here. Caſpar Bauhine, and other contemporary writers, mention it; but it was not accurately deſcribed till near our own times. It is a taller plant than the foregoing, and differs as ſpecified in the *character* above cited. Nor do I find that it is deſcribed as having the contractile power of the *Roſe of Jericho*. Rauwolf diſcovered it in Syria; and it is found as far Weſtward as in Moravia, Iſtria, and Auſtria. Eaſtward it has been brought from the Iſle of Sumatra. It is figured by Camerarius, and latterly has been deſcribed and figured by Scopoli, under the name of *Myagrum roſtratum*, in his *Flora Carniolica*, N° 797, t. 35. It may be remarked, however, that Zanoni's figure of the Sumatran ſpecies, which is referred, by Boerhaave and Gronovius, as well as by other writers, to the *A. Syriaca*, and which is copied in *Hiſt. Pl. Oxon. ib.* fig. 11. does not accord with that of Scopoli, being repreſented with dentated leaves.

I come now, Mr. Urban, to the plant figured in your plate, and deſcribed under the name *Vicia Africana*, and of which your correſpondent aſks the Linnæan name. It is the *Abrus precatorius* of the *Species Plantarum* of that author, p. 1025. there deſcribed as a *Glycine*; but afterwards by the author himſelf formed into a diſtinct genus, to which he preſerved the old name annexed to it by Proſper Alpinus, *Plant. Ægypt.* cap. 21. It is a common and well-known plant, and is a native of Arabia, from whence it was introduced into Ægypt; of Africa and the Eaſt Indies; and now of the Weſt Indies, whither it ſeems to have been imported from Guinea. It was early known in Europe, having been mentioned by Geſner, in his *Horti Germaniæ*, printed in 1561; and Cluſius received it 1596, from Honorius Bellus, out of Crete. It is largely treated on, and figured, in that magnificent work the *Hortus Malabaricus*, under the name of *Konni*, vol. VIII. t. 39.; in Sloane's "Hiſtory of Jamaica," under that of *Phaſeolus glycyrrhizites, folio alato, piſo coccineo, atra macula notato*, vol. I. p. 180. t. 112. f. 4—6.; and by Rumphius, in the *Herbarium Amboinenſe*, vol. V. p. 57. t. 32. under the name of *Zaga*.

It is called by various Engliſh names. The *wild Liquorice*, or *Red-head Vine*; the *Kidney-bean Tree*; *Guinea Peaſe*; and, from the uſe which the Roman Catholics make of the pea, the *Pater-noſter Bean*. The ſeeds of the *Abrus* obtained a place among medicinal ſimples, and were called *Angola Seeds*, being recommended, as Dale tells us, in diſeaſes of the eyes, and weakneſs of ſight; but they never came into common uſe: and Dr. Browne, in his "Hiſtory of Jamaica," informs us, that they are of a deleterious nature.

The plant is with difficulty cultivated in this country, but was raiſed formerly in Bp. Compton's garden at Fulham, as Moriſon aſſures us; and your correſpondent will ſee it mentioned as having been an inhabitant of the Kew Garden, vol. III. p. 7.

Plantin's figure, cut for the works of Dodoens and Cluſius, which your correſpondent has copied for your magazine, was tolerable for the time. John Bauhine, in his hiſtory, has copied it; but gives alſo another, which ſeems to be taken from that of Alpinus, and bears a nearer reſemblance to the beſt, which are thoſe of Sloane, the *Hortus Malaboricus*, and of Rumphius, particularly the laſt.

Rumphius relates that the *Abrus* poſſeſſes, even in a higher degree than the *Tamarind* and *Poinciana*, that faculty of cloſing up, and again expanding, its leaves in proportion to the preſence or abſence of the ſun; and which modern botaniſts have analogically named *Somnus Plantarum*. It is known to be common to many other of the *diadelphous* claſs, and ſuch as have pinnated or winged leaves. The ſeeds of the *Abrus* are brought in great quantities into England, and eſpecially with collections of ſhells. They are frequently worn as amulets round the necks of children. In the Eaſt Indies now, as in Holland formerly alſo, they are uſed as bracelets and ornaments for children, and among the common people; and in *Amboina* as ſmall weights.

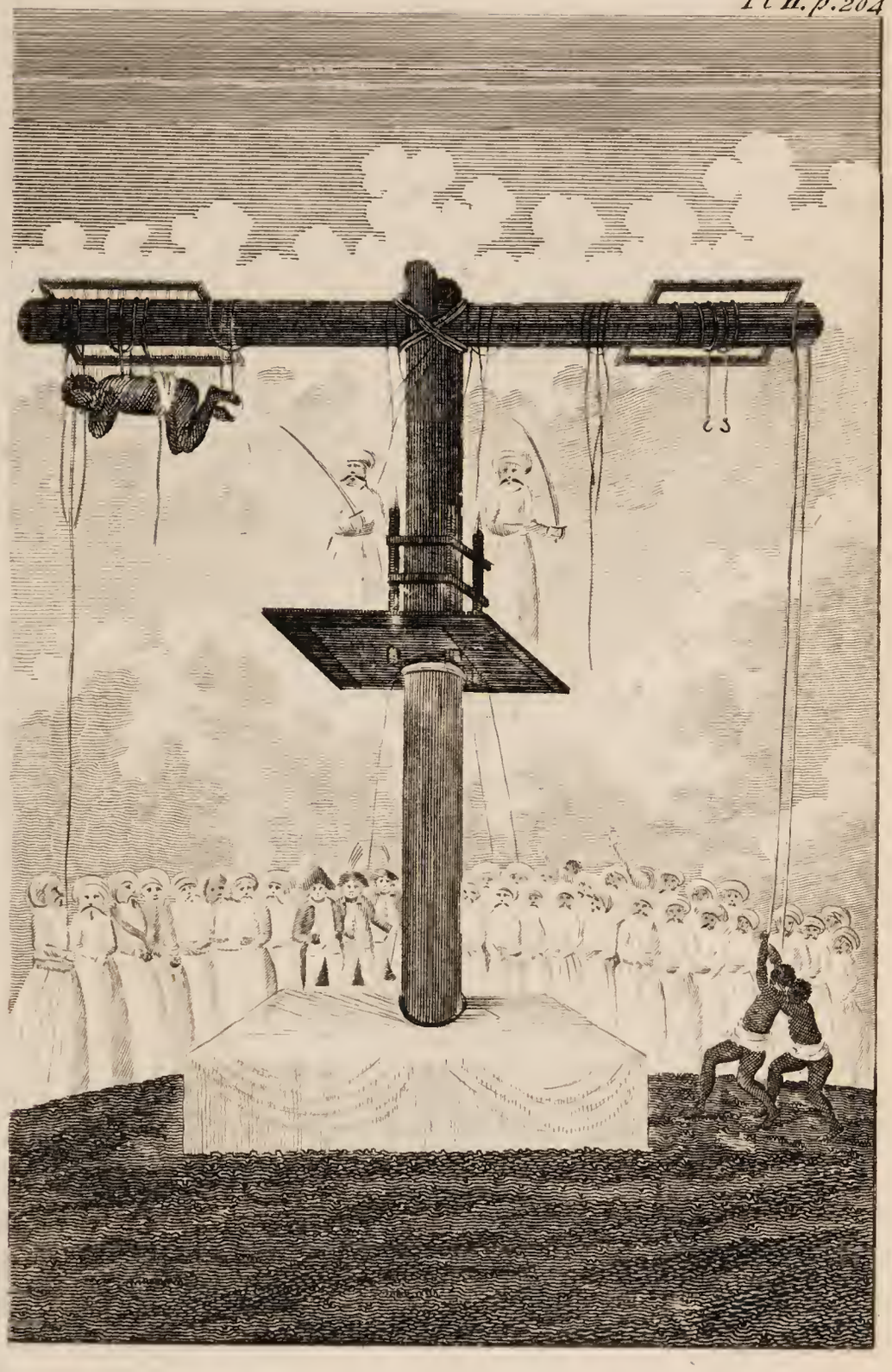
AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

Mr. URBAN, *Glouceſter, Feb.* 24.

I INCLOSE you a rough ſketch of an Indian ceremony, the account and repreſentation of which may afford amuſement and information to many of your readers.

This

Gent. Mag. March. 1791
Pl II. p. 204



A Gentoo Fanatick suffering voluntary Torture.

This drawing *(Plate II.)* repreſents a fanatic of the Gentoo caſt, undergoing a voluntary torture, to expiate ſome crime of which he is, internally, acknowledging himſelf to have been guilty.

Previous to his being ſuſpended in the manner repreſented, he comes forth preceded by muſic and dancers, and attended by his relations and friends, adorned with flowers (as is cuſtomary with the Indians at their feſtivals), and cloathed in his beſt dreſs. After marching, or rather running, ſeveral times round the ſcaffolding, &c. (flowers being in the mean time ſtrewed before him), he is lifted up to the men whom you ſee poſted above the crowd, upon a kind of platform. Theſe prieſts, or rather, more properly ſpeaking, executioners, then ſtrip him of his robe, and inſert two large iron hooks into the fleſhy part of his back, near the ſhoulder blades; the ropes affixed to theſe hooks are tied to the tranſverſe beam. Behind him two ſmaller ropes depend from the beam which receive his great toes in ſeparate loops. Over the penitent's head is ſuſpended a kind of flat, muſlin canopy, with a narrow flounce, juſt ſufficient to ſhade him from the ſun, and not conceal him from the view. Thus prepared, he is ſwung into the air, by means of ropes tied at the oppoſite end of the pole, and hauled round as the drawing repreſents. The air is now rent with ſhouts of applauding, and almoſt adoring, multitudes, with trumpets ſounding, drums beating, and paterraroes firing; and the tranſverſe beam, turning upon a pivot, is ſlowly moved round, over the heads of the crowd. Notwithſtanding the excruciating pain which the man muſt undergo, he ſupports it with patient firmneſs. I was an eye witneſs to three perſons ſubmitting to this torture in one afternoon.

The firſt was a young man, about 24 years of age. He got upon the ſcaffold with affected indifference; but, when launched into the air, I could diſtinctly hear him ſend forth ſome agonizing yells. Still he perſevered, and deſcribed the circle four times; he held a fan in one hand, and a bundle of Cajans *(leaves of the Palmira-tree)* in the other, which he continued waving with ſeeming compoſure, until he made a ſignal, and was then let down.

There was no difference in the mode of ſuſpending the other two, excepting that one of them beat a ſmall *taum taum* (drum) the whole time; and that the ſecond held a baſket of flowers in one hand, and ſcattered them with the other amongſt the ſpectators, who eagerly caught them. Either from the various accompanying noiſes, or from the ſuperior fortitude of the two latter, I could not diſtinguiſh any expreſſion of pain.

When let down, their backs were rubbed with tumeric; and they were received by their friends with the higheſt marks of veneration and joy. I was informed that theſe then were thenceforward eſteemed favourites of Swamee (the Deity), and entitled to particular privileges.

I was preſent at this ceremony in the year 1786, at Madras, near the Black-town; and am induced to ſend this haſty deſcription from having read lately, in a monthly publication, a critique upon the work of a Mr. Macdonald *, whoſe credibility appears to be doubted in relating a *ſingular* Gentoo ceremony.

Mr. Urban, *I* am a *traveller* alſo, and equally liable to have my veracity called into queſtion; and ſhould be ſtill more ſubject to ſuſpicion, if I was to relate the many "*ſingular*" cuſtoms of the diſciples of Brama, of which I have been frequently a ſpectator. This account will therefore only gain credit with other travellers, who know, from experience, that "there are more things on earth," as Hamlet ſays, "than are dreamt of in the philoſophy of the many;" and with the few who do not diſbelieve every extraordinary relation, becauſe they themſelves have not witneſſed it.

Yours, &c. VIATOR.

Mr. Urban, *Lynn, Feb.* 11.

IF I may argue from the little conviction of the rectitude of the ſlave trade produced in me by Mr. B's defence of it in your laſt Magazine, I think his approbation of it cannot be very great if he has no more forcible arguments than that there produced. He is an apparent defender, not a real one. Before he exclaims againſt the Commons of Great-Britain, and arraigns the principles by

* "The events which occur during our author's reſidence in India are the moſt ſingular; and his account of the appearance of the country, and the manners of the Gentoos, are the moſt particular, and ſeemingly the moſt faithful, of any that we have ſeen. One circumſtance is new, and almoſt too ſingular to be believed." Critical Review, Dec. 1790. Then follows an extract from the Book, deſcribing the ceremony.

which

which they act, his own ſhould have been better ſheltered than under a paſſage ſelected out of a reſpectable author, by which as little ſanction is given to the ſlave trade as by any indifferent paſſage whatever. Little, I dare ſay, did the pious Dr. Prideaux think, that his works would be quoted in defence of ſo infamous a traffic, condemned by the concurrent precepts both of natural and revealed religion; and as little, I think, can be made of the paſſage in queſtion towards producing in any one a belief of its propriety. It is true, the Scriptures do allow of ſervitude; but the examination of a text or two will ſhew the ſpecies there permitted to be very different from the African ſlave trade. There ſervants are commanded to obey their maſters with chearfulneſs and delight, with ſincerity and good-will; and maſters are ordered "to forbear threatenings," to uſe their authority over them not imperiouſly and with rigour, but mildly and with gentleneſs. They are told to govern with moderation and temper, knowing that *their* Maſter alſo is in Heaven (ſee Epheſ. vi. 5 6, 7, 8, 9). We are taught elſewhere, "to do juſtice, and to love mercy;" that with the ſame meaſure which we mete, it ſhall be meaſured to us again; that we ſhould treat others as we would wiſh to be treated by them. How the practices of the ſlave trade accord with theſe precepts, I leave to thoſe who have a greater acquaintance with it than I have, to ſhew. Thus *modern humanity*, to uſe Mr. B's language, has no occaſion to wiſh for the ſuppreſſion of what he calls a teſtimony, but which in fact is no teſtimony at all; and the profeſſors of *what ſome call Chriſtianity with an emphaſis*, can defend their principles without queſtioning Dr. Prideaux's knowledge of hiſtory, or his underſtanding of the Bible.

PAUL GEMSEGE, Jun.

P. S. I think the book from which B. quotes, is the "Connexion of the Hiſtory of the Old and New Teſtament." Though he calls it a Commentary, I found it in that book, vol. III. p. 514. edit. 10. P. G.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 4.

IN your Magazine, vol. LX. p. 197, is inſerted a letter, which gives an account of ſome late diſcoveries in the North weſt part of America; at the concluſion of which it is ſaid, that a Mr. Mackenzie intended to fall down from *Slave Lake* to the mouth of Cook's River*, and from thence proceed through the North Pacifick Ocean to Aſia, and thence by St. Peterſburg to England.

The route, however, which he took, inſtead of that propoſed, now appears by a journal in the poſſeſſion of Simon Mac-Tavis, eſq and is the following:

After he had fallen down the river, which iſſues Weſtward from *Slave Lake*, a conſiderable way, he found that it took a turn nearly North, inſtead of its running Weſt (as he had apprehended), and proceeded down it as far as 69° 14′ N. Lat. and 225 E. Long.

Mackenzie was conducted by the ſame Indian chief who attended Hearne in 1772, when they reached N. Lat. 71, and were in ſight of the Hyperborean ſea.

It is believed that ſome other Indians, and perhaps Europeans, accompanied Mackenzie, as they built canoes, with which they fell down to a large freſh-water lake in N. Lat. 69° 14′, and which, at an average, is ſuppoſed to be five fathoms deep. They could not there diſtinguiſh the North Sea, though, from the tide riſing ſo high, as well as the account from the Indians, it could not be far diſtant. They erected, however, a poſt in an iſland of this freſh-water lake, called *Whale Iſland*, with an inſcription, containing the number of canoes and people that proceeded thus far, to which they added the day and year, *viz.* 12 July, 1789.

All well-wiſhers to geographical knowledge muſt hope that this intereſting journal will not long be with-held from the publick; but, in the mean time, ſeveral other particulars relative to it may be found in Mr. Arrowſmith's recently-publiſhed Map of the World. From theſe diſcoveries it is ſtrongly to be inferred, that there is no North-weſt paſſage to the Pacifick Ocean, but by ſailing North of Baffin's Bay, if the ice in a favourable ſeaſon may permit the attempt. Yours, &c.

P. S. The river which Mackenzie thus fell down he hath named *Mackenzie River*.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 23.

YOUR correſpondent W. H. vol. LX. p. 1174, diſcovering the miſtakes in the Oxford Almanack for 1791, induces me to throw out a hint to Al-

* See the Map to Cook's Voyages.

manack-

manack-makers in general; which, I truſt, will be more uſeful, and more generally approved of, than their preſent plan, though it has been a cuſtom for many years. The preſent age is not given to necromancy, preſcience, or prediction. I would propoſe, therefore, that, inſtead of their continuing to endeavour to make the world believe they are *all conjurors*, and can tell us in November (when Almanacks are publiſhed) what weather we are to have for the next twelve months, let them regiſter (for a regiſter it will be, and a uſeful one, of FACTS, from which much information and uſeful knowledge may be gathered), what weather *we had* at ſuch and ſuch times of the month every *preceding year*. And, to make this plan more generally uſeful, each Almanack might regiſter from different places. Suppoſe *Moore's* from London; *Ryder's* from York; another from Exeter; each declaring on the Almanack the place where the account was kept.

Theſe two laſt winters, Mr. Urban, are unuſually ſtrong proofs of the fallacy of their preſent mode. Has any one of them foretold the remarkable mildneſs, high winds, thunder, lightnings, &c. we have lately experienced? *No, not one.* But from analogy, on my plan, the world at large might compare any *preſent* weather with that of former years; changes of climate, if any took place, would then be noticed; and it would be ſome ſatisfaction to our friends and countrymen abroad. P. D.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 20.

HAD W. H. vol. LX. p. 1174, ſpecified any particular year or college, when he made enquiry after portraits in Oxford Almanacks of ſuch perſons as flouriſhed before the Revolution, but have not been admitted into Mr. Granger's "Biographical Hiſtory of England," it might probably have been in my power to give him an early anſwer, with the aſſiſtance of ſome notes in a collection of thoſe Almanacks, now lying before me, which was formed by Dr. Ducarel, Advocate in Doctors Commons, and Librarian to the Archbiſhop of Canterbury. The firſt Almanack for 1674, engraved by R. White, is of much larger dimenſions than the reſt; the plate ſeems to be near 30 inches by 20, and is adorned with the twelve greater Pagan gods, accompanied by Atlas, Ceres, and Pomona, above the Calendar, with the Saxon deities beneath, and various Tritons and Nereids at the foot of the ſculpture. A MS note ſays, no Oxford Almanack was publiſhed for 1675. From 1676 to the preſent they go on in a regular annual ſeries, the 47 earlieſt numbers of which are moſtly allegoric figures, engraved for the greater part by Michael Burghers; among which are to be traced ſome borrowings from *Tetii Ædes Barberini Romæ* 1642, *Ferrari Heſperides Romæ* 1646, and probably other engravings of foreign and Britiſh artiſts. From 1723 to 1751, incluſive, great part of the Almanacks are executed by Vertue, and have many portraits; in regard to which Dr. Ducarel, who I ſee became LL.B. 1738, was old enough to have collected his information near the time when they made their appearance. Of the notes, written in a fair hand, ſome appear to have been copied from ſimilar handbills with thoſe printed ones paſted in towards the end of the ſeries. Others are of a different ſtamp. None but the Lambeth Librarian would have taken the pains of fronting the year 1692 with a long MS note, to give information under what letter and number Abendana's Jewiſh Calendar of that date may be found in the archiepiſcopal collection, or that a *duodecimo* Oxford Almanack for 1703 is alſo *there* among Biſhop Gibſon's papers. The deſcriptions circulated for information of purchaſers would by no means have aſſerted, that the figures in 1732 are "*all miſerably done*;" or, that the deſign in 1733 "has given ſome offence to the enemies of epiſcopacy:" however, tho' *that* note *cannot* be the publiſher's, I would willingly hope it did not iſſue from Lambeth Palace, where the Librarian muſt have every thing that is holy and devout continually before his eyes. Laud is there called "*præcurſor* Caroli;" and, to prevent all poſſibility of this profane alluſion to John the Baptiſt, as the *forerunner* of Jeſus Chriſt, being overlooked, Charles the Firſt is previouſly called his "*bleſſed maſter*," a term which no believer in the Goſpel, who has the ſmalleſt regard for decency, beſtows on any perſon inferior to the Meſſiah.

By the aid of theſe notes, whatever they are, I proceed in due order to Mr. Granger's omiſſions, taking rough and ſmooth as they occur, with abridged accounts from Godwin and Wood.

1724. Five Chriſtchurch deans appear as Cardinal Wolſey's ſatellites; Samuel

and

and John Fell, Aldrich, Atterbury, and Smallridge: the ſecond of theſe being already deſcribed, and the three laſt being promoted to that ſtation after 1688, I have only to mention the firſt. Samuel Fell came off ſtudent from Weſtminſter ſchool in 1601, at 17 years old; in 1626, he was made "Margaret Profeſſor, being then a Calviniſt: at length, leaving his opinion, he became a creature of Laud's, by whoſe means he was made, in 1637, Dean of Chriſtchurch, and would, without doubt, have been a Biſhop, had not the rebellion broken out. In 1647 he was ejected, after he had ſuffered much for his loyalty, and died in 1648 at his rectory of Sunningwell, Berks."

1726. Gul. Williams delin. T. Harris fecit. This engraver has neither merited nor obtained a place in Mr. Walpole's Catalogue. The principal ſubject is a legend of *pious fraud*, repreſenting Biſhop Fox, the blind-founder of Corpus Chriſti College, led *twice* round the quadrangle, to make him fancy it larger than it really was: the *honourable* office of *thus* conducting the blind old man is there given to one of his unknown mitred contemporaries. Not finding the two other figures, Oldham and Claymond, in Granger's Index, I proceed to notice them. Hugh Oldham obtained the biſhoprick of Exeter in 1504 by the intereſt of Margaret, Counteſs of Richmond, to whom he had been chaplain. More eminent, according to Godwin, for piety than learning, and of immoderate freedom in his ſpeech, he contended violently with the Abbot of Taviſtock for the liberties of his church; and, refuſing obedience to decrees againſt him from Rome, which he conſidered as unjuſt, died under ſentence of excommunication in 1519.

John Claymond was induced, by the particular requeſt of the founder, to quit preferments of equal, or ſuperior, value, to become Preſident of Corpus Chriſti College in 1516. Wood ſays, he attained a good old age, and died in 1537, leaving, in manuſcript, Commentaries on Pliny's Natural Hiſtory, Aulus Gellius, and Plautus, and ſome letters to Grinæus, Eraſmus, and other learned men.

1727. Add the Right Hon. Sir Joſeph Williamſon, knt. ſeveral years Under-Secretary, and, from 1674 to 1678, Principal Secretary, of State to Charles II. At the time of his reſignation he was Preſident of the Royal Society. He was yet living when Wood wrote the account of him, which ſays, he hath been a great benefactor to Queen's College, and may be greater hereafter if he think fit. In 1674, he was *created* LL.D. It may not be wholly ſuperfluous to obſerve, that *creations* mean thoſe degrees which, at Oxford, they, by a groſs miſnomer, call *honorary*, but which totally differ from the Freedoms of other corporations, *ſo entitled*, in excluding thoſe who receive them from ſitting or voting in their convocation. They might, with far more propriety, be called *left-handed* degrees; the idea of granting them appearing to have been borrowed from thoſe marriages of German princes called morganatic, or left-handed, which do not allow the wife to participate in the rank or privileges of the huſband.

1729. The garden front of New College is decorated with ſuch a right reverend groupe as muſt be quite tantaliſing to the preſent members of that ſociety; they are ſeven in number, without one plebeian clergyman making his appearance among them. William of Wykham, Wainfleet, and Warham, are ſufficiently known; the four others are paſſed over by Granger, and I will not dwell long on them. John Bokingham, Keeper of the Privy Seal to Edward III. by royal favour foiſted himſelf into the ſee of Lincoln in 1363. Some deem him very illiterate; and he perhaps was ſo. In 1397, the Pope, out of ſpite, *tranſlated* him to Lichfield, much inferior in value, which he took in ſuch dudgeon, that he turned monk, and died at Canterbury in the courſe of that year.

Thomas Beckinton, LL.D. Dean of the Arches, obtaining the favour of Henry VI. by writing againſt the Salic law, which excluded him from the throne of France, was, in 1443, made Biſhop of Bath and Wells. The tranſlation of more than two folio pages, containing accounts of his buildings, benefactions, and legacies, might convey ſome ſalutary hints to his ſucceſſors, who inherit the wealth of the Church; but to moſt of your readers would be equally tedious and unprofitable. He died in 1464. Of Thomas Jane, Biſhop of Norwich, nothing is related, but that he was conſecrated in 1499, and died in 1500.

Robert Sherborn, after having been three years Biſhop of St. David's, was tran-

translated to Chichester in 1508. He is celebrated for his munificence and hospitality. The MSS of Anstis, Garter King of Arms, are cited to shew that a bill was brought into Parliament to grant him a pension on his resignation in June, 1536, a few days after the appointment of his successor. He died in August that year, at the age of 96.

Having thus impartially gleaned up the husks Mr. Granger cast away, and taken the four earliest years as they occurred, where he selected only two, I shall be happy if they afford your correspondent the smallest information or amusement. Dozens of almost-forgotten bishops yet remain behind, who, to say the least of them, were as learned and pious as their successors of the eighteenth century: though many of their works are in the Latin tongue, in which one of your latest Magazines recommends all future Visitation Charges to be delivered, that the esoteric doctrines contained in them may be more effectually screened from the ridicule of the profane vulgar. But it is now time for me, in compliance with the proverb of "*manum de tabulâ*," to close my port-folio, and add a few thoughts on the ecclesiastical biographers who furnished those materials, and on academical honours.

Godwin condescended to write of none beneath the rank of cardinal and bishop, and is now mingled with them: for, having been promoted first to Landaff, and thence translated to Hereford, he occupies two niches in the sequel to his own History. Poor Antony Wood was by no means equally fortunate. We learn from his biographer, that he employed more than three-fourths of a life of 63 years in collecting accounts of Oxford; just as he approached the end of his laborious career, the vice-chancellor of that university decreed his expulsion, on a charge which, though it behoves me to speak with diffidence of judicial proceedings, I cannot but consider as frivolous. His offence was, the having imputed *corruption* to Edward Earl of Clarendon; though we learn from those authentic records, the State Trials, that, near thirty years before, Lord Clarendon, being accused of corruption and various other offences, was banished by the sentence of his Peers, on having (as he himself expresses it) "*withdrawn* himself." There is therefore every reason, from Lord Clarendon's dastardly behaviour, to infer, that the Managers of the Impeachment had *their* evidence ready to produce, if occasion had required, though, at such a distance of time, it was impracticable for Wood to bring legal proof: he, being a man in narrow circumstances, acquiesced under the iniquitous oppressive sentence, and made humiliating submissions.

A liberal independent spirit, joined with candour and moderation, recommends the labours of Mr. Granger. He lived and died vicar of Shiplake, in Oxfordshire. The detached sermons he published have been spoken of as doing honour to his humanity and professional talents; but he does not appear to have sufficiently studied the fashionable doctrine of "Alliance between Church and State," or to have known how to make his faith subservient to the purposes of interest or ambition. He had nothing, therefore, in him to attract the notice of modern statesmen or modern prelates; and had his days, which were cut short by an apoplectic stroke, been extended to as great a length as those of the Patriarchs, he probably might not have risen to any higher station in the Church.

Since the male line of the Stuart family has been reduced to one solitary Cardinal, now stricken in years, we are all become Whigs, though some of us on no better principles, it is to be feared, than those which actuated Hushai to obtrude himself into the counsels of Absalom, merely to confound and to betray. They who in plausible language and high-sounding epithets have found means to revive among us the obsolete politicks of Sir Robert Filmer, that trumpeter of despotism under the reign of the Second Charles, now flame in the van of our Patriots. They who inherit the religious tenets and controversial address of Cardinal Bellarmine, not only enter the pale of our Church, but are termed its most zealous defenders; they who were far from expressing the smallest degree of concern when they took it into their heads, that God was hurling their Sovereign from his throne, are now numbered among the most conspicuous of all Loyalists.

From the slight sketch I have been endeavouring to give of the signs and portents observable in these times, it was my wish to have concluded this letter with some practical advice in regard to the steps a man should take in order to obtain the most conspicuous Academic

mic distinctions: this I conceive to be no digression from my subject, as I mentioned it with a view to his effigy being preserved in some future Oxford Almanack. But the thin-spun theory I had began forming is on a sudden quite effaced by two recent memorable events, which rush together on my mind, and almost make me a convert to the Epicurean doctrine, that Chance governs all things. More than about seven years cannot have elapsed since Mr. Price, who, if I mistake not, was a chemist or apothecary in the neighbourhood of London, had the high rank of M.D. conferred on him by the university of Oxford, for having discovered, to the entire satisfaction of that learned body, that great desideratum the philosopher's stone, the art of transmuting baser metals into gold.

Periodical writers had not yet exhausted half their puffs; the celebrity of the moment favoured Mr. Burke, and his pamphlet on the French Revolution was in its highest vogue, when it was moved in the Oxford Convocation last December to make him LL.D. the most prostituted of the three faculties in which degrees are *thence* lavished on such indiscriminate groupes of Lords, Knights, and 'Squires, that Pope calls them,

"The last, not least, in honour and ap-
"plause,"

of the heroes in his Dunciad.—Encomiums on monks, luxury, and prelates, with violent Philippicks against the state touching any part of their immense revenues, which he deprecated as *sacrilege*, were urged in proof of Mr. Burke's merits; not forgetting his *humane* attention in pointing out *by name* some noble and rich individuals, who, *verso pollice vulgi*, might have been offered up as scape-goats to save the Gallic Clergy, had not the whole effects of his oratory evaporated on crossing the narrow channel which separates Dover from Calais. It was not thought the Caput had acuteness enough to distinguish between a defence of Popish establishments and the Church of England, or monasteries and their own colleges. Some of those who promoted the degrees were young, bold, and wise, as the favourite counsellors of Rehoboam; and, though my heart went not with them, I could have staked my life on their success. Matters took a contrary turn; two or three men of superior rank and abilities withstood the motion:—they prevailed; and Mr. Burke, obtaining nothing from Oxford but the unauthorised compliments of a baffled minority, was reduced to the humiliation of procuring his literary trophies of LL.D. from Dublin. These things, I own, stagger even me, who still remain in a state of modest scepticism, and by no means presume to take upon me the invidious province of asserting that Mr. Price's merits were not superior, or that the laurels of victory which he obtained were injudiciously bestowed. L. L.

Mr. URBAN. *Jan.* 1.

AT the commencement of the New Year, permit me to enrol myself in the number of those who contribute to the support of your useful and polite publication. Should you judge my essays worthy a place in it, I propose to send you one every month. Permit me also, on this occasion, to congratulate you that, amid the many and various periodical works which in the course of half a century have sprung up and disappeared, some in a shorter, some in a longer time, yours has experienced no other change than that of acquiring an additional degree of splendor and popularity.

Crescit occulto velut arbor ævo.

It is perhaps the only one in which the Antiquary and the Moralist, the Man of Taste and the Philosopher, always find an elegant and pleasing relaxation from severer studies.

Yours, &c. ANDRONICUS.

"Omnes istæ artes circa instrumenta vitæ
"occupatæ sunt, non circa totam vi-
"tam." SEN.

AMID the progress of arts, and the advancement of science, which have characterised the last and present century, it is somewhat surprising that little or no improvement has been made in that art on which the happiness of individuals, and the prosperity of empires, in a great measure depend. Indeed, if we consider the monuments of genius, and the many examples of manly virtue and heroic fortitude, which abound in the annals of antient times, we shall be led to think that, in this respect, instead of advancing, our motion has been retrograde. And yet no subject, perhaps, has been more frequently

quently diſcuſſed than education: it has employed the pens of the learned in every nation of Europe. Empiricks of various deſcriptions, taking advantage of the general ignorance of mankind with reſpect to its nature and end, have propoſed and adopted the moſt wild and incoherent ſchemes; and every aid that inventive genius could deviſe has been uſed and diſcarded, approved and rejected, as the caprice, the whim, the opinion, or the faſhion of the day, determined.

The vague, futile, deſultory, and contradictory manner, in which a ſubject ſo important to the beſt intereſts of mankind has been treated by French and Engliſh writers, would almoſt induce us to ſuſpect that it had in it nothing ſteady, permanent, fixed, nothing that could intitle it to be conſidered as an art. Aſk the ſtatuary, by what rules he ſhapes the lifeleſs marble, and gives it an animated form; the painter, what it is that directs his pencil in delineating his figures on the canvas; the architect, by what principles he raiſes from a rude and heterogeneous maſs a beautiful and magnificent edifice, having all parts exactly proportioned, and correſponding to one another: each of theſe artiſts can give you a plain, rational, and intelligible anſwer. But ſhould you enquire of the profeſſors of education, by what means they propoſe to attain the end of their art, the rendering their pupils as perfect as their nature will admit, they would look at you with ſilent aſtoniſhment; or, if they were candid and ingenuous, confeſs their ignorance. They could point out to you what, in their opinion, is the beſt method of acquiring a competent knowledge of this or that particular branch of ſcience, though concerning this their notions would be various and contradictory; but of education, conſidered as a perfect whole conſiſting of many different parts, which have a mutual relation to, and connexion with, each other, of this they have no idea, can lay down no certain rules, give no precepts, ſuggeſt no means, afford no information. And yet the ſubject of the moral artiſt, human nature, its paſſions, propenſities, intellectual capacity, and corporeal powers, is as ſteady and invariable as that of the painter, the architect, or the ſtatuary. Nor can any good reaſon, I think, be aſſigned why we ſhould not be as great proficients in that higher art, which aims at the forming of the manners, the enlargement of the mind, and the cultivation of whatever is graceful and becoming in the body, as in thoſe of an inferior kind. At leaſt, we ſhould more frequently ſucceed, had we, like the artiſts already mentioned, a determinate object in view.

But, while we paſs a general cenſure on the writers on education, an honourable exception muſt be made in favour of one, whoſe excellent panegyrick on antient learning merits the praiſe of every well-wiſher to his country and friend to the Muſes. He had experienced the good effects reſulting from a ſtrict and uniform diſcipline, and ſeen the fatal conſequences that flow from a relaxation of approved and eſtabliſhed forms, and the adoption of every method that can tend to enervate the mind, and reſtrain its energies. He defends the one with a manly eloquence, and laments the other in a manner pathetic and ſublime. He is, perhaps, rather too much attached to particular cuſtoms; not, we preſume, that he thinks them the moſt excellent that might be, but leſt, from a ſpirit of innovation, they ſhould be imprudently laid aſide before better are found to ſupply their place. Mr. Knox, however, does not pretend to give a complete ſyſtem of education, but only to offer ſome practical obſervations, which are well calculated to be productive of utility in the larger ſeminaries of education.

We propoſe, in the following eſſays, to conſider education on a ſcale ſomewhat more extenſive, to make ſuch remarks as a careful attention to a favourite ſubject has ſuggeſted to us, and, as far as we are able, to bear in remembrance the maxim of the poet:

"Omne tulit punctum qui miſcuit utile dulci."

ANDRONICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 25.

AS it has been much the faſhion of late to revive antient lore, I ſhall mention a few MSS that would be highly acceptable to many readers, *viz.* "The metrical Hiſtory of Robert the Third, King of Scotland;" Abbot Mill's "Lives of the Biſhops of Dunkeld;" Martin of Clermont's "Hiſtory of St. Andrew's;" Lord Fountainhall's "Anecdotes and Hiſtory of the Privy Council of Scotland;" and his unprinted "Deciſions of the Scotiſh Courts."

This

This collection of MS volumes would elucidate many points of history as yet little known. "An abridgement of the Scottish Chartularies," mentioning the granters, the description of lands, and account of the witnesses. In the library of the Advocates, at Edinburgh, the above are to be found.

In the library of the old college at Manchester is a curious copy, on parchment, of the Hebrew Bible, not (I believe) examined by Dr. Kennicot.

Yours, &c. J.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 26.

WHEN I reflect on the active and enterprising benevolence of a Howard or a Hanway, I am tempted to exclaim with the poet,

"Nos numerus sumus, & fruges consumere nati." HORACE.

Happy it is for mankind that the Divine Goodness raises up, from time to time, some superior spirits in different ages and countries, who leave the rest of their species at a distance. Who does not admire the heroic humanity of Mr. Howard for wretched prisoners? yet the education of the common people of England is still a more important and glorious subject, as the prevention of crimes is of more consequence to society than any plan that can be devised for the reformation of criminals. Thrice happy should I think myself if my feeble exertions could excite some chosen genius of a superior kind to undertake this great design!

The common people are certainly the most respectable, as well as the most numerous, part of society. It is a great and eternal truth, that government itself is instituted for the *many*, and not for the *few*. Whoever travels into different countries cannot form any proper judgement of them, unless he examines the different degrees of virtue and happiness that prevail among the common people. I sincerely wish that this object would engage more of the attention of our philosophical travellers: it would be in vain to propose any thing so sublime, and yet so apparently humble, to our polite ramblers.

The great number of persons in England, either publicly executed or banished, has raised the astonishment of all Europe. If we could once investigate the causes of this immorality, we might more easily propose some remedy. The celebrated Judge Fortescue, who lived in the reign of Henry VI, observes somewhere, that Englishmen commit more murders and highway robberies than the Scots or French, because they have *better hearts*: he means, because they have more daring courage. This reflexion is somewhat profound; but every good man must wish to see courage in villainy restrained. If any person imagines that numerous crimes and executions are inevitable in every populous and commercial nation, he will find his observation refuted by the History of the Low Countries: the number of executions in Amsterdam and Rotterdam, as I am informed, is surprisingly small. I shall take some future opportunity, Mr. Urban, of enquiring into the real causes of this *national disgrace*. A PHILANTHROPIST.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 25.

THE following is an authentic copy of a letter written by Gen. Wolfe, which was communicated to me some time since by a friend of mine, who took it from the original. As it contains much useful instruction for those (especially the junior part) in the military line, who form a very considerable and honourable part of the community, I hope it may be found of *use* to this class of readers, and a matter of curiosity to those whom it may not so intimately concern. C. T.

"DEAR SIR,

"You cannot find me a more agreeable employment than to serve or oblige you; and I wish, with all my heart, that my inclinations and abilities were of equal force. I do not recollect what it was I recommended to Mr. Cornwallis's nephew; it might be the Count de Turpin's book, which is certainly worth looking into, as it contains a good deal of plain practice.

Your brother, no doubt, is master of the Latin and French languages, and has some knowledge of the mathematicks; without this last he can never become acquainted with the attack and defence of places; and I would advise him by all means to give up a year or two of his time, now while he is young (if he has not already done it), to the study of the mathematicks, because it will greatly facilitate his progress in military matters. As to the books that are fittest for his purpose, he may begin with the King of Prussia's Regulations for

for his horſe and foot, where the œconomy and good order of an army in the lower branches is extremely well eſtabliſhed. Then there are the "Memoirs of the Marquis de Santa Cruz, Feuquiere, and Montecucculi;" Tolard's "Commentaries upon Polybius;" the "Project de Tactique, ou la Chalange-coupeis & doublée;" "L'Attaque & la Defence des Places, par le Marechal de Vauban;" "Les Mémoires de Goulon;" "L'Ingénieur de Campagne." Le Sieur Renie for all that concerns artillery. Of the antients, Vegetius, Cæſar, Thucydides, Xenophon's "Life of Cyrus," and the "Retreat of the Ten Thouſand Greeks." I do not mention Polybius, becauſe the Commentaries and the Hiſtory naturally go together. Of later days, Davila, Guicciardini, Strada, the "Memoirs of the Duke de Sully." There is abundance of military knowledge to be picked out of the Lives of Guſtavus Adolphus and Charles the XIIth, King of Sweden, and of Ziſca the Bohemian; and if a tolerable account could be got of the exploits of Scanderbeg, it would be ineſtimable, for he exceeds all the officers, antient and modern, in the conduct of a ſmall defenſive army: I met with him in the Turkiſh Hiſtory, but no where elſe. The Life of Suetonius too contains many fine things in this way. There is a book lately publiſhed that I have heard commended, "Art de la Guerre Pratique;" I ſuppoſe it is collected from all the beſt authors that treat of war: and there is a little volume, intituled, "Traité de la Petite Guerre," that your brother ſhould take in his pocket when he goes upon out-duties and detachments, the Marechal de Puyſegur's book is in eſteem. I believe Mr. Townſend will think this catalogue long enough; and, if he has patience to read, and deſire to apply (as I am perſuaded he has), the knowledge contained in them, there is wherewithal to make him a conſiderable perſon in his profeſſion, and of courſe very uſeful and ſerviceable to his country. In general, the lives of all the great commanders, and all good hiſtories of warlike nations, will be very inſtructive, and lead him naturally to imitate what he muſt neceſſarily approve of.

"In theſe days of ſcarcity, and in theſe unlucky times, it is much to be wiſhed that all our young ſoldiers of birth and education would follow your brother's ſteps; and, as they will have their turn to command, that they would try to make themſelves fit for that important truſt; without it, we muſt ſink under the ſupreme abilities and indefatigable induſtry of our reſtleſs neighbours.

"You have drawn a longer letter upon yourſelf than perhaps you expected; but I could hardly make it ſhorter without doing wrong to a good author.

"In what a ſtrange manner have we conducted our affairs in the Mediterranean! quelle belle occaſion manquée! I am, with perfect eſteem, dear Sir, your moſt humble ſervant,

"(Signed) JAM. WOLFE.

"*Devizes, Sunday, 18th July*, 1756."

Mr. URBAN, *Mar.* 3.

AS well-regulated and ſettled as the Laws are, both Eccleſiaſtical and Civil, in this kingdom; yet, through the ſupineneſs of ſome in power, there is a piece of parochial neglect which runs entirely through it, and is a ſhameful diſgrace to our ſpiritual polity. I mean thoſe well-known nuiſances, which ought to be church-yard fences. Surely theſe cemeteries of the dead deſerve to be better noticed by the living! A proper reſpect ſhould be paid to theſe receptacles of our anceſtors (whom, early or late, we are ſure to follow); but, inſtead thereof, they are too much unnoticed, and are a ſtriking inſtance of the well-known maxim of "example going before precept:" particularly in our villages, where this contagious complaint becomes univerſally endemical.—It is much to be lamented that ſuch glaring dilatorineſs ſhould be connived at. Would the Archdeacons, at their annual viſitations, expatiate on the neceſſity of a thorough reparation of theſe forgotten mounds, and lay a ſtrict injunction on the too-negligent officers; we ſhould perceive, inſtead of an incoherent heap of combuſtibles (with which they at preſent abound), a ſcene of decency, order, and regularity; a ſuitable and ornamental appendage to the ſanctity of the place, as well as productive of other ſalutary purpoſes. I much wiſh, I confeſs, to ſee this improvement take effect, it certainly being an evil which has too long lain dormant; and as we are, I hope, approximating apace towards civilization, a reform in this, as well as in manners, may in ſome meaſure be attended with good, and contribute to the reputation of the riſing generation. T. W. J.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 21.

THE incloſed monumental inſcriptions are above the uſual ſtyle of ſuch compoſitions: if you think them worth inſerting in your Miſcellany, they are at your ſervice. S. H.

In TONBRIDGE CHURCH, againſt the North wall, at the Eaſt end, is a monument in a ſingular form. A large open book has a Latin inſcription on one page, an Engliſh on the other. Beneath is a pedigree of the family. At the top is a ſmall white marble urn, of neat workmanſhip. It is ſaid that the inſcription, which is very freſh, was lately renewed.

ABSINT inani funere Næniæ
.... ſepulchri mitte ſupervacuos honores
Non marmos ut ampliem mendaciis
Nec ſto ruborem ut ſuſcitem viventibus.

Stirps illa ſacris his repoſta ſedibus
Se jactat mortale quid! nil amplius
Licet dolorem abrepta virtus omnium

Et vendicent honeſta famam publicam
Mos ipſe quanquam poſtulat contrarium
Hæ nunciare ſola mî conceditur.

Errata paſſim vita quotquot explicat
Manes volunt hæc obrui ſilentio
Integre ſi quid diſſipet caliginem
Hoc ſequere, laudis abſtinens Livoris.

I ſtand not here to compliment the dead,
Or make the living bluſh.—The family
Which lies interr'd within this narrow vault
Could boaſt themſelves to be no more than men.

Tho' all for private virtues loſt ſhould grieve,
And acts of goodneſs merit our applauſe,
Tho' cuſtom's ſelf commands the contrary,
I'm not permitted to ſay more than this:

Whatever blemiſhes their lives diſcloſe,
They beg in charity may be conceal'd;
And if ſome virtues ſhine thro' Envy's veil,
Thoſe imitate! and ſpare thy gen'rous praiſe.

Alexander Weller, nat..... ob. 26 June, 1596. — Elizabeth Dence.
Richard Weller, nat..... ob. 16 Mar. 1616. — Agnes Thomas.
Thomas Weller, nat. 1602, ob. 1670. — Elizabeth Barton.
Thomas Weller, nat. 9 Oct. 1632, ob.... Nov. 1722. — Elizabeth Leggatt.
Robert Weller, nat. 12 Mar. 1676, ob. 11 Sept. 1751. — Elizabeth Poley.

The following is for a gentleman who by his will gave money to erect an organ, which has been done accordingly.

WHILE within theſe hallowed walls
Devotion feels an ardour
raiſed and refined by holy Harmony,
let pious Gratitude revere and cheriſh
the memory of HENRY WOODGATE, Eſq.
late of Summer-hill.
To record his beneficent virtues on the marble tablet
with the eulogium they deſerve,
would be to violate that manly ſimplicity
which marked his unaſſuming manners;
and, while it taught him to do good in ſecret,
rendered him ſuperior
to the praiſe of an epitaph, and the oſtentation of a tomb.
He left theſe earthly tabernacles, to join the choir of Heaven,
Dec. 1, 1787, aged 87.

In the body of the church, againſt a pillar:

RICHARD CHILDREN, Eſq.
died March 23, 1753, aged 83 years.

O thou! whoſe manners, unadorn'd by art,
Ennobled every virtue of the heart,
Fond to forbid, in each ſad ſcene of woe,
The pang to torture, and the tear to flow;
Take from the Muſe thou lov'dſt this honeſt line,
Sacred to goodneſs and a ſoul like thine;
A ſoul ſupreme, that, 'midſt fair eaſe and health, [wealth,
The warmth of nature, and the pomp of
Careleſs of all that wild Ambition fires,
All Avarice wiſhes, and all Pride admires,
Gave year on year, beneath her genial ray,
To melt in modeſt innocence away;
And made each paſſion, ſpite of all its rage,
Calm as her turret in unclouded age.

In the chancel, on an urn:

TO the memory of THOMAS PANWELL, Eſquire, a generous, brave, and honeſt Engliſhman, and well-wiſher to his country, whoſe heart, whilſt alive, was as open as his table; the firſt, ever ready to aſſiſt the diſtreſſed; and the other, to entertain all parties without diſtinction. His integrity was as much above corruption, as his ſpirit above dependence. He died at his ſeat at Calverley, in this pariſh, on the 21ſt day of Feb. in the year 1749-50, and of his age 78, a batchelor.

GEORGIUS BARKER, Eques Auratus, Avenarius ab Equitibus Regiis Car. I. Regis, Clericus Contrarotulator Hoſpitii Regii Car. II. Regis, &c. Ob. 1663.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 8.

HAVING ſeen, in vol. LX. p. 890, a letter on the ſubject of achromatic glaſſes, I ſhould be greatly obliged to the writer of it, or to any other of your correſpondents, for ſome further information on the ſame ſubject.

As

As the achromatic glass was first contrived for the purpose of refracting rays more accurately to the geometrical focus, I should wish to be informed what proportion the circle of aberration in a common double convex lens bears to that in an achromatic glass of an equal aperture and focal length.

I should also be much obliged to any of your correspondents for giving a table and rule for constructing achromatic telescopes, from one to ten feet in length, shewing what ought to be the aperture of the object-glass, and what the smallest focal length of the eye-glass, which each will admit, to have the image distinct. I have frequently seen tables for constructing the common refracting telescopes; but as in achromatic ones the unequal refrangibility of the rays is lessened, the ratio between the focal lengths of the object and eye-glasses must be considerably increased.

What ought to be the magnifying power of that telescope, that shall discover Saturn's ring distinctly? C.

Mr. URBAN, *Drigg, Cumberl. Feb.* 16.

WHAT is here transmitted to you contains a few thoughts respecting some Jewish and Christian customs, which I do not recollect to have seen elsewhere. If they appear to be just, I may presume, from your well-known candour, they will not be refused admission into your very useful Miscellany.

The Jews, being incorporated under the peculiar patronage of the Divine Being, were possessed of institutions superior to any thing the Heathen world could be acquainted with. Amongst others, the restrictions imposed in the matter of scourging appear to have been humane and equitable. The law of forty stripes was fitly calculated to convey a degree of terror on evil-doers, and yet, at the same time, remained very distant from cruelty. It proved a curb to any possible caprice or severity of a licentious judge, and left not the penitent at liberty, when under a voluntary chastisement for his sins, to maim himself from blind enthusiasm or mistaken notions of piety, and so turn religion into wickedness. Nevertheless, as the Jews were a people scrupulously exact in attending to any remarkable circumstance, the forty years their forefathers sojourned in the wilderness, as a punishment for their stubbornness and iniquities, doubtless pointed out this particular number above others. When they were to be beaten, they extended themselves on the ground, from North to South; and this must certainly have proceeded from an idea that the East was the more immediate residence of God, since they accounted it impious to be prostrated from East to West. Moreover, I am the rather inclined to this opinion, because the Jews and some sects of Christians, when they address the Deity in prayer, look with their faces towards the East. The generality of our churches, and especially the antient ones, are built, and our dead mostly deposited, in a direction from East to West; whether it be in conformity with this notion, or through a respect to our Saviour, the Sun of Righteousness, who, like the sun that illumes the day, rose from the East, to disperse the benefits of his glorious mission to the ends of the earth; that table, at which we are taught to commemorate our Lord in a more solemn manner by his own positive ordinance, is placed in the East end of the church. We have a prophetic similitude delivered by Christ himself, which seems to give a further sanction to these customs, as it implies that his second appearance will likewise be from the same quarter: "As the lightning cometh out of the East, and shineth even unto the West, so shall also the coming of the Son of Man be."—These remarks, rude as they are, may perhaps induce some correspondent to furnish a more clear and authentic illustration of the above long-established ceremonies.

I cannot conclude, without expressing my satisfaction and acknowledgements to Mr. Williams, for his account of the cause of elevated springs, in your Mag. of December last. It is one valuable property of your publication, that researches into the arcana of nature, and every department of science, are, by means of its wide circulation, conveyed before the publick in an easy, familiar manner, where they fail not to obtain the attention and assistance of your learned friends, who, according to their different pursuits, shew themselves ready at all times to support and advance the well-meant efforts of the less-informed.

Yours, &c. W. SINGLETON.

Mr. URBAN, *Brandon, near Coventry, Feb.* 10.

IT seems strange and wonderful, that the Trinitarians, instead of producing detached and unconnected passages of Scrip-

Scripture in support of their argument, do not rather strive to shew, that the general sense of Scripture is in favour of it; for such a doctrine as that of the Trinity ought not to be built upon a few select texts, but upon the general language of Scripture, which however entirely opposes it.

The passage, produced by Clericus, of Thornhill, appears to me as little to his purpose as any he could have quoted. Had Thomas before entertained the idea of Christ's being God, his having proof that he had been dead must have convinced him of his mistake; for can God be born, or can God die!

For the better explanation of this passage, we must consider that our Lord's disciples did not perfectly comprehend what he said to them respecting his dying and rising again. When he was crucified, they appeared sunk into despondence, and their expectations seemed almost at an end. Now Thomas being in this situation, must be affected in a manner not to be described, when he was convinced that his Lord was really risen. Having given all over for lost, and not knowing what to think of the promises his master had given him, his joy must be unspeakable when he was now satisfied that God had all along been with him; that he really had been sent from God; and that God had raised him from the dead. Well might he break out into such an exclamation as this, "My Lord, and my God!" That is, I am now convinced that thou art the Son of God, by such a miraculous interposition with which he has now favoured you!—My Lord, and my God, hath certainly done this great thing!—His hand is here wonderfully visible!

For seeing a dead man restored to life could certainly, as the excellent Mr. Lindsey observes, be no proof that the person was God; but "only a proof of the great power of God, and the high favour he shewed to Jesus."

That this is the only interpretation which can be put upon this devout exclamation of Thomas, is evident from these farther considerations, *viz.* that Jesus had all along told them of his inferiority to the Father, John xiv. 28.; and *that he could do nothing of himself*, John v. 19.; but that he received all his power from his Father. Now, if the mighty works which he did were not done by his own power, but by that of the Father, he would certainly be incapable of raising himself from the dead.

I shall conclude these remarks with the following quotation from Mr. Lindsey's "Sequel to the Apology," p. 200. the note. "Christ himself would have reproved him, if he had imagined, that he addressed these words to him as God, who eight days before had sent the following message to Thomas, and the rest of the apostles, by Mary Magdalene, John xx. 17. *Go to my brethren, and say unto them, I ascend unto* my Father *and* your Father, *and to* my God *and* your God: in which he declares himself to be of the same nature, and to have the same God and Father with the Apostles."

Yours, &c. RICH. LICKORISH.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 13.

VERAX, p. 41. deserves my acknowledgements for his kind wish for my future "*moving with more steadiness and solidity.*" I am willing to gratify him by supposing it was both unsteady and not solid, for a man to mistake the name of a person with whom he was totally unacquainted. Wholly a stranger as I was to the old Chatterton, or Parlot, or whatever his name might have been, I took his name from his own information only; and if that was either unsteady or void of solidity in me, how know I but I may again come to a like sin and shame, by supposing your correspondent's name to be Verax, whereas some Veracior may hereafter discover, that his true appellation was not really Verax, but old snarler?

If your learned friends, who are so very anxious concerning *Bubble and squeak*, will be pleased to consult Mother Midnight's Magazine, vol. III. p. 27. ed. Lond. 1753, I dare say they may receive ample gratification as to the composition and real use of that savoury dish, and employ it for the purpose there directed.

Yours, &c.

JACK PRANCER.

Your friend H. I. C. p. 11. reminds me of the old story of the man and his wife; who, from a *devoted attachment* unto her husband, pulled out his grey hairs, his white hairs, and his black hairs, and thus left a poor man with scarcely a hair on his head.

MR. URBAN. *March* 12.

I WAS greatly pleased to see, in p. 17. the drawing of Sir Walter Raleigh's house at Islington. I wish your correspondent may pursue the research of antiquities in that village, which, I am persuaded, would afford much gratification

tion to the Antiquaries, as perhaps it has been a path untrodden by being too near home. Let me recommend "A Walk in and about Iſlington." Deſpiſe it not, becauſe the plodding cit there ſeeks to inhale a little freſh air, or his holiday-'prentice and ſweetheart regale with tea and hot rolls at White-conduit-houſe. Give me leave to point out to Mr. P. King John's-court, at the farther end of the Lower-ſtreet, now lett in tenements to poor people, but which bears evident marks of having been a ſtately manſion, if not a royal palace. There are ſeveral armorial bearings in the apartments on the ground-floor, in particular one:—Gules, a chevron Or, three eſcallop-ſhells Azure, between 3 griffin-heads, eraſed of the third, upon a chief Azure, a croſs croſslet Or.—What have theſe arms to do with King John?—Yet ſo runs the tradition.

A houſe in Croſs-ſtreet is called Qu. Elizabeth's Palace, the front of which has undergone many alterations, but an antient lodge ſtill exiſts at the end of the garden towards Canonbury-fields, called the porter's lodge; though I have my doubts of this belonging ever to her Majeſty, as the other to King John, the arms on the lodge being a chevron 3 croſs patée, between 3 herons (I believe) a hand Gules *. This certainly denotes only baronetage, nothing royal.

Another houſe in the Lower-ſtreet is denominated Oliver Cromwell's.—The priory at Highbury is recorded to have been deſtroyed by Jack Straw: a public-houſe there was formerly called Jack Straw's Caſtle, in commemoration of that rebel, I ſuppoſe. Part of old Canonbury houſe and park wall ſtill remain. A houſe in the beginning of the town, near the new turnpike, formerly Mrs. Denne's, afterwards Mrs. Charron's boarding-ſchool, is ſuppoſed to have been built by ſome great perſon.

I ſhould alſo be glad to know what foundation there is for the traditionary tale of Lady Owen (who endowed the alms-houſes which bear her name, and lies in the church) riſing to her fortune and rank by a *random-ſhot* from an arrow of Sir Thomas Owen, which ſhe received not in her heart, but a leſs noble ſituation, as ſhe was going to milking? This wound Cupid revenged with one of his arrows, that made a ſtill deeper impreſſion on Sir Thomas.—I have heard that there were three arrows on the top of the ſchool-houſe founded by her, in remembrance of the event; but they were gone before my time †. If Mr. P. or any other of your correſpondents, can give an anſwer to theſe queries, it will gratify the curioſity of (and perhaps entertain) more of your readers, than EUSEBIA.

P. S. I have heard that Sir Walter Raleigh's portrait hung up at the Pyed Bull. Whether that is a proof of much weight for aſcertaining the houſe to be his reſidence, I know not. As parochial dinners are often held there, to thoſe who find a gratification in ſmoking, it might heighten the flavour of their tobacco, to know they enjoyed their favourite weed in the very houſe of the firſt who brought it over to England.

I cannot agree with your correſpondent E. in thinking the etymology of phraſes ſo much below your Magazine: though they may be now inelegant, from the fluctuation of language and faſhion, yet they throw light on the old cuſtoms they allude to, and have ſurvived. Your old and valuable correſpondent Paul Gemſege did not think them beneath his notice. I was pleaſed with the derivation of *ſpick and ſpan new*: may not *brand new* ſpring from the ſame origin? it is an old word for a ſword. To "talk of the devil" I have always heard tacked, "and his imps appear," when the perſon you have been ſpeaking-of enters.—But I fear you will think my poſtſcript as long as a letter. EUSEBIA.

Mr. URBAN, *Heralds College, March* 12.

HAVING, in the courſe of laſt ſummer, ſpent ſome days very agreeably, with a ſelect party of members of the Society of Antiquaries, in perambulating this city in ſearch of curioſities; where, though ſo many volumes have been written to celebrate its hiſtory, much remains to be inveſtigated: We were extremely pleaſed in diſcovering in the Tower many unnoticed remains of antiquity, not uſually exhibited, and for which we were indebted to the polite attention of the Deputy-lieutenant and the Commandant. As ſome of theſe may hereafter be the ſubject of further diſcuſſion, I ſhall only, at preſent, trouble you with the following:—In the tower known by the name of Beauchamp tower, which is in the centre of the Weſt wall, and looks on what is now the Parade, and formerly the Green, we found various inſcrip-

* The arms of the *Fowlers*, Baronets. EDIT.

† Theſe we well remember. EDIT.

tions and devices on the walls, carved by ſundry of the unhappy priſoners formerly confined there, of which tradition ſays many were of the State, and of conſiderable note; ſeveral are legible, others half hidden by wainſcot, and other alterations for modern convenience, and many, doubtleſs, entirely concealed. Of thoſe which are legible, I ſend two for your entertaining Miſcellany, becauſe they relate to a perſon of conſiderable note, confined here in the time of Queen Elizabeth, *viz.* Philip Howard, Earl of Arundel: one is carved by himſelf on the wall of a winding ſtair-caſe, leading to the upper apartments, and in fair Roman characters, as follows:

"Sicut peccati cauſa vinciri opprobrium eſt;
Ita, e contra pro Chriſto cuſtodiæ vincula ſuſtinere,
Maxima Gloria eſt. Ambro.
Arundell, 26 of May, 1587."

The other relates to the ſame unfortunate nobleman; it is carved, not inelegantly, as the drawing which accompanies this paper ſhews (*Plate II. fig.* 1), in bas-relief, on the right ſide of a window looking on the parade, in the room where the Earl was confined, adjoining the foreſaid ſtaircaſe, and repreſents a branch of oak fructed and ſlipped, one of the badges of the earls of Arundel, and under it a fret, the arms of their barony of Maltravers; on each ſide of which theſe initials, R. T.; under the whole, this inſcription in large Roman characters, left unfiniſhed—*Verbum Domini manet*; above the branch, a ſhield with the coat of Turner, Per feſs, a pale and three Fers de moline, counterchanged; on the ſides, &c. various croſſes. It is extremely probable that this bas-relief was executed by Robert Turner, the prieſt, who lived at this time, and who, Wood tells us, was the ſcholar of Edmund Campian, the Jeſuit, long confined in this place. Turner was born in Devonſhire, and educated in Exeter College, Oxford, turned Catholick, and went abroad, where he was much eſteemed, was in the ſervice of various foreign princes, and an eminent writer. He died at Gratz, in Iſtria, 28 Nov. 1599, and was there buried *.

Adjoining the inſcription on the ſtaircaſe is another in Italic characters, in a compartment bordured with flowers and the Maltravers fret, probably alſo executed by the Earl; and it is obſervable that, in theſe devices, the badges of the earldom of Arundel only are uſed, becauſe, by the attainder of the Earl's father, the Duke of Norfolk, in 1572, he was conſidered as having loſt all honours which would have deſcended to him in the paternal line; in conſequence of which we find that, when he took his ſeat in the Houſe of Lords as Earl of Arundel, which title had deſcended to him through his mother, he had an exemplification of his armorial enſigns by Robert Cooke, eſq. Clarencieux King of Arms, dated 28 May, 1580, the original patent of which is now in the library of this place, where he gives him the entire inſignia of his maternal grandfather, Henry Fitz-Allen, the laſt Earl of Arundel of that houſe, without taking any notice of thoſe of Howard; and on a ſeal of the earl's, in poſſeſſion of the late Marmaduke Tunſtall, of Wycliffe, in Yorkſhire, eſq. F.S.A. he ſeals with the arms of Fits-Allen modern (i. e. Albaney), Gu. a lion rampant Or, quartering Maltravers, Sa. a fret Or. [*See fig.* 2].

The Earl of Arundel, though bred a Proteſtant, and, in the early part of life, a partaker of all the pleaſures of Elizabeth's Court, was converted, when a young man, to the Catholic faith, and became a moſt zealous patron of that religion. Elizabeth, determined to ſtrike terror into a party that gave her ſo much uneaſineſs, ſeems, very unjuſtly, to have ſelected him out as a martyr in the cauſe; that by thus puniſhing ſo great a ſubject, then the firſt peer of her realm, ſhe might frighten thoſe of his perſuaſion into quietneſs. Indeed, the whole of her proceedings againſt this nobleman ſeem the moſt tyrannical of any in her reign. Camden ſtrongly inſinuates that ſhe did it merely for example-ſake, that, by weakening the authority of ſo great a man, then ſo powerful with the Popiſh party, ſhe might ſtrike terror into the Catholicks of greateſt intereſt.

The Earl of Arundel's life being very much the ſubject of our Peerages, and the general hiſtory of the times in which he lived, it is only neceſſary here to ſay, that he was committed to the Tower in 1585, and languiſhed there in perpetual impriſonment, under ſentence of death, till he died, being ſuffered neither to ſee his Counteſs or children. He ſpent his time in acts of devotion, and converſation with the prieſts of the Catholic religion, who ſo often

* Vide Pits, De illuſtr. Angliæ Script.

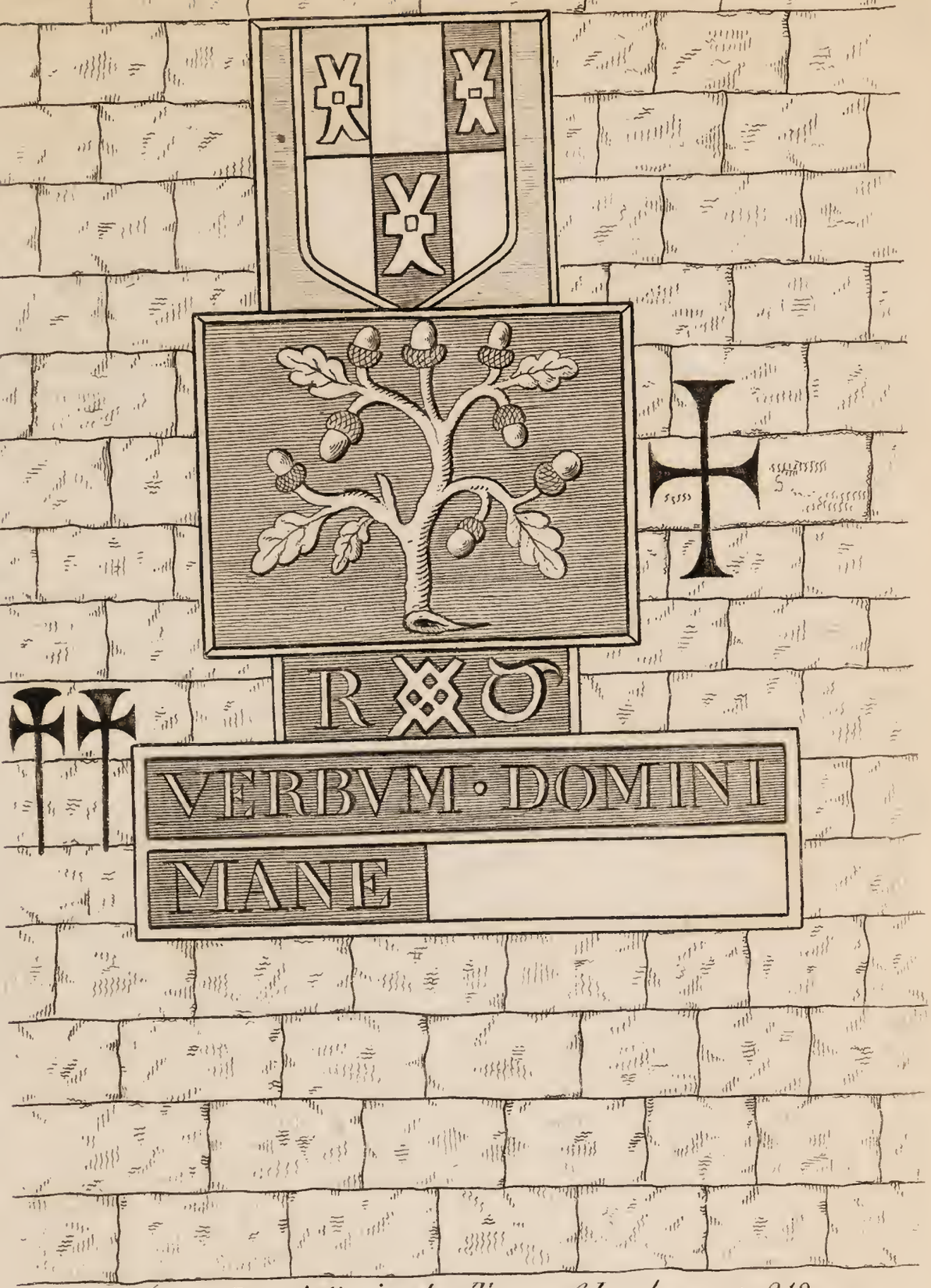


Fig. 1. Inscription in the Tower of London p. 218.



Fig. 2. p. 218.

often were his fellow-priſoners in this place, during the long reign of Elizabeth. In a MS life of him, written by a prieſt who lived with his Counteſs in her widowhood, and now in poſſeſſion of his noble repreſentative, it is ſaid, that, during his confinement in the Tower, the Earl employed himſelf in writing or tranſlating books of devotion*. One book of Lanſpergius, containing an Epiſtle of Jeſus Chriſt to the faithful Soul, he tranſlated out of Latin into Engliſh, and cauſed it to be printed for the furtherance of devotion. He writ alſo three treatiſes on the excellency and utility of virtue, which never came to light, by reaſon he was forced to ſend them away upon fear of a ſearch, before they were fully perfected and poliſhed.

His long confinement and grief drawing on his end, he earneſtly petitioned the Queen to let him ſee his wife and children, who, herſelf declining, and relenting at her hard uſage of one, nearly related to her, and for the cauſe of religion only, ſent him word, that, if he would but once go with her to her church, his requeſt ſhould not only be granted, but he ſhould moreover be reſtored to his honour and eſtates, with as much favour as ſhe could ſhew; but this he refuſed, and died ſoon after in this tower, after near eleven years impriſonment, on Sunday, Oct. 19, 1595, not without ſuſpicion, as his biographer ſays, of poiſon, adminiſtered to him in the ſauce of a roaſted teal, by a cook he diſliked, but could never get removed, and who on his death-bed came earneſtly to aſk his forgiveneſs for ſomething he did not diſcloſe.

The Earl's body was buried, on the Tueſday following his death, in the chancel of the chapel of the Tower, in the ſame grave with the Duke of Norfolk, his father; where it remained till 1624, when, by the procurement of the Counteſs his widow, and the Earl his ſon, it was removed from thence, and brought to her houſe at Weſt Horſley, in Surrey, where, being put into an iron coffin, which ſhe had cauſed to be purpoſely made and conveniently adorned, it was ſoon after conveyed to Arundel, in Suſſex, and depoſited in a vault in the chancel, which ſhe had built; where, in September, 1777, on opening the ſaid vault, for the burial of Edward, Duke of Norfolk, it was found, with this inſcription on it:

"Philippi Comitis olim Arund' & Surr' oſſa veneranda hoc loculo condita, impetratâ a Jacobo Rege veniâ, Annæ uxoris delectiſſimæ cura Thomæ filii inſigni pietate a Turri Londinenſi in hunc locum tranſlata ſunt, anno 1624. Qui primo, ob fidei Catho' profeſſionem ſub Elizabetha carceri mancipatus, deinde pœna pecuniaria 10,000 lib' mulctatus, tandem capitis iniquiſſimè condemnatus, poſt vitam in triſtiſſima cuſtodia in eadem Turri an' 10, menſ' 6, ſanctiſſimè tranſactum piiſſimè, 19 Oct. 1595, non abſque veneni ſuſpicione, in Domino obdormivit."

Yours, &c. J. C. B.

* With the Fathers the inſcription ſhews he was well acquainted.

Morrisian Miscellany.

Hiſtory of Llanbadarn Fawr, *in* Cardiganſhire: (*Continued from* p. 118.)

(*Part II.* Natural History.)

Query 1.—*Anſwer.*

THE country is hilly, and covered with very ſhort graſs; but there are ſome rich vallies in it.

2. The lands conſiſt of both wood, arable, paſture, and meadow; and the commons, of heath and ſmall furze.

3. The *freehold* lands are generally very firm ground; and the commons boggy.

4. No ſand in the ſoil, nor chalk; but ſeveral veins of fine clay, blue, white, &c. as if Nature had intended it for the uſe of the mines, where it is much uſed; not much gravel. The ſoil is generally loamy, of about half a foot thick, then a thin ſtrata of yellow barren claviſh earth, then ſome gravel, then a ſhelly rock, and, laſtly, a ſolid hard blueiſh rock, inclining to the colour of lead ore, of which the whole pariſh abounds, eſpecially the inland part. This is the country ſtone in which the mines are, but we have no lime-ſtone.

5. There is a lake on *Plymlymon* mountain, called *Llyn llygad Rheidiol*, the *lake of Rheidiol's eye*. This is the head of the river *Rheidiol*: the meaning of the word *Rheidiol* is, *neceſſary*; but whether that be the original etymon may be a queſtion.

6. No.

7. No.

8. No.

9. There are four corn-mills on the river Rheidiol; and on other ſmall rivers in this pariſh ſix more; with two fulling mills for cloth, and ſome ſtamping mills for lead ore.

10. There

10. There are ſeveral lead mines in this pariſh, and ſome of them ſo rich in ſilver that they have acquired the name of *ſilver mines*. The moſt noted are:

1. Bryn Llywd, Mr. Pryſe's; in leaſe to L. M.
2. Cwm Symlog, ditto; in leaſe to Tho. Corbett.
3. Ditto, Griffith Evan's; in leaſe to ditto.
4. Darren; in leaſe to bankrupts.
5. Cwm-Erfin fach, Wm. Jones's; in leaſe to L. M. and co.
6. Bwlch Cwm-Erfin; mine adverſary.
7. Pencraigddu.
8. Coginan, &c.
9. Ty Llwyd, John Rowland's.
10. Yſtum Tyhen, Mr. Powell's; in leaſe to Ch. Townſend.
11. Bryn Glas, Mr. Johns.

Beſides a great many diſcoveries of veins with ore, which never have been tried effectually. The firſt eight of theſe mines are in thoſe hills which Sir Francis Bacon, lord Verulam, pointed out for his pupil Mr. Buſhel, as the propereſt place for him to drive levels and adventure in, and which he ſaid were very rich in ſilver, as they are found to be. Cwm Symlog (No. 2.) is the mine where Sir Hugh Middleton (who brought the New River to London) got an immenſe fortune, ſo that it is ſaid the ſilver cleared him 24,000l. a year. The lead ore in all theſe hills is generally mixed with ſmall eyes of yellow copper ore, eſpecially near the ſurface, and ſometimes with ſmall ribs of copper ore, but never of any conſequence. There is hardly any potter's ore, or any free fuſible ore, found among it; but is chiefly of the ſteel-grained kind, and very hard, and ſome of it without any grain at all perceivable with the naked eye, but looks almoſt like melted lead. Other ſome ſtarry, ſome flaky, and ſome croſs-grained, &c. When the ore is raiſed and waſhed clean, and merchantable, it is carried on horſes to Aberyſtwith, the ſhipping port, and warehouſed ready for market. The price of carriage is a ſhilling a ton for every computed mile. Here it is bought by ſmelters from Flintſhire or Caermarthenſhire, to which places it is carried by ſea, being given at the cuſtom-houſe that it ſhall not be carried to foreign parts. The mines are worked here as in other parts of Britain, with ſhafts, ſumps, drifts, and levels; but all the ancient works in this country were worked in open caſts, all open to the day; and it was impoſſible to work otherwiſe before the invention of gunpowder, for they were obliged to make great fires to the rock, and then throw water upon it to looſen it; vinegar, perhaps, would have done better, but it was not ſo plenty in Cardiganſhire as with that General who cut his way with it through the Alps. This method of looſening the rock produced ſuch a ſteam and ſmoke, that it would have been impoſſible to work the mines with ſhafts. Their coals we find in the bottoms of ſome old works. It is too well known, that the water of mines, where there is waſhing and ſtamping, is of great prejudice to the farmers bordering upon it, by killing horſes, &c. This the country people attribute to the ſulphur contained among the ore, which, they ſay, by its heat produces a ſtrong, ſweetiſh graſs where that water overflows, which entices the horſes, &c. to their deſtruction. Others ſay it is the water, impregnated with ſome poiſonous qualities from the mines, doth it. But it ſeems to me, that the minute imperceptible particles of the lead ore, whether in water or among the graſs, acting upon particular bodies by its great ponderoſity, brings on theſe fatal effects; for there are ſome mines without any viſible ſulphur in them. The creatures ſubject to be deſtroyed, or are affected by it, are, men, dogs, cats, horſes, and all fowls, that is, every creature that hath lard; but thoſe that bear tallow eſcape it. Mares are more ſubject to be poiſoned than geldings. Miners, in ſome ſoft dry works where the ore is free and flies in powder, are ſubject to a diſtemper in their breaſts, which they feel like a heavy ball, and therefore call it in Welſh *y Bèlen*, that is, *the Ball*. The only cure they uſe for it, is to drink ale plentifully, which they take care to do whether they have the Bèlen or no. Dogs that frequent about the mines, and lick up the duſt of the ore with their meat, are taken by fits, and run about as if they were mad, but hurt nobody; at laſt they fall down as dead, but again recover; and ſometimes, by giving them butter and fat broths, they get over the diſtemper. Cats will run mad about the houſe, faſten themſelves to the houſe or any high place, and from thence fall down as dead, but generally recover. To geeſe, ducks, and hens, it is fatal; and it is in vain to attempt to keep any near a lead mine. I have opened a horſe of mine, which died of this diſtemper, and found the thorax almoſt full of yellow water without ſmell, and the lungs waſted. The horſes

in this diſtemper grow lean, and ſhort-breathed; and the more they are worked, it is ſaid the better they are.

11. We have neither marble nor moor-ſtone; but we have excellent ſlates upon the common, which are raiſed at 3s. a thouſand, and formed fit for carriage. They will bear all weathers for many years; and they are thatched commonly with moſs inſtead of lime, and it muſt be ſuch moſs as grows in open grounds, for that growing in woods is more ſubject to die. There are alſo vaſt veins of glaſſy white ſpar, and very hard, which we call a hungry ſpar rider, and very few other ſtones of any kind, except the country blueiſh rock before mentioned in No. 4.

12. The manure for rye is cow-dung, fern, and folding with ſheep; in ſome places they manure with lime and ſoaper's waſh; near the water-ſide they manure with ſea tang of all kinds, caſt up to high-water mark by ſtorms. The lime-ſtones and coals are carried by ſea from diſtant countries, and burnt here, ſo that lime comes exceſſively dear. Burn beating is too much in uſe upon the higher grounds; after which they have four or five crops of ſmall oats, with the ſtraw of which they feed their cattle in winter, and ſhell the oats for bread, and to make *Bwdran*, &c.

13. The chief produce of the lands in this pariſh is rye and oats, ſome barley and peaſe, very little wheat and beans.

14. None.

15. All our rivers and brooks produce plenty of trout, unleſs where the water of mines comes, which deſtroys all fiſh and fowl, ſo that wild fowl, by inſtinct, never come near theſe waters. We have tolerable good ſalmon in the river Rheidiol, ſometimes 20 or 30 lbs weight; but is ſeldom found as good as that in the river Teiſi and other rivers. Trout is never ſold by the pound, and ſalmon very ſeldom; it generally ſtands in 2d. 3d. or 4d. a pound, but never more. The beſt ſeaſon for ſalmon here is uncertain; for if a large ſalmon, for want of land floods, is kept in a particular pool, ſo that it cannot paſs the ford to go higher up to ſpawn, it will be in ſeaſon much longer than ſmaller fiſh that can paſs thoſe ſhoals. The ſalmon here is of two ſorts; the *gleſiad* and *penllwyd*, that is, *blue-pate* and *grey-head*; the general name is *eog*; the ſea ſalmon is *maran*. The fry of ſalmon and grey come down the rivers to go into the ſea in February and March, at which times vaſt quantities are caught and ſold very cheap; a good diſh of them for 2d. or 3d. The river Rheidiol alſo produces abundance of lampreys, and very fine ones; but the inhabitants never uſe them, for they have a notion they are venomous, and they call them *Llyſowen bendoll*, the *holey-headed eel*. Eels are plentiful here, but not much uſed; and a particular kind of eel in bogs, which is black, and twice as thick as a river eel of the ſame length.

16. None.

17. None.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 2.

THE account of the Antiquities found at Bath, communicated to you, p. 103, is in many reſpects inaccurate. No conjecture can be hazarded upon it. We are, however, obliged to your correſpondent for his information, that we may expect an accurate account with proper illuſtrations.

Accept the following tranſlation of one of Vigornienſis's epigrams, p. 103:

Love, ſcorning Reputation, gave thee breath,
And Reputation, ſpite of Love, conſigns thee
quick to death.

The other epigram had better, methinks, remain untranſlated. P. P. Q.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 3.

THE buſt of Charles I. formerly in the paſſage to Weſtminſter-hall, has been engraved by P. Mazell for the Additions and Corrections to Mr. Pennant's London; with what juſtice let thoſe, who have an opportunity of comparing the original with the copy, judge.

A ſuit in the Engliſh Chancery has been thought ſufficiently tedious and expenſive: what then muſt we think of one (p. 105) depending in the Imperial chamber reſpecting the diſputed claims to a vacant fief, ſeized on by the houſe of Heſſe Caſſel ever ſince 1571?

Yours, &c. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 23.

IF any thing, in theſe days of licentiouſneſs, can be deemed an incroachment on the miniſterial office in the Church of England, it muſt be the permitting a layman to offer up public prayers in the name, and in the preſence, of a congregation, aſſembled either in or out of the church, on any occaſion whatever. It is a ſufficient hardſhip on a pariſh not to have a reſident curate, at leaſt one ſo ſituated as to be ready on every emergency; nor are the duties of a ſchool to be ſet in competition

tion with thoſe of a church. The Burial Service is not intended for the benefit of the dead, but the living; it is a very excellent compoſition; and it muſt hurt the ears of every ſerious perſon to hear it murdered in the repetition by an illiterate labourer or mechanick; and more deeply wound his feelings when an office, ſo admirably well calculated to promote piety and devotion, is expoſed to contempt and ridicule. So much for the impropriety and indecency of ſuffering a layman to bury the dead. With regard to the illegality of it, the rubricks are ſtatute law; and, notwithſtanding the aſſertion of Clericus, I have not heard of any modern biſhop in this kingdom who aſſumes a power of diſpenſing with the laws of the land; but am rather inclined to think, ſhould a clergyman preſume to employ his clerk, or any other perſon not in holy orders, to execute the clerical office, he would not only juſtly incur the ſevere cenſure of his dioceſan, but alſo expoſe himſelf to heavier penalties. Clericus will do well to recollect his ſolemn declaration of conformity to the Liturgy; given under his hand, and his oath of canonical obedience. DECENS.

Copy of an Original Letter of Dr. KENNICOTT.

Rev. and Hon. Sir,

Wadh. Coll. Mar. 30, 1744.

GRATITUDE to benefactors is the great Law of Nature, and leſt I ſhould violate what was ever ſacred, I preſume to lay the following before you.

There are Sir in the world gentlemen who confine their regards to ſelf or the circle of their own acquaintance; and there are (happy experience convinces me) who command their influence to enlarge and exert itſelf on perſons remotely ſituate both by fortune and habitation. To you Sir belongs the honour of this encomium, to me the pleaſure of the obligation; and as I am now firſt at leiſure in the place whither your goodneſs has tranſplanted me, I lay this acknowledgement before you, as one of the movers in this ſyſtem of exalted generoſity; for when I conſider myſelf as ſurrounded with benefactors, there ſeems a bright reſemblance of the now-exploded ſyſtem of Ptolemy, in which Sir (you know) the heavenly bodies revolv'd around the central earth, which was thus render'd compleatly bleſt by the contribution of their chearing and benign influences.

And now, Sir, the ſentiments of duty riſe ſo warm within me, that every expreſſion of thanks ſeems faint, and I am loſt in endeavours after a ſuitable acknowledgement of my obligations.

But I know Sir whom I am now addreſſing; I know thoſe who moſt deſerve can leaſt bear praiſe, and that your goodneſs is ſo great, as even to reject the very thanks of the grateful; like the ſun in its ſplendour, which forbids the eye that offers to admire it.

That Heaven may reward your ſelf and Mrs. Daddo with its beſt favours, and conſole you under your parental ſorrows is my daily and fervent prayer; and I ſhall eſteem it one of the great honours of my life to be favoured at your leiſure with any commands or advices you ſhall condeſcend to beſtow on, Rev. Sir, your dutiful and oblig'd ſervant,

BENJ. KENNICOTT.

To the Rev. Mr. DADDO*
in Tiverton Devon.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 16.

THE old Latin hiſtorians of England may be ſaid to end with Walſingham, A.D. 1422; and it is ſurpriſing that no vernacular chronicle of Henry VI. written in the fifteenth century, has yet appeared in print, though ſome certainly exiſt in MS. It will be obliging, if any of your correſpondents will point out the beſt MS chronicle of that time, and in what library it may be found.

Yours, &c. QUERY.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 13.

I ANNEX a copy of Sir Hugh de Haſtings's retainer of one of thoſe perſons who, by virtue of his agreement with the Duke of Lancaſter (ſee your laſt Magazine), were to accompany and ſerve with him in war in foreign parts, which I think will not prove unacceptable to your numerous readers. H.

"Ceſte endent'e faite p'entre Mons' Hugh de Haſtyngs dunne pt, & John Pyke dautre pt, teſmoigne q' le dit John eſt dem'ez, & retenuz dens le dit Mons' Hugh ave: un

---

* Mr. William Daddo was, for many years, maſter of Tiverton ſchool, where Kennicott received the rudiments of his claſſical education. Mr. Daddo, having acquired a conſiderable fortune from the emoluments of his ſchool, quitted Tiverton, and retired to Bow-hill Houſe, in the neighbourhood of Exeter, and there died many years ago, leaving a daughter and only child, who afterwards was married to the Rev. Mr. Terry.

Arch-

Arch' ſuffiſamment montez & arraiez p' la guèrre; p' lui ſvir en fait de guerre en les paes de Bretaygne ou a'ill'es ou le dit Mons' Hugh ſra aſſigné p' un an—& prndra le dit John p' lui, & ſon archer, gage á regard ntre Sg' le Roy, donnt il ſra paie en meſme la maniere come le dit Mons: Hugh ſra paie de ntre Sg' le Roy—Et ſra preſt al port de la mere ou le dit Mons: Hugh ſra aſſigné á eſkipper le IIII j' de Juyn pſchein venant—Et comenſera le dit trme qu'nt le dit Mons: Hugh comenſera le ſien en cas qil ſoit en meſme le temps prſt—Et aura le dit John ſuffiſannt eſkippeſon ſoloine ce q' le dit Mons' Hugh aura de nre ſg' le Roy—Et ne deprtera hors del ſervice le dit Mons' Hugh, ſannz coungé expreſſe de lui durannt le dit an—Et le dit Mons: Hugh aura le tiers de touz matiers prſitz gaignez p' voïe de guerre p' le dit John ou p' ſes gentz—& ſi le dit John ou aſcun des ſes gentz preigne, ou preignont aſcun ſg' ou chieftaigne de guerre, le dit Mons: Hugh laura feſant a celuy q' aura pris, reſonable gree—Et a yceſtes covenantz avant ditz, bien & loialment tenir, & performer, le dit John ad aſſeuré p' la foy, & ſrment de ſon corps—en teſmoignance de quele choſe les pties avant ditz a yceſtes endentes, entrechangeablement onnt mys le' ſealx don: a Lond. le XIIII j' de May, du regne le Roy RICHARD ſecond puis le conqueſt, tierze.

"Donnt il eſt paie de XIIII Li."

Extracts from Mr. JOHN STRYPE'S *Letters to the Rev.* THO. BAKER.

"LEYTON, 31 Oct. 1717.—This I write on the eve of my birth-day, being 74 complete to-morrow, and in good health, I thank God. A kind of miracle of God's goodneſs to me, who in my younger years was very weak and ſickly.

"Low Leyton, 7 Jan'ry, 1719.—This laſt Xmas was the 50th Xmas I have been at Leyton, and preached and adminiſtred the H. Sacrament each Xmas-day without any one omiſſion.

"29 Nov. 1728.—In this month of November I was born, and in the ſame month entered my vicarage of Leyton in the year 1669, which is now 3 ſcore years."

Several authors ſay Mr. Strype died 13 Dec. 1737; but I ſay the contrary, as I have a mourning-ring, left me by Mr. Strype, with this inſcription engraven thereon: "The Rev. John Strype ob. 11 Dec. 1737.

Extracted from a Letter to Dr. SAMUEL KNIGHT, *tranſcribed by Mr.* BAKER.

"19 Jan'ry, 1729.—This I am willing ſhould be known, that my father, John Van Strype, was the ſon of one of the ſame name, of an antient family in Hertogen Boſche, in the province of Brabant, and he and the family great ſufferers for religion, by the perſecution in thoſe parts, which cauſed ſome of the family to fly for ſhelter in England, one of whom was Abraham Van Strype, who was a ſilk-throwſter in London, and one of the firſt of that trade in England. He was my father's uncle, and came to him being a young man, and followed the trade under him, which calling afterwards he followed for himſelf, and dying anno 1647, left a competent eſtate behind him to his widow and ſeveral children, whereof I was the youngeſt, whom he deſigned to be bred up to learning, in order to the miniſtry.—He was a freeman of London, and maſter of the ſilk-throwers or throwſters company of London, and naturalized by the King's broad ſeal, which I have got with me."

I copied the above from a blank page in Strype's Life of Biſhop Whitgift, formerly belonging to Mr. Baker, and in his own hand-writing. G. A.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 31.

THE recital, which I now ſend you, of certain "abhorred rites" ſaid to have been in uſe amongſt the traiterous Sons of Loyola, is copied, *verbatim & literatim*, from a MS in my poſſeſſion, which I apprehend to be curious; tho' I will not anſwer for it, that it is not tranſcribed out of ſome old book. It has no title, nor do I know by whom it was written; but the hand appears to be of the age of Queen Elizabeth, or Jas. I. It muſt, however, be of later date than 1589, as it refers to the murder of Henry III. of France, which happened in that year. It is rather cloſely written, and in a ſmall character, on one ſide of a half-ſheet, the water-mark of which is a flower-pot.

When the Jeſuites will ſtirr vp a reſolucō in any man to kill a Prince, they vſe this myſtery, as ſoone as he commeth forth of theyr chamber of meditacōns wherein the torm'ts of hell are moſt fearfully decyphered, even while he looketh gaſtly, the more to encourage him in his murderous reſoluciōn, a troup of them doo p'ſent him w'th a knif wrapt in a ſandall, encloſed w'thin a ſmall iuory cofer couered w'th Agnus Dei environed round about w'th characters ſweetly p'fumed; w'ch knif as ſoone as they take it forth they p'ſently do beſprinckle it w'th holy water layeinge ſome holy graines likewiſe vpō the knives haft, ſayeing therew'th all that ſo many ſoules ſhalbe deliuered out

of

of Purg. as he shall giue strokes w'th the same. Then putting the knif into the murtherers sleeue they vse theys words, Goe thou worthy champiō elected by God as Jepthe w'th the sword of Sampsō yea of Dauid wherw'th he strooke of Goliahs head the sword of Gedeō yea of Judith wherw'th shee beheaded Holofernes, the sword of Machabeus yea of S. Peter wherw'th he cut of Malchus eare, the sword of Pope Julius the Second wherw'th he wrested out of the hands of theyr princes Saluce, Finale, Fayence, Forlei, Bologne and other townes w'th much bloudshed, Goe be valiaunt and the Lord fortefy thine arme. Afterwards they all kneele downe, and the cheifest of them coniureth thus, Come ye Cherubins, come Seraphins, thrones dominacōns, come ye most loving and blessed angells, repleniſh this vessell of eternall glory and adorne him p'sently w'th the crowne of the Blessed Virgin of the Patriarchs and Martyrs, for he is now no more ours but yours, and thou o God that hast reuealed vnto him in his holy meditacōns y't a tyrant and heretique ought to be killed and his crowne giuē vnto the Catholique King, (being sequestred and set apart by vs to doo thy will,) giue him a priuy corslot, giue him wings to fly and avoyd so as those barbarous heathen may not so much as once touch his sacred members, and that he thus garded may attempt most hazardfull exployts w'thout the least daunger or feare. This coniuratiō being finished they bring him before the altar and there shew him a painted table in w'ch the angells are pictured houlding on James Clem't a Jacobine and p'senting him before Gods throne and saying: Lord behould thine arme the reuenger and executioner of thy iustice, and all Saints rising from theyr seates to giue him place, this being done they go all towarde him and say w'th much wondring and astonishm't, that he seemeth vnto them to be deifyed, and that they are amazed to see the shineing brightnes that encompasseth him, kissing his hands and feete, and concluding that they hold * for a man noe more, lastly as envyeng the honor and glory w'ch he possesseth they say vnto him w'th sighing, O would to God he had elected and chosen vs in your stead, for then we should haue bene assured not to goe into Purgatory, but directly into Heavē.

Yours, &c. R. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Yarmouth, March* 5.

YOUR Correspondent Mr. Weston, after he has been disarmed, and thrown to earth, struggling in vain to wound the genius and character of the illustrious Pope, like Garrick's Richard stabbing the air at the feet of Richmond, affords melancholy proof of the strength of Prejudice, debasing a mind which Imagination has adorned, and on which Benevolence is allowed to have often shed her kindest influence.

Mr. W is furiously angry at a letter in your last Supplement, which does most certainly ruin his cause by disarming the force of all the evidence which he can produce to destroy the general esteem in which the memory of that exquisite Poet, that warm Friend, that tender and pious Son, is deservedly held: notwithstanding his too keen irritability when the envious Troop threw their feeble darts against a shield of proof.

B. L. A's letter is fatal to Mr. Weston, because whenever a person has given, or at least refuses to *retract* an accusation, of which the accused is proved innocent, every previous and succeeding evidence from such an inveterate enemy, naturally and inevitably lose all force upon Minds of free and candid enquiry.

Behold a passage from Mr. Weston's comment in your last Mag. upon B.L.A's *undoing* Letter.

"Here Mr. Urban you find my complaint against Pope to be, not that he INCITED, but that he SUFFERED Swift to ridicule that Work, which Pope himself pronounced to be the most noble and spirited Translation that he knew in any language."

B. L. A's letter observes that Dr. Johnson avows his belief that the Tale of a Tub, which contains that ridiculous spite of Swift's to the great Dryden, was written in an interval when Pope was between five and nine years old. He proves that it was published when Pope was only sixteen—yet Mr. Weston takes no shame to himself for having imputed it as a proof of Pope's badness of heart, that he did not influence Swift to suppress it—What!—Could a Child of nine years old, or a young Poet of sixteen, possess the power of influencing the proudest Man existing, concerning what he should, or should *not* write!!!

The word SUFFER, applied to Swift, not only respecting such a Child as Pope then was, but in reference to any HUMAN BEING, is even more ridiculous than INCITE. An Infant might *possibly* tell Swift something which might incite him to anger, or might soften his resentment; but it is impossible to suppose a Man of his matchless pride, and obstinacy, dependant upon the SUFFERANCE of any man living respecting his Writings.

Mr. Weston's logic that either Miss Seward has done too much in defending Pope against himself, or Pope too little

in

* Deest *him*. Sic in MS orig.

in not defending Dryden againſt Swift is demonſtrably fallacious from the evident difference of their reſpective ſituations. Swift was twenty-one years older than Pope:—his reputation eſtabliſhed—his wit awing the whole literary world—his moroſeneſs and the proof his injuſtice to Dryden afforded of unſubſiding reſentments: *theſe* conſiderations may be ſuppoſed to have operated *wiſely* upon Pope to let the malevolent and impotent ſneer, from the pen of Swift, remain through *life* unnoticed: his *own* noble-minded praiſe ſufficiently evincing how much he diſdained the malice of his friend: expreſſions of contempt for Dryden equally virulent and equally powerleſs, may be found in Lord Shafteſbury's Characteriſticks:—not merely againſt particular paſſages, and whole bombaſt plays, which lie open to the cenſure of *all* juſt Taſte, but againſt the Author as a man of genius, and againſt the whole of his compoſitions; where good and bad, ſublime and fuſtian, are ſo ſtrangely mingled: yet where the excellencies are ſo *noble*, as to atone for all the defects, prodigious as they are.

I apprehend Miſs S. had no ſuch reaſons to be ſilent upon attacks more virulent on Pope, from the Pen of a Man ſhe *reſpected*, but not *feared*. Perhaps Mr. Weſton was not *her* ſenior as to age: ſhe probably did not believe him ſuch an unforgiving Deſpot, as Pope knew Swift to be. Mr. W. threw down the gauntlet againſt the genius and worth of a writer ſhe adored. That ſhe took it up does not convict herſelf of preſumption, or Pope of baſeneſs, becauſe *he* ſuffered Swift's to lie unnoticed on the ground, being in ſo very different line of connexion with the Offender.

Mr. Weſton's advice to B. L. A. to *read* before he writes muſt put every body in mind of a very vulgar proverb about a Pot and Kettle. If Mr. W. had read before he wrote, he had not thus expoſed himſelf by vilifying Pope at nine years old for SUFFERING Swift to write that ridiculous ſarcaſm, or at ſixteen for SUFFERING him to print it.

B. L. A's letter is accurate in point of information: it makes no diſplay of claſſical knowledge: it does not contain one word of criticiſm: but it ſpeaks with the moſt convincing good ſenſe concerning the inference inevitable alike upon that accuſation againſt Pope, whether the word *incited* or *ſuffered* be applied: and this from the plain chronological facts it ſtates.

Mr. Weſton, in ſneer, calls that letter "an olio of *claſſical*, *critical*, and *chronological* knowledge," as if it had made falſe pretences to all three. To the two firſt it makes *no* pretences: and there muſt be proof that it quotes *falſe dates* before his ſatire can affect the laſt: your Readers muſt have remarked how fortunately for the fame of the accuſed and for the defenſive arguments, Mr. Weſton's indiſcreet violence lays him open, on every hand, to the contempt of the Severe, and the pity of the Candid. Truth and Juſtice, calmly ſecure in their own native ſtrength, never loſe their dignity in vehement invective.

Some of your Correſpondents ſeem as deficient in memory, as Mr. W. in chronological knowledge, when they wiſh to ſee the controverſy ended between Miſs S. and Mr. W. the former having declared, in your Mag. for JUNE laſt, her reſolve to drop it.

Satisfied with having demonſtrated that Dryden often wrote wretchedly, and that Pope was clear of every cauſe of ſuſpicion that he wiſhed to leſſen the fame of his admired Predeceſſor, nothing her Antagoniſt has *ſince* ſaid upon the ſubject, was likely to induce her to alter her reſolution. The poiſon, like Swift's exerciſed upon Dryden, carries its own Antidote.

Mr. Weſton may ſpare his comments upon Pope's abuſe of Lady M. W. Montague. Its coarſeneſs and perſonality were unjuſtifiable, be the provocation what it might. *Every* body allows it; and all Mr. W. can ſay upon *that* ſubject is but like writing to prove the darkneſs of a moonleſs Midnight: but Midnight has its Morning; and Pope had recompenſing virtues, chaſing and brightening the gloom of that error.

Yours, &c. NORFOLCIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 23.

I BEG leave to point out to your readers a groſs violation of propriety in the repreſentation of Shakſpeare's Othello. He is a *Moor*, and yet is always figured as a *Negro*. I need not tell that the *Moors*, or people of the North of Africa, are duſky, but with very agreeable features, and manly perſons, and vigorous and ingenious minds; while the Negros have features remarkably unpleaſant, mean perſons, and little power of mind. I ſuſpect that this ludicrous miſtake proceeded from Shakſpeare's ſpeaking of the *blackneſs* of Othello's

Othello's *complexion*, and indeed *face*, compared with the European: and I am convinced that is not older than the revival of the theatres in 1660.

VERBUM SAT.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 9.

SEEING, in p. 130, an account of a loaf loaded with quicksilver thrown into water to discover the body of a person sunk under the surface, which could only become stationary (if it did so) from attraction, encouraged me to offer the following account, in hopes that some one may improve upon the hint:.

Being under the Cliff at Scarborough, I observed two persons looking very earnestly at the different oozing of the water that dribbled down the sides, and tasting the moisture with dipping-in their finger. I went to them, and found them Germans. They were very obliging; and, as I understood the language, informed me they were very well versed in searching after mines, which by thus tasting the water they could discover. I mentioned what I had heard of the divining-rod, in use on the Mendip hills, in Somersetshire, which bends when held over places that contain metallic ore. They said, that might well be; for a piece of gold, silver, or any metal, suspended on the end of a very slender switch, when carried over a mine of the same metal, would be so attracted as to bend the end of the stick. Some time after, I happened to be at a silversmith's at Bath, who had a very curious pair of scales, inclosed in a glass case. I admired them; and he said they would weigh to the 200th part of a grain; and there lay in the window a block of solid silver, about six inches square and two inches thick. What the abovementioned persons told me at Scarborough came into my head, and I thought this a good opportunity to try how far what they said was true. I, therefore, had a shilling put into one scale, and the beam, which was about 18 inches long, made perfectly level by weights in the other scale; then I introduced the block of silver under the scale that had the shilling, and the beam dropped at that end a full quarter of an inch, and stood there until the block of silver was removed, when it immediately returned to the equipoize and level it was before: and this we repeated several times, and it always answered the same. These curious scales were inclosed in the glass case, and the door shut, at every experiment.

The other matter, I think, may be made useful for keeping metal pipes or boilers from the *firring*, or *stony excrescence*, that lodges from boiling water often in them. A friend of mine at Rochester put a common flat shell of an oyster into a new tea-kettle, and kept it in two or three years. During all the time the shell was in the tea-kettle, the tea-kettle gathered no fir or fur, but all the firring settled on the oyster-shell, which I have in my possession now, and is about two inches thick, and something bigger than it was when put in, and perfectly smooth at the bottom, and where at the edge it had from time to time slipped against the side of the tea-kettle, in appearance like a hone you set razors on; but on the top of the shell the fir was like any thing boiling up, curly and uneven. The water *there* comes from chalky lands. I live in Essex, and have tried the shell, which also gathered the fir, but of a different appearance, being more like smooth sand or gravel; but the shell increased in thickness. If this could be turned to account, in respect to keeping boilers and pipes clear, or shewing the nature of the land through which the streams have passed, I shall be happy. H.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 16.

EXCUSE my expressing a desire to suggest (without delay) to your numerous readers, a plan for a work, which, if carefully executed, would (I think) be of great utility. My idea is, *A General Biographical Index*, classed* perhaps as follows:

Statesmen and Warriors.
Divines.
Lawyers.
Philosophers and Physicians.
Historians and Poets.
Noblemen and Gentlemen not included in the above classes.
Mechanicks.

Each class to be ranged in alphabetical order, mentioning the Christian and surname of each person, and the different works in which lives and memoirs of them may be found; portraits, if any, and by whom.

---

* An objection may be made to a classed Index, as some names might fall, with equal propriety, in two or more of the classes, and confound both the compiler and the searcher.

The

The references to the works in which lives or memoirs might be found would be general and abbreviated; and as the classing them would prevent repetitions of professions, &c. it is presumed that the whole might be comprized in one octavo volume, to which might be prefixed an account of the writers and editors of the principal biographical works, to which this would form a General Index, and might be considered in some degree as a Supplement to that very entertaining work, *Granger's Biography*.

It must here be observed that, in order to render such an Index *really* useful, it should refer to persons incidentally mentioned in different works; it may therefore be the peculiar province of those who have made Biography and the collecting of portraits their particular amusement, to facilitate the execution of the plan here recommended. The lovers of local history have Mr. Gough's Topography to resort to; but the Biographer has no such aid. There is, indeed, a biographical index at the end of *Playfair's Chronology*, in folio; but, not referring to books where lives or memoirs may be found, it only gives some short notices respecting the persons mentioned in it.

As there is, Mr. Urban, no better channel than your Magazine for information whether any collections have been made for such a work, or how the idea may be improved, and carried into execution, I leave the issue of this suggestion to you and your correspondents.

I should be glad to be informed, where there is a portrait of *Serjeant Glanville*, Speaker of the House of Commons temp. James I. and author of Reports on Controverted Elections in that King's reign.

Yours, &c. X. Y. Z.

Mr. Urban, *March* 10.

WHAT Mr. Hamilton means by observing in your Magazine, p. 109, that his translation from the third book of the Recognitions affords the true prototype of Dr. Franklin's parable against persecution, I connot conceive. The moral is similar, but the tale very different. But that in the Boston of Sadi, in the general outline, is extremely like that of Dr. Franklin's, and that of Jeremy Taylor's with some trifling variations, as he may see by inspecting your vol. LI. p. 514, exactly the same.

Yours, &c. Inquisitor.

Mr. Urban, *Sandgate, Mar.* 15.

I FLATTER myself the following excellent letter from Abbé Mann may, *at this time*, help to smooth the way to accomplish that freedom in this country, which I hope to see, ere long, extend to all civilized nations. That men should be deprived of their birthright for matters of conscience' sake, seems to me not only unjust, but big with mischief. I am sure the letter was not meant for the eyes of the publick, yet I flatter myself the Abbé Mann will excuse my making so good a use of it.

Yours, &c. Philip Thicknesse.

"Dear Sir, *Brussels.*

"YOUR very kind letter of the 5th inst. is come to my hands. It might have been otherwise, as I sometimes find by subsequent letters which mention preceding ones I never received.

"I beg you will not think hardly of me, if any of your letters should remain without an answer, but rather attribute it to such a cause. What I write at present must be short and *insignificant*, from the situation we are in. The last week's violent Revolution in France produces a sensation here which I can liken to nothing more aptly than that of a violent sea breaking-in, and over-passing all its boundaries, produced by a storm or an earthquake at a distance in the sea. The fermentation is at the highest; God alone knows what it will end in. What a state for a mind like mine, which fled from the world at twenty-five, for the sake of peace and tranquillity, that was thrown into it again twelve years ago, to get out of the way of the impending hurricane which I saw would soon burst over the state of life I was in, as it has since done in effect; and which at fifty-five may be obliged perhaps to set out again to look for bread, without taking any part whatsoever, except recommending peace to all, amidst the civil commotions which surround me. But God's will be done!

"I am infinitely obliged to you, dear Sir, for the interest you take in whatever concerns me, and for the kind proposals you make me. In the present moment, no resolution can be taken any way. A little time will shew what turns the storm will take; whether it will burst over us, or pass away: and then I will take the liberty of writing to you again more explicitly.

"I stir abroad very little of late, even my solitary walks are curtailed; but when I see Sir John, and his respectable family, I will not fail making them your compliments. I beg my very respectable ones to your lady; but cannot express sufficiently all I owe to your kind friendship.

"I am, with the sincerest regard, your very devoted, humble servant,

"*July*, 1790. A. M.

"P. S.

"P. S. I have much matter ready for Mr. Urban, but have no occaſion of ſending it."

You ſee, Mr. Urban, why and what a number of valuable men we loſe, both Laity and Clergy; how many brave men are driven into foreign ſervice, merely on account of religious tenets. I fear we are guilty of as great a crime in forcing young military men, &c. to the *Altar of Qualification*, as we are in denying places of truſt to Diſſenters who have their own reaſons for not going thither. P. T.

Mr. URBAN, *Adelphi, March* 12.

FROM the various and contradictory accounts which had circulated, relative to the damages ſuſtained by Mr. John Harriott, of Rochford, in Eſſex, by the high tide on the 2d of February laſt, on the land he had incloſed from the ſea, and for which the Society for Encouragement of Arts, &c. had adjudged him their gold medal; a letter was written to him, requeſting to know the facts, and the following circumſtantial account of his ſufferings within theſe laſt twelve months tranſmitted to

SAMUEL MORE, *Secretary to the Society for Encouragement of Arts, &c. London.*

"MR. S. MORE.

"SIR, *Rochford, Feb.* 24, 1791.

"THE kindneſs and friendſhip expreſſed in your letter claim my warmeſt acknowledgements; and, as you requeſt to be informed of the real ſtate of my misfortunes, I will endeavour to place it in as clear a point of view as poſſible; for, having nothing to reproach myſelf with, in regard to ſuch accumulated misfortunes as I have experienced in ſo ſhort a time (accidents which human ſagacity could neither foreſee nor prevent), I have no reaſon to be aſhamed at being unfortunate: on the contrary, I feel a ſecret ſatisfaction in having endeavoured to do my duty as a man whoſe views are not wholly confined to this ſpot, and bow my head without repining to the diſpoſal of Providence.

"It was no longer than the 17th of March, 1790, that I had the heavy misfortune to have my houſe, barn, and out-offices, all burnt down, with difficulty ſaving our lives. My loſs from this (above my inſurance) was great to a man who never could boaſt of affluence; yet I looked forward with a pleaſing confidence; my iſland (ſo lately embanked from the ſea) was beginning to repay me moſt bountifully: it cleared me 300l. the laſt year, with a promiſing appearance of greater things for years to come. I had rebuilt my houſe, &c. and got my family together again.

"In this ſituation of my affairs, the 2d of this month produced a tide on our coaſt higher by a foot than is remembered by the oldeſt man living. My iſland fell a victim to its ravages: above one-fourth part of the wall or bank had ſettled (on account of its being *all* new earth) near a foot more than the reſt: this was intended to have been raiſed 18 inches laſt ſummer, had not my loſs from the fire, and the conſequent attention to rebuilding, obliged me to defer it, which occaſioned the loſs of my iſland; for, flowing ſeven or eight inches deep over 150 rod in length of walling, it flooded the whole iſland. Attending to the fall of the tide, I found my iſland left full of water, too fatal a proof of the ſtrength of my walls, though it ſatisfied me there was no breach. By extraordinary exertions, I drained the water four feet below the ſurface of the land in a few days; I then had the walls ſurveyed, and an eſtimate made of what it would require to repair them, and ſecure the iſland from a ſimilar accident. This amounted to 300l.; I had it not, and could not think of borrowing without a greater certainty of payment than I could pretend to; for, if my iſland ſhould become a total loſs, I knew I had not ſufficient beſide to pay what I owed already. I therefore did not think myſelf at liberty to lay out money that belonged to others without their conſent, though to ſave the miſerable wreck of my own fortune; and, as there was a neceſſity of coming to a ſpeedy determination, I reſolved on ſending to every one I owed a ſum of money exceeding 20l., requeſting their meeting each other on Wedneſday, the 9th, informing them the reaſon, and that I would then lay before them a full ſtate of my affairs.

"This was the firſt time in my life I diſtruſted my own fortitude. Attempting to ſpeak, I found myſelf incapable of uttering. My feelings overpowered me, and I was obliged to leave the room abruptly. I can only ſay, they were the feelings of a father (conſidering his misfortunes as affecting his children) that overcame me. I have been in various engagements by ſea and land; I was in the ſecond earthquake off Liſbon; in ſeveral on the iſland of Sumatra; belonged to a ſhip that had the plague on board in Turkey; ſhipwrecked off Plymouth after an abſence of two years; wounded and rendered incapable of farther active ſervice in India; yet never knew the want of courage before. In every other point of view, I could encounter danger and difficulties with greater reſolution.

"The ſtate of my affairs was thus: I had, by fire and water, within one year, loſt upwards of 3,000l.; but, if enabled to ſecure the iſland, my loſs would be reduced to about 2,000l., laying the damage to the land from the effect of the ſalt-water at the loweſt eſtimate, but it may prove conſiderably more. I owed rather more than 2,500l., and the remainder of my property did not amount to

more

more than 1,400l. beſide my half-pay as a lieutenant. I had the ſatisfaction to find my conduct approved. My creditors, inſtead of diſtreſſing, ſoothed me, and voluntarily propoſed and agreed to accept ten ſhillings in the pound.

"Such, Sir, is the diſtracted ſituation of my affairs; and I do not wonder at there being various reports concerning it, though I am no ways apprehenſive of there being any to the prejudice of my character; for in that, *poor* as I am, and unfortunate as I have been, I fear not the ſtricteſt ſcrutiny. I remain, Sir, your very humble ſervant,

"JOHN HARRIOTT."

The friends of Mr. Harriott (whoſe fortune has ſo materially ſuffered by fire and water as to leave a very ſmall pittance for the ſupport of a numerous family), knowing the ſtatement of his caſe to be true, have opened a ſubſcription for his relief, and hope a generous publick will come forward to the aſſiſtance of a perſon labouring under ſuch accumulated misfortunes, and enable him to reſume his former ſituation, and continue his exertions as a man and a magiſtrate, whereby he has already ſo ably diſtinguiſhed himſelf throughout his neighbourhood. Subſcriptions for this humane purpoſe are received at Sir H. Mackworth's, Mr. Hodſoll's, and ſeveral other bankers. S. M.

Mr. URBAN, *Souvenirs, Bath, Feb.* 1.

I DO not know when I have received greater pleaſure than in a tour made with a friend into the lower parts of Somerſetſhire, and ſhall therefore preſent you with a few remarks on ſome particular ſpots we have ſeen.—We did not take the direct great road, but croſſed-off at Keynſham, a little town ſeven miles from Bath, and the great thoroughfare between that place and Briſtol. Here was formerly an abbey, granted by Edward VI. to one of the Brydges family, on the ſite whereof a deſcendant of his erected a ſumptuous manſion, but now taken down. The Ducheſs of Chandos has large property here. Travelling on about four miles, we reached Houndſtreet, where is a magnificent houſe, built by Mrs. Popham, widow of Edward P. Eſq. of Littlecot, formerly M.P. for Wilts. The apartments are handſome, and highly decorated; and the view from the front windows take in a large extent of country. About eight miles further is Wrington, the birth-place of the great Mr. Locke, and ſituate in a charming valley. The late rector was Dr. Waterland; the preſent is the Rev. Mr. Reeves, a gentleman who unites to learning an agreeable refinement, is married to an amiable lady, daughter of the late Dr. Wathen, and, with their father and mother, live in the moſt pleaſant ſtate of rural happineſs. Being fond of muſick, and performers themſelves, little concerts are held at their houſe, to which the neighbouring gentry are conſtantly invited. Miſs Hannah More, a lady well known for her elegant Poems, has furniſhed a cottage, in the prettieſt ſtyle, near this place, to which ſhe has given the name of Cowſlip-hall. Mendip now begins to rear its lofty head, at the foot of which is Langford Court, the property of the Rev. Mr. Whaley, then rented by Gen. Gunning *, whoſe beautiful daughter † is in poſſeſſion of thoſe graces for which her aunts, the late Ducheſs of Argyle and Lady Coventry, were ſo juſtly famed. Aſcending the heights, a delightful proſpect opens to the view, the Briſtol Channel, with the mountains in Wales in the back ground; on the other, the rich vale of Taunton, and Quantock hills. Such a ſcene riveted our thoughts for ſome time, till the lowering clouds foretold a ſtorm; and we had ſcarcely attained the famous Cliffs of Chedder, before the moſt furious tempeſt commenced which imagination can deſcribe. We had no reſource, but ſitting quietly on our ſteeds, under the canopy of an immenſe rock, till the rain diſperſed. Theſe Cliffs in ſome degree reſemble Matlock, are well worth ſeeing, but inferior in point of altitude. In the village and environs is made the famous cheeſe, ſo well known in the Weſt of England, and of which great quantities are ſent to London. It has a good taſte, but falls ſhort of Stilton and the Double Glouceſter.

Having recruited ourſelves, we puſhed on for Bridgewater, a large town, which has ſuſtained ſeveral ſieges. It was firſt garriſoned by the Parliament army, but reduced by the King's forces, and after that ſurrendered to Cromwell. The Duke of Monmouth came hither in 1685, but was defeated, when a dreadful carnage enſued, which can be equalled by none but thoſe inhuman monſters Jefferies and Kirk.——Lord

* Mr. Boſanquet is the preſent occupier, who married the daughter of Chriſtopher Anſtey, Eſq. † See p. 180.

Egmont

Egmont hath a ſeat, called Enmore Caſtle, about three miles from Bridgewater. The drawbridge is curious: it is thirteen feet in length, and ten in breadth, weighs four thouſand nine hundred pounds, and is manageable by one man, who can raiſe or lower it at pleaſure.—Haleſwell, belonging to Lady Tynte, is likewiſe a handſome edifice, and is not far from Enmore. It is ſituated on the brow of a hill, and finely placed in the middle of an extenſive park. The proſpects from the different grounds command the Channel, which is ten miles over, the flat and ſteep Holmes, and, beyond, the mountains of Glamorgan and Brecknock, riſing one above the other. In a pretty valley, a ſtream riſes at the foot of a rock, overhung with wood; where is a tablet, with theſe lines:

When Iſrael's wandering ſons the deſart trod,
The melting rock obey'd the Prophet's rod;
Forth guſh'd the ſtream, the tribes their thirſt allay'd,—
Forgetful of their God, they roſe, and play'd.
Ye happy ſwains, for whom theſe waters flow, [glow!
Oh, may your hearts with grateful ardours
Lo! here a fountain ſtreams, at his command,
Not o'er a barren, but a fruitful land;
When Nature's choiceſt gifts the vallies fill,
And ſmiling Plenty gladdens every hill.

Colonel Bampfylde's, at Heſtercombe, is the next place worthy of notice: his houſe is an excellent one, and may be truly called the ſeat of old Engliſh hoſpitality. This gentlemen has to boaſt, what few men of fortune arrive at, a thorough knowledge of painting. The houſe is chiefly furniſhed with his own performances. His copy from Vandyke of K. Charles on horſeback is charmingly executed. The drawing-room is elegantly furniſhed; and we remarked ſome birds in needle-work of Mrs. B's, very curious. Mr. Bampfylde has ſhewn as great taſte without as within; for in his gardens are diſplayed all that elegance for which a Brown hath been ſo much and deſervedly admired. One of the winding paths leads to an hermitage, or witch-houſe, from the figure of an old hag painted; and Dr. Langhorne wrote the following lines on it:

O'er Bampfylde's woods, by various Nature grac'd,
A witch preſides, but then that witch is Taſte.

Having quitted this Elyſium, we ſoon found ourſelves in Taunton, from whence it is about two miles, where we ſpent the remainder of the day; and the next morning proceeded homeward, intending to take Stourhead, Fonthill, and Wardour, in our way. After traverſing a rich and fertile country, we arrived at Redlynch, a ſeat of the Earl of Ilcheſter. Here we deplored the fate of a worthy woman, the late Counteſs, who caught her death by walking in the park in the dews of the evening, and left the preſent Lord a widower, with ſeveral infant children. The grandfather of this nobleman was Sir Stephen Fox, who followed the fortunes of Charles II. and was with him in exile, during his ſtay at Cologne and Paris. He was born at Farley, near Saliſbury, where he built a church and endowed an almſhouſe, and was a conſiderable benefactor to his native county. He died at a very advanced age.

About ſeven miles from Redlynch is Stourhead. After looking over the houſe, which is more habitable than the generality of thoſe kind are, we mounted our horſes, and ſoon gained the ſummit of that hill on which is placed Alfred's Tower, one hundred and fifty-five feet in height; and, although we had feaſted on the moſt delicious proſpects, we could not help thinking this ſurpaſſed them all. Over the door of the building is written, in large characters:

In memory
of ALFRED THE GREAT,
who on this ſummit
erected his ſtandard
againſt Daniſh invaders.
He inſtituted juries;
eſtabliſhed a militia;
created and exerted a naval force:
A Philoſopher and a Chriſtian,
The Father of his People,
The Founder of Engliſh Monarchy
and Liberty.

We took a view of the church, where there is a monument to his memory; and on a ſcroll, held by a cherub, are theſe lines, written by Mr. Hayley:

Ye who have view'd, in pleaſure's choiceſt hour,
The earth embelliſh'd on theſe banks of Stour,
With grateful reverence to this marble lean,
Rais'd to the friendly founder of the ſcene.
Here, with pure love of ſmiling Nature warm'd,
This far-fam'd Demi-paradiſe he form'd;
And, happier ſtill, here learn'd from Heaven to find
A ſweeter Eden in a bounteous mind;
Thankful theſe fair and flowery paths he trod,
And priz'd them only as they lead to God.

Upon

Upon deſcending the hill, which is every where planted with laurel and the ſweeteſt ſhrubs, we arrived at the Convent, and from thence made a tour of the gardens; where, in a grotto near a gurgling rill, is placed a ſquare piece of marble, on which is inſcribed this verſe from Pope:

Nymph of the Grot, theſe ſacred ſprings I keep,
And to the murmur of the waters ſleep.
Ah, ſpare my ſlumbers! gently tread the cave!
Or drink in ſilence, or in ſilence lave.

Having gratified ourſelves with a ſight of the gardens, every part of which was planted under the eye of the late Henry Hoare, Eſq. we now rode gently on to Fonthill, the ſeat of Mr. Beckford.—Having refreſhed ourſelves at Hindon, a famous electioneering town, we prepared for ſeeing the houſe, to which you arrive through a ſpacious portico. This palace, for ſuch it may be called, was built by the late William Beckford, Eſq. Alderman of London, on the ruins of another equally ſplendid, but deſtroyed by fire in the year 1755. It is reported, that, when the news was brought to him of the accident, he took out his pocket-book, and being aſked the reaſon, anſwered coolly, he was reckoning how much it would coſt him to rebuild it. The houſe is in every reſpect grand; and Caſſali has contributed much to its embelliſhments by his numerous pictures. The plantations around are well diſpoſed, and the noble ſheet of water adds much to its grandeur.

About five miles from Fonthill is Wardour, the magnificent ſeat of Lord Arundel. On arriving, we were ſtruck with the beautiful amphitheatre of woods which overhang the antient caſtle: it is now a perfect ruin, and a fine object from the houſe. In this caſtle Lady Arundel exerted great proweſs againſt a formidable attack made by Ludlow, one of the Parliament Generals, during the civil wars; and, after holding out a fortnight, finding her proviſions exhauſted, was obliged to capitulate. The preſent manſion was built by Mr. Paine, and is a ſplendid ſtructure. It abounds with capital pictures from the firſt maſters, collected by his Lordſhip in Italy. There is one of our Saviour taken down from the croſs, painted by Joſeph Ribera, commonly called Spagnioletto, which is very fine.—We now took our leave, well pleaſed with every thing we had ſeen in this agreeable and pleaſant excurſion.

Yours, &c. JOHN ELDERTON.

A PEEP INTO HAMPSHIRE.

AFTER paſſing through Godalming, the traveller ſoon enters a heath, much reſembling that of Bagſhot; but, having a well-wooded country on the left, and the valley on the right, is not leſs adorned. Beyond this riſe the hills that run from Guildford to Farnham. In this bottom, but on a gentle riſe, is a handſome houſe of Lord Middleton, in a beautiful park. Crookſbury hill, crowned with a grove of firs (which is near Farnham, and juſt above Waverley abbey), makes a conſpicuous figure in the N.W. Beyond it is the Holt foreſt.

The barrenneſs of this heath is, however, relieved not only by the woody country thus ſeen to the right and left, but by ſome incloſures which induſtry has made prolific in ſpite of its apparent ſterility. A little rivulet croſſes the road about three miles from Godalming, and here advantage has been taken of it to make heads of water for an iron mill, and the borders are converted into meadows. Soon after, a long lane leads between cultivated fields, by a gradual aſcent to Hindhead, a high hill ſeen from great diſtances, where the heath begins again, and continues for ſeveral miles in the road to Petersfield.

The road at firſt runs on the ſide of this hill, with a ſharp deſcent into a valley on the left, where corn-fields and wood are interſperſed, with much broken ground; it afterwards ſhifts, and ſhews a truly Welſh dale on the right. The hill itſelf is heathy: in a deep bottom are a few incloſures of paſture and *green* corn *, a few cottages, and then the hill riſes again in the ſame barrenneſs as that over which we are paſſing. This ſpot of cultivation grows narrower, and ends in a point, when the hills, making a large ſemicircular ſweep, form what the ſailors, in their road to Portſmouth, call the Devil's Punchbowl.

Different parts of this hill afford a very extenſive proſpect to the Eaſt, over the wilds of Surrey and Suſſex, with many ſtriking objects.

This ride is more than a mile, when the little town of Haſlemere is ſeen on the left, and before you appears Suſſex, with the Southdown hills running (perhaps) the whole length of the county.

---

* The end of Auguſt.

Keep-

Keeping to the right round the rim of the Punchbowl, Milland chapel or church makes a ſolitary appearance at the edge of the heath, at the corner of an incloſure where a few ill-growing firs have been planted. Below it is Milland houſe, ſome time Sir Thomas Ridge's, not ſeen from the road; but an old pier of a gateway ſeems to point out the approach to it.

The village of Liphook forms a ſtage between the towns of Godalming and Petersfield. At Sheetbridge, on approaching Petersfield, the land begins to mend in its appearance.

At Petersfield, which has the misfortune to ſend two members to Parliament, is a large houſe of Mr. Jolliffe, the lord of the town. The ſituation is but an indifferent one, it being ſhut-in on three ſides by buildings. There is no trade here; and, except in time of war, the place is a piece of ſtill-life. The arch over the Weſt door of the church is circular, with a zigzag ornament. I did not ſee the inſide.

About two miles farther on is an old houſe of Lord Stawel's, called Mapledurham, but only inhabited by a farmer. A row of yew-trees in the garden are remarkably large, kept ſhorn, and forming a covered walk. In this bottom the meadows look well, and there is good timber. Riſing the hill, the barren heaths of Hindhead are exchanged for the moſt beautiful turf, covered with flocks of ſheep.

I turned off to the right, to go to Hambledon, having a view of the ſea and the Iſle of Wight on the left, and on the right, in a cultivated valley terminated by a hill which croſſes it, is the village of Eaſt Meon, whoſe large church, with a ſpire riſing from the center, forms a conſpicuous object.

The vallies hereabouts, and about Hambledon, are far from rich; they want thoſe means which always enliven, and generally enrich, the land through which they run. I ſay *generally*, becauſe in my route I ſhall ſhew that they do not always do ſo. But what will not patient induſtry effect? The farmers get tolerable crops, except in dry ſummers, when their hills are parched, and their vallies can ſcarcely bear the want of rain.

Lord Hood has a houſe at Catterington. In one of the bottoms ſtands North-houſe, once the reſidence of a Roman Catholic family, whoſe hiding-hole for the prieſt is ſtill talked of, as well as the arms collected, and conſultations held, when Jacobitiſm was a Roman Catholic tenet. Happily thoſe apprehenſions are now no more, and we can ſee a Roman Catholic fellow-ſubject, without ſuſpicion of ſeeing an enemy to our conſtitution.

Before I reached Hambledon, I croſſed the famous cricket ground called Broadhalfpenny, at the foot of which is a two-mile courſe for horſe matches. The inhabitants of this town have long been famous cricketers, and a club here is not afraid to challenge all England. This is a ſmall town, but a very large pariſh, containing various tythings; in and near the town are ſeveral neat houſes. The Bp. of Wincheſter is Lord of the Manor of this and many other places hereabouts. *(To be continued.)*

Mr. Urban. *March* 3.

HAVING ſome years ago been ſo much troubled with the cramp, that the veins of my legs ſeem to be broken, I made my bedſtead higher at the head than at the feet, ſo that I laid in a ſloping poſture on a mattreſs. But, not approving of ligatures, I think I have found a better remedy; and that is, (in winter-time,) a brick, made very warm at the kitchen fire, and put in a flannel bag, is placed at the foot of the bed, againſt which I ſet my feet, and the brick keeps warm till I get up in the morning. And in order to prevent the brick falling out on the floor, a board about a foot broad is fixed acroſs the bottom of the bed, and I generally lay in ſtockings, either thread or woollen, according to the ſeaſon; and by theſe means I have avoided being troubled with this diſorder for ſome of the laſt years, and hope, if any of your readers try it, they may find the ſame benefit. C.

Mr. Urban, *March* 16.

NOT for the ſake of the *mighty dead*, but in compaſſion to the humble living readers of your valuable Repoſitory, have pity on the manes of Dryden and Pope. Mr. Weſton may ſpare his temper, and his labours; Pope will be read long after he will be forgotten.—He ſays triumphantly, Miſs Seward may dine upon ſweets, but he likes ſubſtantial food. I ſhould be glad to aſk his cook, whether he orders her to make the ſauce *bad*, that the dinner may be completely *good?*—The controverſy may be very grateful to the diſputants, but it is very tireſome to many of your readers. Yours, &c. D. R.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1790. (*Continued from p.* 144.)

H. OF COMMONS.

Dec. 21.

THAT part of the King's Speech which related to the war in India being read,

Mr. *Hippesley* entered into a very comprehenfive and intelligent detail of our connexions and treaties with the native powers in India; which led him to enquire into the nature, cauſes, and conſequences, of the war. He ſtated our alliance with the Rajah of Travancore, and the neceſſity there was for adhering to the treaty agreed upon between us and that Prince, as well as taking care to prevent the encroachments of our avowed enemy, Tippoo Saib, whoſe progreſs over the Travancore country, were it to be admitted of, would prove very deſtructive, and ought to be prevented. Though he conſidered Tippoo as a mercileſs tyrant, poſſeſſed of dangerous and ambitious views towards this country, yet he conſidered that every treaty or agreement made with him ought to be as religiouſly and ſtrictly obſerved as poſſible; ſo that, if war was at any time inevitably neceſſary, we might not have the imputation of provoking him to it laid to our charge, by any attempt to force him to commence hoſtilities againſt us or our allies. His object, therefore, on calling for thoſe papers was, to ſee whether the war in India was to be attributed to the turbulent ambition and reſtleſs ſpirit of Tippoo, or the conſequence of any unjuſt provocation which our conduct had given him. What he believed had been the cauſe of the quarrel between Tippoo and the Rajah of Travancore was, that the latter had purchaſed from the Dutch the fort of Cranganore, which was without the moſt Northern point of the Travancore country, and of courſe bordered upon Tippoo's dominions; this bargain had been concluded without his knowledge or concurrence, when, on the other hand, he thought he had a title to be conſulted. The Rajah had, previous to this tranſaction, applied to Sir Archibald Campbell, then at Madras, for two battalions of troops to be ſent into his country; which he underſtood had been granted, and which, he doubted not, might have created ſome jealouſy and alarm in the mind of Tippoo, as theſe troops were intended to be ſtationed on the frontiers of his country, when the internal force of the Travancore dominions, before they acquired this fort of Cranganore, was perfectly ſufficient for its defence*. He concluded by moving, "that copies of all papers relative to our alliance with the Rajah of Travancore, and all papers relative to tranſactions between the Rajah of Travancore and the Dutch, relative to the fort of Cranganore, might be laid before the Houſe."

Mr. *Francis* ſeconded the motion.

Mr. *Dundas* thought the requeſt of the Hon. Gentleman in moving for thoſe papers ſo reaſonable, that he at preſent ſaw no objection that could be offered to it. He ſaid, the Hon. Gentleman's ſtatement was perfectly right; and he could not ſay that the Britiſh Government approved of the tranſactions relative to Cranganore, which the Rajah of Travancore had tranſacted with the Dutch; but certainly Tippoo had no juſt pretenſion to quarrel with us on that head. Cranganore was not in his poſſeſſion, it was not tributary to his Government, nor had he any right to be conſulted on the matter, for it had been in the actual and poſitive poſſeſſion of the Dutch for a century back. After ſome further obſervations, he agreed to the production of the papers, reſerving to himſelf the privilege of withholding any particular paper, which, upon nearer inveſtigation, it might appear dangerous to produce.

After ſome further converſation, in which the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, Mr. *Fox*, Mr. *D. Scott*, and Col. *M'Leod*, bore a part, the papers were orto be laid on the table. Adjourned.

H. OF LORDS.

Dec. 22.

Heard counſel in an appeal from Scotland, William Stewart, eſq. Appellant, and Sir J. Colquhoun, bart. and other principal Clerks of Seſſion, Reſpondents.

The bill for extending the time of Capt. Macbride's entering into a recognizance on his petition, complaining of an undue election for Plymouth, was read the firſt time.

A petition was preſented in the name of the Earl of Galloway againſt the vote of the D. of Rothſay (Prince of Wales) at the election of the Peers of Scotland.

A petition was alſo preſented by the

---

* See this more fully ſtated, p. 79; and ſome further particulars of it will be given in the debates of March, 2 and March 9.

Earl of Galloway againſt the vote of Lord Kinnaird at the laſt general election, he not having qualified himſelf according to law.

Several petitions on appeals of writs of error were preſented. Adjourned.

In the Houſe of Commons, the ſame day, Mr. *Popham* brought in a bill relative to the overſeers of the poor, which was read the firſt time.

The annual malt tax bill was read the third time, and paſſed.

Mr. *Burke* then took an opportunity of mentioning the alarming ſtate of Somerſet Houſe. He obſerved, that, having lately attended a meeting for the diſtribution of Prize Medals on young and deſerving artiſts, the company, which was numerous, was alarmed by a very loud craſh underneath them, which was followed by another before they had the wiſdom to conſider themſelves in danger. It was found by inſpection that two of the beams that ſupported the rooms allotted to the Royal Society had broken, owing, he ſuppoſed, to their not being properly ſuſtained by adequate pillars. He ſaid, the whole of the building ought to undergo a minute inveſtigation; and concluded by recommending it to the notice of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. *Pitt* was obliged to the Right Hon. Gentleman for mentioning the matter; he thought it worthy of ſerious attention, and would make an early enquiry into it.

Mr. *Gilbert* brought up ſeveral reports; and the committees of ſupply and ways and means were poſtponed till Wedneſday, Feb. 2.

In a committee of the whole Houſe on the additional malt tax bill, the queſtion being put for the third reading of the bill;

Mr. *Powys* ſaid, that, as the tax had been ſo ably oppoſed in the preceding ſtages of the bill, he would not trouble the committee with many obſervations now. He obſerved, that it had been oppoſed on two objections: firſt, that it fell heavily on the poor and induſtrious claſs of people; and, ſecondly, that it was partial, falling more heavily on ſome parts of the country than others, and upon all parts of the country more than the metropolis. After reprobating the tax, he moved, "that the conſideration of it be poſtponed till this day three weeks."

Lord *Sheffield* ſeconded the motion, and was much againſt the tax. He offered to ſubſtitute one which he thought would bring in a conſiderable revenue, *viz.* a halfpenny on every gallon of porter. Another tax, he ſaid, might bring in a conſiderable ſum; and that was, by laying two-pence more than the additional tax propoſed on foreign ſpirits, the uſe of which would be increaſed to an alarming degree by any further tax on malt liquor.

On a diviſion, there appeared for Mr. Powys's motion 92. Againſt it 122. Majority 30.

The bill was then read the third time, and paſſed.

Upon the adjourned queſtion upon the depending impeachment of Warren Haſtings, Eſq.;

Mr. *Erſkine*, after arguing very minutely upon various precedents, was of opinion, that writs of error and appeal are different in their nature from impeachments; and that impeachments, by the law of Parliament, founded on all precedents, and the moſt ſolid and ſubſtantial application of them, did certainly abate, and were determined, by a diſſolution of Parliament.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, in a moſt eloquent and convincing ſpeech, replete with ſound argument and forcible language, was of opinion, that the prorogation or diſſolution of Parliament could not abate an impeachment that was depending in a former Parliament, but that it remained, to all intents and purpoſes, *in ſtatu quo*.

The *Maſter of the Rolls* was of the ſame opinion with Mr. Erſkine, and declared his diſapprobation of Mr. Burke's motion.

Meſſrs. *Yorke*, *Pybus*, and *Adam*, ſpoke in favour of the motion, and Serj. *Watſon* againſt it; when the Houſe ſignifying a diſpoſition to adjourn,

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved to adjourn the debate till next day; which was agreed to *nem. con.*; and at half after two in the morning the Houſe adjourned.

H. OF LORDS.

Dec. 23.

Judgement was given on the appeal of the Stirling Bank Company and Allen and Co.; when the Lord Chancellor delivered his opinion thereupon; and, upon motion, ſeveral of the interlocutors were affirmed.

A report from the commiſſioners, appointed to enquire into the loſſes incurred by owners of ſhips engaged in the African trade, and an account of the number of

of ships engaged in the Northern whale fishery, were delivered in at the bar of the House, and ordered to lie on the table.

Capt. Macbride's recognizance bill was read a second time, and committed.

The bill for continuing the act relative to the importation and exportation of corn went through a committee, and was reported to the House.

The petitions relative to the elections of Scots Peers, presented this session, were ordered to be referred to a committee of privileges.

The following motions were then made:

"That no proxies be admitted upon any question relative thereto.

"That the petitioners, and all the parties concerned, be admitted to be heard by counsel, if they think fit."

These questions were severally put, and agreed to; after which,

Lord *Lauderdale* expressed his surprize that the same mode was not adopted as appeared to have been done on a recent occasion, as well as in the year 1708, when the Returning Officer was ordered to attend, and bring copies of the extracts with him.

Lord *Cathcart* assigned the different nature of the cases as a sufficient reason; there having been then a complaint against the Returning Officer, but none in the present instance.

Lord *Lauderdale* said, there was a charge against the Returning Officer; for one of the petitioners expressly complained of votes which he tendered having been actually refused.

Lords *Stormont* and *Kinnoul* agreed in opinion with Lord Lauderdale.

The *Lord Chancellor* contended, there was no necessity to proceed according to the precedents which had been alluded to, the cases being so widely different; for, although there was undoubtedly a complaint against the Returning Officer, it was not charging him criminally, but amounted only to an error in judgement.

Mr. Gilbert brought up the annual malt bill, and the bill for laying new duties.

Lord *Grenville* thought it his duty to remark, that the new duties were part of those which had been thought necessary to re-pay the expences of the late armaments, and which he hoped would not meet with any objections, as they were to be continued only for four years.

Ordered, together with the bill for laying additional duties on the assessed taxes and spirits, which was then read the first time, to be read a second time on Monday, and the House to be summoned. Adjourned.

In the Commons, the same day, Sir Adam Ferguson, Chairman of the Committee appointed to try the merits of the election for Helstone, appeared at the bar, with the report of the Committee; by which it appeared, that the Committee had resolved, that J. Bland Burges and Charles Abbot, Esquires, were not duly elected for the borough of Helstone; and that Sir Gilbert Elliot, Baronet, and Stephen Lushington, Esquire, ought to have been duly returned for the said borough. A motion was then agreed to, that the Clerk of the Crown should amend the return made for that election.

A new writ was ordered to be issued for the borough of Petersfield.

Upon the adjourned question on the depending impeachment of Warren Hastings, Esquire;

Colonel *Simcoe* opened the debate, in a speech expressing his opinion that the impeachment was abated by the dissolution of Parliament.

Mr. *Burke* followed, and made a very able and eloquent reply to all that had been argued on that side of the question since the commencement of the debate.

Sir *Charles Gould*, Major *Paulet*, and Mr. *Grant*, (in a maiden speech which did him great credit), spoke on the same side with Mr. Burke.

Mr. *Mitford* on the opposite side.

Mr. *Dundas* made a very strong and elaborate speech, contending, as Mr. Pitt had done on the former day, that prorogation or dissolution of Parliament could never abate an impeachment.

Sir *John Scott* went at length into the question, upon principles directly contrary.

Mr. *Fox*, in a most animated speech, directed all the force of his eloquence against the line of argument which the gentlemen of the long robe had adopted.

Mr. *Orde* said, as gentlemen, who must be looked to as authority of some importance in that House, had declared their minds were not as yet made up on the original question, he must conscientiously vote with them.

The question was at length put,—Ayes 30, Noes 143—Majority 113 for the right of the House to proceed in the impeachment.

At

At three o'clock, the Houſe adjourned to Wedneſday next.

H. OF LORDS.

Dec. 27.

The Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* moved, that the Biſhop of Cheſter ſhould preach before their Lordſhips on the 31ſt of January, in Weſtminſter abbey. Ordered.

Read the firſt time Parſlow's divorce bill.

The additional malt duty bill being read the firſt time, it was moved, that it be *now* read a ſecond time.

Lords *Hay* (Kinnoul), *Stormont*, and *Loughborough*, oppoſed the bill, on the ſame ground with the oppoſition in the Houſe of Commons.

The Duke of *Montroſe* and Lord *Grenville* very ably ſupported it; and it was carried, without a diviſion.

Dec. 28.

Lord *Suffield* took the oaths.

Dec. 29.

Read a third time, and agreed to, the malt duty, the additional malt duty, and ſeveral other bills.

At three o'clock his Majeſty came in the uſual ſtate to the Houſe; and, being ſeated on the throne, Mr. Quarme, Yeoman Uſher of the Black Rod, was ordered to the Commons, to command their attendance on his Majeſty.

The Commons being come, their Speaker preſented ſeveral bills, and addreſſed the King in a ſhort ſpeech; which ſee, vol. LX. p. 1212.

After having given his Royal Aſſent to the ſeveral bills preſented, his Majeſty immediately retired, and the Commons withdrew.

In the Commons, the ſame day, it was ordered, that the accounts relative to the Bank of England, preſented on the 15th inſt. be printed for the uſe of the Members. The petition againſt the Members for Boſton was diſcharged, the freemen not having entered into a recognizance to proſecute it.

Mr. *Stephens* preſented the marine mutiny bill, which was read the firſt and ſecond time.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved, "That Mr. Speaker be deſired to print the ſpeech by him made to his Majeſty, in preſenting the bills of ſupply for the Royal Aſſent." Ordered. (See it, vol. LX. p. 1212.)

The Houſe then adjourned to Wedneſday the 2d of February.

H. OF LORDS.

Feb. 2.

Thanks were voted, in the uſual form, to the Lord Biſhop of Cheſter, for the ſermon preached before their Lordſhips on Monday.

In the Commons, the ſame day, ſeveral Members took the oaths and their ſeats.

Several petitions for private bills were preſented.

The land tax commiſſioners bill was preſented, and read the firſt time. Adjourned.

H. OF LORDS.

Feb. 3.

Their Lordſhips heard the Judges deliver their opinion upon the caſe of Gibſon and Johnſon againſt Minet and Fector. (See p. 176.)

The *Lord Chancellor* wiſhed to have ſome time allowed him to form a judgement upon it, and therefore deſired the further conſideration of the queſtion might be put off until Friday ſevennight. Adjourned.

In the Commons, the ſame day, a Committee was ballotted to take into conſideration the Oakhampton election.

Gen. *Burgoyne* moved, "That there be laid before this Houſe, the ſeveral accounts relative to the officers of the independent companies, and of the expences incurred by raiſing theſe corps;" which was agreed to.

Mr. Alderman *Curtis* ſaid, that, on enquiry, he found upwards of 300,000l. had been expended, to no purpoſe, in erecting Ramſgate harbour; for the large veſſels that attempted to enter it found it impracticable; and even ſmall veſſels found it more adviſeable to run aground near Deal or Sandwich. A duty of ſix pence *per* ton on all veſſels of 300 tons burthen, and in proportion for larger veſſels, were continued to be impoſed on all merchants and ſhip-owners, to their great injury, for carrying on this work, which would never be rendered uſeful. He therefore moved, "That there be laid before this Houſe, an account of the ſums levied purſuant to an act of George II. for encloſing a harbour between the North and South Foreland; and alſo the purpoſes to which ſuch ſums were applied." Carried.

Feb. 4.

The Houſe ballotted for a Committee, to

to try the petition of Mr. Horne Tooke, on the Weſtminſter election.

A petition was preſented from certain freeholders, and others, in the county of Warwick; praying, that a tax upon dogs may be adopted, and ſuggeſting a mode of carrving it into execution.

Mr. *Wilberforce*, after a very ſhort preface, moved, "To reſolve into a Committee of the whole Houſe, on the further conſideration of the Slave Trade."

The queſtion being put, That the Speaker leave the chair;

Mr. *Cawthorne* wiſhed to know the time intended to be taken-up in further enquiry and examination on this ſubject. He was conſcious that the longer it was protracted, the worſe would be the effects upon a great part of the commercial and manufacturing intereſts of the country.

Mr. *Wilberforce* ſtated, that the greateſt part of the delay complained of had proceeded from thoſe who oppoſed the laudable meaſure.

Mr. *Montague* and Mr. *Smith* ſpoke to the impoſſibility of any perſon who favoured the abolition to ſtate when the examination before the Committee ſhould end.

Colonel *Tarleton* pledged himſelf, if he found the examination going into length, to bring forward at once the queſtion of abolition.

Mr. *R. Montague* and Mr. *Martin* ſpoke for the abolition; after which the motion was put, and carried.

Mr. *Elliot* then took the chair at the table.

Mr. *Wilberforce* moved a reſolution, which was agreed to, that the Houſe be moved to appoint a Committee above ſtairs, for the purpoſe of expediting the examination. The Houſe was immediately reſumed, and the report made; which being agreed to, the Committee was appointed. Adjourned.

H. OF LORDS.

Feb. 7.

Several private bills were read the firſt time.

Counſel were heard in a Scotch appeal; Stewart, Appellant; Sir James Colquhoun, Reſpondent. The decree of the Court of Seſſion was affirmed. Adjourned.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Mr. *Dundas* made two motions for accounts relative to the army in India, which were agreed to.

Mr. *Francis* moved, "That the number of draught and carriage bullocks employed in the army under the command of General Meadows, ſhould be laid before the Houſe;" which was alſo ordered.

Mr. *Powys*, as Chairman of the Committee appointed to try the merits of Mr. Horne Tooke's petition againſt the Weſtminſter election, attended at the bar, and made a report, that the ſaid petition was *frivolous and vexatious*.

The report being brought up, and read at the table;

Mr. *Burke* roſe, and entered into a detail of the conſequences which would follow, ſhould they take no further notice of the petition, and thereby afford an opportunity to every man of treating that Houſe with contempt. For this purpoſe, he ſuggeſted to the Houſe the idea of a ſpecial report being made by the Committee, of the circumſtances that occurred to them during their examination of the merits of the petition.

A ſhort debate then enſued; but ſeveral members being of opinion, that the beſt way of treating the petition would be to take no further notice of it, the matter dropped.

The Houſe then went into a committee of ſupply, Mr Gilbert in the chair, when Sir *George Yonge* moved the army eſtimates; which were carried. Adjourned.

Feb. 8.

Sir *George Yonge* preſented a paper, intituled, "The lateſt account of the army in India."

The Houſe ballotted for a committee to try the merits of the Fowey election petition.

Mr. *Morton* (from the Eaſt India Company) delivered a copy of the papers moved for by Mr. Hippeſley before the receſs, relative to the origin of the war with Tippoo Sultan.

Mr. *Luſhington* (Chairman of the Eaſt India Company) made a few obſervations on the papers juſt preſented; which he concluded by aſſuring the Houſe, that there was not the leaſt foundation for the report of the deſtruction of part of the Britiſh force, by the cutting off of Col. Floyd's detachment.

Mr. *Francis* moved, that the papers be printed; which was ordered; and the Houſe adjourned.

Feb. 9.

Sir *Charles Bunbury* urged the neceſſity of adopting ſome other way of puniſhment in lieu of that indiſcriminate mode

of

of tranſportation now in uſe, and moved, "that there be laid before this Houſe, an account of the number of convicts already ſent to Botany Bay; as alſo the number of thoſe now under orders for that place."

Mr. *Jekyll* ſeconded the motion, and pointed out the neceſſity of inveſtigation, from the alarming reports in circulation reſpecting the ill ſtate of that colony; which, if true, certainly extended the puniſhment intended to be inflicted upon the unhappy objects.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* had no objection to the motion. Gentlemen, in ſpeaking of the ſtate of Port Jackſon, were ſpeaking, not from any documents before the Houſe, but merely from vague report, and, he would add, unfounded too. With reſpect to thoſe convicts now under orders for that place, he would not ſuppoſe it was intended to oppoſe their departure, as it was certainly deſireable to get rid of offenders. The welfare of ſociety demanded that the criminals and the felons ſhould be ſeparated from the upright and honeſt, as far as poſſible; he would, therefore, never ſuppoſe, that the miſtaken humanity of gentlemen would wiſh to convert the place of exile into a retreat of luxury. He was, therefore, of opinion, the publick would feel themſelves more indebted to the philanthropy of the worthy Baronet, than to the efficacy of his endeavours.

Sir *Charles Bunbury* moved for an account of the expences incurred in founding the eſtabliſhment; and alſo, an account of the civil and military eſtabliſhments of Botany Bay. Carried.

Adjourned.

Feb. 10.

The Houſe ballotted for a committee to try the merits of the Poole election petitions. Adjourned.

Feb. 11.

Alderman *Curtis* moved for an account of the number of ſeizures made of ſhips employed in the illegal exportation of corn, for the laſt twelve years; diſtinguiſhing each year. Ordered.

Mr. *Pelham* had leave of abſence granted him from the Oakhampton election committee; and leave was granted to the committee to adjourn untill Tueſday.

Mr. *Baſtard* moved for ſeveral papers relative to the treaties between the Eaſt India Company, the Rajah of Tanjore, and the Nabob of Arcot. Ordered.

Adjourned.

H. OF LORDS.

Feb. 14.

The order of the day was read, for the re-conſideration of the writ of error of Gibſon, Minet, Johnſon, and others. The propoſal to reverſe the judgement was objected to by Lord *Kenyon*, who argued againſt the propriety of it in a very able ſpeech. (See p. 178.)

The *Lord Chancellor* differed in opinion with Lord Kenyon, and gave his reaſons for thinking the judgement ought to be reverſed. (See p. 178.)

Lords *Loughborough* and *Bathurſt* coincided with Lord Kenyon as to the propriety of affirming the judgement. The queſtion was then put, and the judgement ordered to be affirmed.

Adjourned.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Mr. *Burke* delivered a ſpeech of three hours length, preparatory to his promiſed motion; in which he took a retroſpect of all the proceedings of that Houſe, as well as the Houſe of Lords and High Court of Parliament, touching the impeachment of Warren Haſtings, eſq. He alſo entered at large into the reaſons that were ſuppoſed to guide the Managers of that trial, and the reaſons why the Houſe ſhould proceed in the further proſecution of it; and concluded by moving, "that, in conſideration of the long period of time elapſed in the trial of Warren Haſtings, it is now neceſſary, for the obtaining of ſpeedy judgement, to carry up no further charges, except ſuch as relate to bribes, penſions, and preſents."

Mr. *Fox* ſeconded the motion.

Col. *M'Leod* wiſhed to know upon what pretence the preſent motion was made, when Mr. Fox on a former day had ſtated, that the motion would be to proceed in that impeachment?

Mr. *Fox* replied, that the motion of his right hon. friend would be to ſuch proceeding, and that the preſent was but preparatory.

Sir *John Jarvis* was of opinion, that, before the Houſe proceeded in the impeachment, they ought to have ſome explanation upon the preſent affairs in India; and particularly ſo, as he was given to underſtand, that the ſyſtem laid down by Mr. Haſtings was perſevered in by the preſent Government in India.

Mr. *Mitford* would not, after the reſolution of the right of the Houſe to proceed,

proceed, have objected to the naming of a committee; but he considered it highly objectionable to impede the prosecution in any way after such a resolution, and should therefore oppose the motion.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* considered the opposition of his hon. and learned friend to be of no weight, as the House could not consistently vote the Managers until they had first voted that there was ground to proceed, which they would do by adopting the motion submitted to them.

Several other members spoke in the debate; and at length Mr. *Ryder* proposed an amendment, "to proceed to judgement on the articles already produced;" on which the House divided, Ayes 54, Noes 161.

After which Mr. *Jekyll* proposed an amendment, "that there be no farther proceedings in the impeachment;" Ayes 54, Noes 194.

Mr. *Sumner* then made a motion to adjourn. Ayes 26, Noes 231.

On which Mr. Burke's motion was put, and carried without a division; and the House adjourned.

Feb. 15.

The mutiny bill was presented, and read the first time.

The *Speaker* informed the House, that the clerk had prepared, and laid upon the table, a list of the members who had delivered in lists, pursuant to an act of the 26th of his present Majesty, for the future regulation of the trial of persons accused of certain offences committed in the East Indies.

The House ballotted for a committee to try the merits of the Steyning election petition.

Feb. 16.

Mr. *Popham* moved, that the bill for the better regulating and employing the poor be now taken into consideration, for the purpose of sending it to a select committee.

After some conversation, in which Mr. *Baker*, Mr. *Mainwaring*, Mr. *Jekyll*, Mr. *Folkes*, and Sir *Will Younge*, spoke, the bill was referred to a select committee.

The *Speaker* acquainted the House, that, in pursuance of the act for regulating contested elections, he had given notice, to the returning officer of the borough of Ludgershall, of the death of Geo. Aug. Selwyn, esq. who had been returned for the said borough, and against whose election several petitions had been presented.

Mr. *Hobart* presented a petition from the Hon. J. T. Townshend, to be admitted a party in the said contested election in the stead of the late Hon. G. A. Selwyn.

The particular clause of the act being read, the prayer of the petition was granted.

The names of the members, nominated for the trial of offences committed in the East Indies, were put into a box by the clerks, and a select committee was appointed to examine and report the same. Adjourned.

H. OF LORDS.

Feb. 17.

A petition was presented by the Marquis of Abercorn, praying their Lordships would order certain original records, relative to the last election of the Peers for Scotland, to be laid before the committee of privileges for hearing the various petitions touching the said election.

A similar petition was presented in the name of the Earl of Galloway; and both were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Burke, attended by Mr. Pitt, Mr. Fox, and a great number of members, presented, at the bar, the following message:

"My Lords, I am ordered by the Commons to acquaint your Lordships, that the House of Commons is ready to proceed upon the impeachment of Warren Hastings, esq. late Governor-general of Bengal, now depending before your Lordships, whenever your Lordships will appoint a convenient day for hearing the same."

Lord *Grenville* moved, "that a committee be appointed to search for precedents, and to report their opinion to the House."

The motion was agreed to, and the committee appointed. Adjourned.

In the Commons, the same day, the indemnity bill was read the third time, and passed to the Lords.

The House ballotted for a committee to try the merits of the Bodmin election petitions. Adjourned.

Feb. 18.

A new writ was ordered for the election of a member of parliament for Dunwich, in the room of Barne Barne, esq. who had accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Mr.

Mr. *Dundas* preſented a bill for the increaſe of the Britiſh troops in India; which was read the firſt time.

Adjourned.

H. OF LORDS.

Feb. 21.

Mr. Anſtruther was heard on the part of the Appellant, in an appeal from the Court of Seſſions in Scotland, in which Helen Rutherford of Newcaſtle is Appellant; and Archibald Jordan and Jean Jordan his ſiſter, infants, by their guardian, and Thomas Caverhill, were Reſpondents.

A converſation took place relative to the ordering of an original record from Scotland, in order to be produced at the hearing of the petition of Lord Kinnaird and the Earl of Hopetoun. The noble Lords who ſpoke on this occaſion were, Lord *Cathcart*, the *Lord Chancellor*, Lord *Grenville*, Lord *Lauderdale*, Lord *Stormont*, and Lord *Kinnoul*. It was at laſt agreed to preſent a freſh petition, more explanatory than that preſented a few days back. Adjourned.

In the Commons, the ſame day, the marine mutiny bill was read the third time, and paſſed to the Lords.

Petitions were preſented againſt the corn bill, from Briſtol, &c. &c.

Mr. *D. P. Coke*, Chairman of the Bodmin Committee, reported the Sitting Members, Sir John Morſhead and Roger Wilbraham, Eſq. to be duly elected; and the petitions of Sir James Laroche, John Sullivan, Eſq. and John Pomeroy, with five other electors, to be frivolous and vexatious.

Mr. *Mitford*, in a ſpeech of conſiderable length, ſet forth the grievous nature of the various penal laws in force againſt ſubjects of the Catholic perſuaſion, even of ſuch as abjured the unconſtitutional doctrine of the ſupremacy of the Pope; and concluded with a motion, "That leave ſhould be given to bring in a bill for the relief of Catholic Diſſenters."

Mr. *Wyndham*, with very ſtrong and perſpicuous argument, ſeconded the motion.

Mr. *Stanley* ſupported the motion, from his own perſonal knowledge of the innocence and conſtitutional principles of the members of that perſecuted ſect; ſo many of whom reſided in the county (Lancaſhire) which he repreſented.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* conceived there would not be the ſmalleſt objection, from any quarter, to the motion; and that, if any difference of opinion ſhould ariſe, as to the mode of granting the relief now in contemplation, it might be debated hereafter, in a more advanced ſtage of the buſineſs.

Mr. *Fox* ſaid, that, from what he had heard, he was pleaſed with what was propoſed, but not ſatisfied. He thought that more ſhould be done, and that the whole body of the Catholics ought to be included in the Act of Toleration. He threw out ſome collateral arguments in favour of Diſſenters in general, and combated the idea that certain modes of religion are adapted to certain forms of Government. He inſtanced ſeveral ſtates of very different conſtitutions; as Pruſſia, the moſt abſolute ſovereignty; Holland, the moſt complete ariſtocracy; France and America, places in which democratic principles moſt triumphantly predominated. In all theſe, ſo very different, and ſome of them ſo oppoſite to each other, there was, he obſerved, without any inconvenience, miſchief, or danger to the ſtate, the moſt unreſerved toleration of all religious opinions.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* proteſted againſt any ſuch broad ſyſtem of toleration, which would go to the ſame length with a motion which he had made in the laſt Parliament for a repeal of the Teſt and Corporation Acts.—The motion paſſed *nem. con.*

Adjourned.

H. OF LORDS.

Feb. 22.

Counſel were heard for and againſt the petition of Lords Hopetoun and Kinnaird. Adjourned.

In the Commons, the ſame day, the Houſe, in a Committee, went through the mutiny bill.

The Houſe went into a Committee on the corn bill; and Mr. *Ryder* moved, "That they ſhould make proviſion for importing, under certain conditions, corn ground and unground from Ireland and America;" which was agreed to.—The clauſe which enacts confiſcation for having on board a certain quantity of grain, flour, or biſcuit, more than allowed by the act, was ſtrenuouſly oppoſed by Mr. Alderman *Curtis*, and ſome other Members; upon which the Houſe divided, Ayes 69, Noes 54.

Adjourned.

(To be continued.)

31. *The Hiſtory of* Herodotus, *tranſlated from the* Greek, *with Notes, by the Rev.* William Beloe. 4 *Vols.* *(Continued from p.* 149.*)*

BOOK II. n. 21. Mr. Wood miſwrote the continent or coaſt of *Elis* for that of *Acarnania*.

N 22. We cannot help thinking the dove returning with an olive-*leaf pluckt off* was the ſtrongeſt proof of the univerſality of the deluge; for hereby "Noah knew that the waters were "abated from off the earth." After the waters had covered the earth 150 days, "the tops of the mountains were ſeen;" a plain proof that they had been covered; and whether the waters were in a ſtagnated or a turbulent ſtate, there can be no reaſon why the leaves of trees ſhould not float on their ſurface, either ſingly or adhering to branches.

"On the ſubject of rain in Egypt, "M. Niebuhr obſerves, that in Lower "Egypt it rains very often, and at "Alexandria almoſt every day in No"vember and December. Rain is not "ſo uncommon at Cairo as ſome pre"tend to have remarked. I had been "aſſured it ſometimes does not fall "there for two years together; but "during my ſtay in that city, from No"vember, 1761, to Auguſt, 1762, it "fell very often, and in the firſt of "theſe months ſo heavy, that, as the "ſtreets are not paved, it was impoſſi"ble to croſs them without boats." *Voyage en Arabie*, I. 401—403.

P. 234. *Libya* is the Greek name for *Africa*, and therefore they ſhould not be counterchanged as here and hereafter.

P. 243. Herodotus attributes the remarkable properties of the Nile to the *ſun*. So does Mr. Bruce, though he affects to laugh at the "dreamers of "antiquity." They agree alſo on the highly rarefied ſtate of the air.

N. 64, p. 259. We are ſorry to ſee Mr. B. inſert the poiſon of the author of the *Characteriſtics* without an antidote. Ziporah was not more afraid of her huſband than of God. Her ſpeech on the occaſion is perfectly natural. The omiſſion of the rite of circumciſion in the family of the man who was to vindicate the rights of Iſrael before Pharaoh was a ſerious thing. It might have affected the authority of his miſſion with cavillers. Under a deep impreſſion of the impropriety of ſuch omiſſion, which had created an alarm from Heaven itſelf to Moſes, Ziporah performs the act inſtantly, and then tells her huſband ſhe had bought or redeemed him from death by blood. So Patrick; and accordingly Dr. Geddes tranſlates it "a *blood-bought* huſband art "thou to me."

N. 73. It is in a ſubſequent chapter that Herodotus uſes the word μοσχος conjoined with βοες αρσενες, c. XLI. and XLV.

P. 263. In imitation of the Egyptians throwing the head of the ox into the river with imprecations, Mr. Bruce makes the Agavs of Geeſh perform ſome unknown ceremonies in a corner with the head of their black heifer.

N. 102. "It is *painful* to obſerve" ſhould be "it is *eaſy* to obſerve." 'On 'reconnoitra *ſans peine*.'

N. 106 One would charitably ſuppoſe Voltaire tranſlated from the received reading, ΤΟΝ δε τυπτουσαι. Aldus and others, and one MS at Vienna. Littlebury tranſlates it "with *what in*-"*ſtrument?*"

P. 287. "Both ſides dealing their "blows chiefly on the head," is Littlebury's formal tranſlation of what Mr. B. literally renders "many heads are "broken."

N. 117. Mr. Hume, like the reſt of his brethren, overſhoots his mark here. It was not the Egyptians but the male cats that put a ſtop to the increaſe of their kind.

N. 119 is foreign to the purpoſe.

N. 120 does not give any other inſtance of the cuſtom of cutting off the *eyebrows*.

N. 126, p. 295. In confirmation of Mr. Harmer's opinion, that the *dragon* of the Old Teſtament was the *crocodile*, ſee Mr. Hurdis, reviewed in our vol. LX. p. 932.—Concerning the hipopotamos ſee Paterſon's *Voyage to the Cape of Good Hope*. Mr. Pennant quotes Capt. Gordon for the ſame.

P. 300, l. 11, read "lepi*dotum*;" and, n. 135, l. 2, "I ſacrifice *it*."

P. 306, n. 144. Whatever was the origin of the averſion to wine among the antient Egyptians, it is plain their religion inculcated it as a liquor productive of miſchief and impiety; and Mahomet might improve on this idea for moral and political purpoſes.

P. 303. There has been the moſt unaccountable blunder in tranſlating a paſſage here that ever entered into the head of man. Herodotus, deſcribing two ſorts of Ibis, ſays, "that which is "*moſt common*," &c. His words literally

rally are, "thoſe that come *moſt in the* "*way* of men;" εν πλειστοι μαλλον ειλυμενων τοισι ανθρωποισι. Two French tranſlators render it, "that *have feet* "moſt *like thoſe of men*," implicitly following Valla's Latin: "quæ *pedes hu*- "*manis ſimiles* habent;" corrected by Gale, "quæ *hominibus magis obſervan*- "*tur.*" The old Engliſh tranſlator ſays, "which are brought up and live "among men."

P. 316. We could have wiſhed Mr. B. had given an abſtract of the reſult of the modern examination of mummies from Mr. Rouelle's memoir in the *Academy of Sciences*, 1750, p. 150, and Dr. Hadley's, in *Philoſophical Tranſactions*, vol. LIV. p. 3—14. The firſt calls it *cotton*, and the other determines the wrapper to be like *long lawn*, woven after the manner of Ruſſian ſheeting. A little more might have been here borrowed from L'Archer. John Hunter, with the 119th chapter of *Euterpe*, and a perfect mummy, would determine the whole buſineſs. The evidence of facts is worth a thouſand extracts from Lexicons and Gloſſaries. Herodotus's words are remarkable and exact; σινδονος βυσσινης, linen of cotton, or cotton-linen. So Pollux and Arrian define what we now have ſo common, Indian cotton.

Ibid. Perhaps it is incorrectly ſaid that the brain is *drawn out* partly by the crooked iron, partly by the infuſion of drugs. The drugs rather diſſolve than diſcharge it; and ſo L'Archer.

P. 317. *Covered* with nitre; literally, ſalted or pickled in nitre; ταριχευσι λιτρω, or νιτρω. In the leſs expenſive mode of embalming, Rouelle obſerves, that it was impoſſible to inject at the fundament, or, as Herodotus terms it, *by glyſters*, a ſufficient quantity of cedar liquid ointment to conſume the whole inſide; and that they muſt therefore have made ſome additional openings. Herodotus expreſſly ſays, they made no inciſions,—ουδι αναλεμουλες αυλον, ſc. του νεκρον: but ſtopping-up the body a certain number of days, and pickling it (ταριχευουλες), they afterwards let out the cedar fluid, which conſumes the inſide, as the nitre does the outſide, leaving only a ſkeleton in the ſkin. The third claſs, or poor, were waſhed internally with a liquor called *Syrmaie*, and pickled in nitre the uſual time. The inteſtines of the Teneriffe mummy were extracted by an inciſion in the right ſide of the abdomen, afterwards ſewed up.

N. 167. Jablonſki's obſervation, that the Copts prefix a vowel to words beginning with a conſonant, will go a great way towards determining *Achmin* to be the antient *Chemmo*. This ſhould not have been omitted.

N. 172. All that is ſaid of polygamy after the firſt paragraph is foreign to the purpoſe. So are ſeveral other notes.

We are ſorry to find that neither the French nor the Engliſh tranſlators have paid ſufficient attention to the illuſtration of Herodotus from modern writers, particularly in the article of natural hiſtory, when Forſkal and Niebuhr's *Plantarum Icones* were, or ought to have been, at hand.

P. 330. The paſſage of Pecocke, referred to in the notes, aſcertains the ſituation of Memphis better than Gibbon or Savary.

N. 177. *Lateen* yards ſeems a miſtake.

P. 332. The merit of a moſt happy conjecture of Mr. Toup's is entirely paſſed over, though the conjecture itſelf is adopted; ξεινωνα for καινουν.

P. 335. Herodotus ſays, the Phœnicians and the *Syrians of Paleſtine*, meaning, by the latter, the *Jews*, confeſs that they borrowed circumciſion from Egypt. Perhaps he ſhould have ſaid, more truly, that they practiſed circumciſion before and after they went into Egypt.

P. 336. It may be doubted whether the name *Sardonic*, given to the Colchian linen, has any relation to Sardis, or Sardinia. Seſoſtris, however, ſeems to have been at Sardis. Mr. B. might better have added, from L'Archer, that Mingrelia, the antient Colchis, is ſtill famous for ſuch manufacture, than given the long note on *Sardinia*.

P. 337. Either no travellers have taken the route from Phocæa to Epheſus, and from Sardis to Smyrna, or they have omitted to enquire for the traces of the ſtupendous ſtatues cut on the rock.

P. 340. The *pole*, the *gnomon*. Mr. B. takes πωλος for the *index* or *gnomon* of ωρολογιον, *the dial*, and diſtinguiſhes them from one another. But qu. on what authority?

N. 191, l. 3, read Leo Allatius.

P. 358, l. 11. "A body recently "dead" means his brother's recent dead body, and ſo is rendered by the old Engliſh tranſlator, who always ſpells it *Kampſinitus*, probably an error of the preſs.

N. 210. Mr. B. ſuppreſſes half Valck-

naer's

naer's note, which refers the alternate victory and defeat of Rampſinitus and Ceres to the years of plenty and ſcarcity under Pharaoh.

N. 211. In this note, tranſlated from L'Archer, "*I love better* to believe" is a very bald tranſlation of "*J'aime mieux* "croitre." The ſenſe of the following paſſage is totally miſtaken: "En effet, "s'il [Moiſe] n'avoit eu connoiſſance "[de l'immortalité de l'ame] comment "ſe perſuader qu'il ne s'en fut point "ſervi pour retenir ſous les loix de "Dieu, & ſous les ſiennes, ce peuple "toujours prêt à ſe revolter." "If "Moſes did know it, how could *he* "*perſuade himſelf that he was choſen* to "keep, under the laws of God and "their own, a people always ready to "rebel?" How can *we* perſuade *ourſelves that he would not have made uſe of it* to keep under the laws of God and *his* own, &c.? The object of Bp. Warburton's *Divine Legation* was to prove that Moſes was a divine legiſlator, becauſe he did not make uſe of it.

P. 364, n. 214. The idea, that the pyramids of Egypt were ſo many grand barrows, or tumuli, of ſtone, as ſtupendous as the earthen ones of Halyattes and Gyges' miſtreſs, as ſuggeſted by L'Archer, is new and ingenious; and we regret that Mr. B. did not tranſcribe it, and in n. 216. the whole paſſage from Pococke.

P. 373. L'Archer is very ſevere on Mr. Bryant for his miſtake about the print engraved in Gronovius and Weſſeling's Herod. p. 166, and referred to the daughter of Mycerinus incloſed in a wooden figure of a cow. But, after all, there is nothing but the cow, the cloth over her, and the incenſe burning before her, that has the ſmalleſt reference to that ſtory; nor is it eaſy to ſee how the inſcription can be applied to it. If it repreſents an Egyptian ceremony, it is more natural to aſſign it to that of the month Athyr, mentioned by Plutarch (ſee n. 233, or n. 34 on Thalia, II. 34). How M. L'Archer found out that this print repreſented a *cow*, and not a *bull*, we have yet to learn.

N. 237. L'Archer ſhews that Perizonius was miſtaken in making two Rhodopes. Mr. B. ſhould have attended to this.

P. 381. The porch of the temple of Vulcan was not adorned with ſculpture and with *paintings*. Herodotus's words are, *figures well carved*, and other ornaments of *buildings*.

P. 382. It ſhould ſeem as if the law of Aſychis, making the dead body of the father liable to the ſon's debts, gave riſe to the common notion, that the laws of England allowed the arreſt of a perſon's dead body till his debts were paid; as one would think the plan of working at the hulks was taken from Sabacus, p. 383.

N. 245. Mr. Norden's obſervation does not prove that the Iſraelites were not employed in making bricks; for, whether theſe bricks were hardened by the ſun or the fire, they required hands to form and mould them: and perhaps, like the bricks in the ruins of Babylon, they were mixed with ruſhes, or what our tranſlation renders *ſtraw* (Exod. v. 7, &c.); or ſtraw might be employed for other purpoſes as well as *burning*.

N. 251. The obſervation aſcribed to L'Archer is as old as Perizonius, and accounted for by Bouhier.

Mr. B. cuts L'Archer's note of five pages, on the defeat of Sennacherib's army, too ſhort; and omits a probable conjecture, that *Libnah*, before which this defeat happened, was *Peluſium*.

P. 390. After examining the endeavours to explain the ſtory of the ſun's four times changing his place, L'Archer cuts the knot as a rhodomontade of the prieſts.

We could have wiſhed Mr. B. had given, from the lateſt travellers, a fuller account of the preſent ſtate of the three pyramids deſcribed by Herodotus.

P. 391. The Egyptian prieſts abſolutely denied to Hecatæus the poſſibility of a human being's deſcent from a God. Bergier had connected this ſentence with the declaration of the ſame prieſts to Herodotus, two pages before, that no divinity appeared in a human form for a certain number of years there mentioned. M. L'Archer, not attending to this, blames Bergier, as if the other paſſage was not in Herodotus.

N. 257. We think Mr. B. might as well have given the extent of L'Archer's note on the term *Piromis*; for whether it ſignifies a *mortal*, or a *good and virtuous mortal*, the oppoſition to a *deity* is equally kept up.

P. 396, l. 10. "Of the *internal* hiſ-"tory of Egypt;" rather of "tranſac-"tions in this country;" ſcil. Egypt.

N. 265. Mr. B. adopts the ſituation aſſigned to the *Labyrinth* by Pococke and Savary, at *Caſr Caroun*; which L'Archer ſhews could not poſſibly have been the ſite, but rather at *Sennour*.

N. 276.

N. 276. The miſtake here is not Bp. Pococke's, but Mr. B's. This note ſhould have been on § 275, p. 427.

P. 416. Amaſis, ſays L'Archer, in his tranſlation, received the meſſenger of Apries in a ſcornful manner. The Greek ſays, as he ſat on horſeback, he lifted up his thigh, and broke wind. In the note, L'Archer renders it literally, with an apology. This reminds us of the delicacy of the French tranſlator of the *Inferno* of Dante, canto XVIII.: "The French language is more timid, "decent, and modeſt, than the Italian "and Latin. Such is the difference of "idioms, and one muſt conform to it in "one's writings; and, canto XXI. *Ed "egli avea del cul fatto trombetta.* "This image would be very offenſive "in French." *(To be continued.)*

32. *Debates in the General Aſſembly of the Church of* Scotland, *on taking into Conſideration an Overture from* Jedburgh, *reſpecting the Teſt Act*, May 27, 1790. *To which is added, A Speech of Lord* Lanſdown, *on Occaſional Conformity.*

"AS the debate of ſo reſpectable a "body of men as the Scotch Clergy, "upon ſo important a ſubject as the "Teſt Act, muſt be acknowledged by "all to be highly intereſting, we pre- "ſume that no apology is neceſſary for "their preſenting it to the publick, eſ- "pecially as we are not ſenſible that it "has yet appeared in an Engliſh publi- "cation. Both ſides of the queſtion are "ably and acutely defended; ſo that "the reader may judge for himſelf, "from the evidence that is laid before "him." *Advertiſement.* — We conſider the arguments on each ſide concentered in the ſpeeches of the Lord Advocate Dundas and Mr. Robertſon, procurator for the church. The former, having laid down, as an axiom, that "the "members of the Church of Scotland "were bound by the teſt law in virtue "of the treaty of Union," and the latter as poſitively contradicting his aſſertion. Dr. Macknight, miniſter of the Old Church, Edinburgh, moderator, affirmed, that there being in the treaty of Union a reſervation, "except where it "is otherwiſe agreed in theſe articles;" and it being expreſſly declared and allowed, in the 29th article, whereby the preſbyterian worſhip and government are eſtabliſhed in Scotland, "that the "Parliament of England may provide "for the ſecurity of the Church of "England as they think proper," the Teſt Act being in force at the time the Union was made, can any one doubt that by that treaty that law was made unalterable? By the ſame article it is expreſsly ſtipulated, that the ſubjects of Scotland ſhall be for ever free from any oath, teſt, or ſubſcription within Scotland, inconſiſtent with the Preſbyterian Church government. If it was the right of the members of the Church of Scotland to be free from any teſt in England, why ſtipulate for their freedom from it only *within Scotland?* The Earl of Ilay, in a debate in the Houſe of Lords, 1718, on a bill which included a repeal of part of the Teſt Act, ſaid, that it broke the *Pacta Conventa* of the treaty of Union, by which the bounds of the two Churches are ſettled. "There is," ſaid Dr. G. Hill, "nothing in the doctrines "of the Church of Scotland which "renders it unlawful for her members "to comply with the requiſition of the "Church of England. There is an "enlargement of mind with reſpect to "the terms of Chriſtian communion, "which has now become general; ſpi- "ritual and evangelical notions with re- "gard to the kingdom of Chriſt, which "are avowed and acted upon by the "firmeſt friends of Preſbytery; and "ſhall we in this age, this temper of "men's minds, declare, by a decree of "this Houſe, that we condemn thoſe "Preſbyterians who communicate with "the Church of England? Let us ra- "ther ſeize this opportunity of ſhewing "our neighbours that although we can- "not vie with them in ſplendour of "eſtabliſhment, richneſs of endowment, "and political influence, we will not "yield to them in the liberality of ſpirit, "which is founded on Chriſtian cha- "rity; that we feel none of the *envy "and jealouſy of Diſſenters*; that we are "not rivals and enemies, but a ſiſter "Church, equally with the Church of "England, having no occaſion to court "her favour, or dread her encroach- "ments; and that our ſons commit no "offence by joining, as God gives them "opportunity, in her uſage. It hap- "pens that, with regard to that uſage, "both the Diſſenters and we differ "from the Church. But certainly the "communion of Saints depends more "on unity of faith than on ſameneſs of "poſture; and as there is not a ſhadow "of difference between the two Churches "concerning the great event which is "remembered in the Lord's Supper, "even thoſe whoſe ſentiments of Chriſ- "tian

" tian communion are the moſt liberal, " may chuſe rather to join, in ſhewing " forth that event with a ſociety of " Chriſtians whoſe opinions they know " and approve, than with other ſocieties " whoſe uſage they may prefer, but whoſe " opinions are not declared by any pub- " lic ſtandard, and are known by the " writings of individuals to be oppoſite " to the doctrines of this Church.—This " overture originated from a meeting " of clergy; and if it is adopted by " the aſſembly, their religious inſtruc- " tors of the people will appear, in the " eyes of the world, attempting to in- " ſtill into their minds diſſatisfaction " with the laws, and an opinion that " they are injured and degraded by the " operation of an act to which they " have quietly ſubmitted ſince the U- " nion; and the time in which we " chuſe to ſtand forward in this new " and unſeemly office is after an appli- " cation of the Engliſh Diſſenters for " a repeal of the ſame act has been re- " jected by a great majority in parlia- " ment,—at the eve of a general elec- " tion, at the eve, it may be, of a war."

The reſult of this debate, "conduct- " ed in a *gentlemanly* manner," was, an unanimous reſolution, "that a commit- " tee of the Aſſembly ſhall now be ap- " pointed, with inſtructions to take the " earlieſt proper opportunity to obtain " redreſs of the grievances ſtated in the " reſolutions which the Aſſembly have " adopted, by every legal and conſtitu- " tional mode which they ſhall judge to " be moſt effectual." A committee was appointed accordingly.

The Speech of Lord Lanſdown, print- ed incorrectly in the *Epiſcopal Opinions* (ſee our vol. LX. p. 248), contains ſtrong reflexions on the conduct and claims of the Diſſenters in 1719, and concludes with moving, "that a liſt be " laid before the Houſe of Lords of- " ſuch Diſſenters, by name, who have, " upon any occaſion, or in any kind, " merited from the Crown; and I ſhall " moſt readily concur to any meaſures " which may diſtinguiſh them, or their " particular ſervices."

33. *The Conſequence of the Character of the Individual, and the Influence of Education in forming it. A Sermon, preached in the Pariſh Church of* St. Peter's *in* Carmarthen, *on* Sunday, October 10, 1790, *for the Benefit of a* Sunday-*ſchool, and publiſhed at the Requeſt of the Managers of the Charity. By* Charles Symmons, *B. D. of* Clare-hall, Cambridge, *and Rector of* Narberth, *in the County of* Pembroke.

AMONG the many ſermons preached on this new inſtitution, which we have reviewed, this is entitled to our warmeſt praiſe. From Luke i. 46, *What manner of child ſhall this be?* Mr. S. conſiders the importance of every individual who is born into the world, and the neceſſity of a proper education to make him or her uſeful to ſociety and themſelves, and qualified for immortal happineſs. He ſhews that charity-ſchools do not, nor can, comprehend the vaſt maſs of labouring and manufacturing poor, who from the earlieſt periods have buſineſs appropriated to them, particularly in country-towns and villages, however they may be taken care of in the capi- tal. " While the ſix days were appro- " priated by the forcible and imperious " demands of common life, the ſeventh " was not allotted to thoſe purpoſes for " which it is privileged from labour. It " was taken indeed from the buſineſs of " ordinary œconomy, but it was not ge- " nerally given to religion. It was a " day, indeed, of relaxation from toil; " but of the uninſtructed and undiſci- " plined the relaxation was diſorder, " and the ſacred day ſtained with pro- " fligacy and riot. Behold the youth- " ful mind, freed from the reſtraints of " occupation, luxuriating in idleneſs, " collecting and ſcattering poiſons, and " imbibing the principles of thoſe diſ- " eaſes which, matured in manhood, " were to deſtroy the individual, and " injure the community." This is a circumſtance to which the objectors to Sunday-ſchools ſeem not to have paid due attention. Mr. S. proceeds to an- ſwer the objections to the inſtructions of the poor by contraſting the dreadful effects of ignorance, and advantages to be derived from the poor having it in their power to read the Bible; the harſhneſs of inequality will be miti- gated, and merit duly raiſed. The objection of profaning the ſabbath by ſuch inſtruction hardly deſerved an- ſwering. From ſuch inſtitutions we may hope, with the preacher, that "the " laws themſelves, gladly relinquiſhing " the cruel inefficacy of puniſhment, " will thankfully receive from the " hands of their patrons, the ſoft yet " ſolid corroboration of principle."—The peroration deſerves to be tranſcrib- ed—if we had room.

34. *A Sermon on the Propriety and Importance of*

of Public Worſhip, delivered at the Cloſe of the Sunday *Evening Lecture for the Winter Seaſon at the* Old Jewry, *on* Sunday, March 28, 1790. *By* Joſeph Fawcett. *Publiſhed at the Requeſt of the Managers of the Lecture.*

THOUGH we do not recollect to have ſeen any other publication of this writer, the preſent ſpecimen gives us reaſon to think he would eſtabliſh a reputation were he to publiſh more frequently. The ſubject, though intereſting, is not new; but there is ſomething in the manner of handling it, in the preſent inſtance, that cannot fail to give it weight and effect. The candour which it breathes is very different from the ſpirit of our hot-headed reformers, who can hardly bear to hear of any place for the purpoſes of public worſhip but a meeting-houſe. Mr. F. recommends the ſerving God in the great congregation in any mode, and is by no means inveterate againſt a little ceremony to ſtimulate and awaken devotion. How much it needs to be rouſed and kept awake in crowded cities, where religion and its great objects are almoſt out of ſight, ſad experience ſhews, and Mr. F. paints in a warm and animated manner. We earneſtly recommend this diſcourſe, though longer than the uſual term of ſuch compoſitions, to perſons of all ranks and denominations. The text is Heb. x. 25.

35. *Pardon and Sanctification proved to be the Privilege annexed to the due Uſe of the Lord's Supper as a Feaſt on a Sacrifice. A Sermon, preached before the Univerſity of* Oxford, *at* St. Peter's, Nov. 28, 1790. *By* William *Lord Biſhop of* Cheſter, *Principal of* Brazen Noſe College.

THE text is Heb. ix. 14. "Inconſiſtency in our opinion," ſays his Lordſhip, "is perhaps the unavoidable "conſequence of error; but glaring "abſurdities ſeldom ariſe from the mere "infirmity of underſtanding, and are "ſtill more rarely ſupported by a diſ"paſſionate judgement; on the con"trary, they are generally the indica"tions of an intereſted deſign, the "efforts of a ſelfiſh zeal, or the exer"tions of a factious and party ſpirit. "Such, evidently, is the charge of pro"fanation in the uſe of the ſacramental "teſt, when urged by thoſe who, in "their theory of the Lord's Supper, "leave nothing in it which can well be "profaned. Whilſt they rob our Sa"viour of his divinity, they indeed are "guilty of a profanation at which we, "with whom he is an object of worſhip, "may reaſonably ſtand aghaſt; but if "our Lord's nature were purely hu"man, as no rite inſtituted in memory "of him would be a means of divine "worſhip, ſo would no ſuppoſal of "abuſe of it be, in ſtrict conſtruction, "a profanation. The teſt itſelf would "fall below the dignity of a religious "ſanction, and under the level of that "public atteſtation which, whether "made by Chriſtian, Jew, or Mahome"tan, implies an appeal in each to his "object of worſhip, the one God."

The Biſhop proceeds, "If Chriſt's "death was not a real ſacrifice, then "we loſe all idea of atonement, ſatiſ"faction, or propitiation; for Scripture "gives no other means of atonement, "and Reaſon gives none at all. But if "atonement be not requiſite, either in "reaſon or revelation, the divine nature "is no longer intereſted in the object of "Chriſt's miſſion. He who was to be "prophet like Moſes could, like him, "with the ſame divine aſſiſtance, have "as eaſily introduced a new law as he to "whom the ſpirit was vouchſafed with"out meaſure would, by ſuch co-opera"tion, be enabled to leave an example "of perfect holineſs."

"We cannot too often hold up to the "attention of our younger hearers the "great doctrines of our religion, ſup"ported by plain ſcripture proofs, that "they may be enabled the better to "maintain a conviction, once founded "in argument, againſt the perſevering "and unwearied labours of our adver"ſaries, who, whilſt they multiply their "publications, characteriſe them, at "the ſame time, with a *profligate intre"pidity of aſſertion*, which bears down "the native diffidence of young minds, "impoſes on their candour, and, pre"cluding all ſuſpicion of doubt, induces "them to believe propoſitions which "have neither truth, nor the colour of "truth." Nor ſhould we "ſuffer the "hereſy of ſome, whilſt it flatters the "broad infidelity of others, to make "gradual and individual depredations "on the ſubjects of our holy faith, "more effectual and pernicious than "the exertions of united force."

The Biſhop proceeds to ſtate the connexion between the rite and its object the ſacrifice; ſhews in what ſenſe it conveys pardon to the communicant, by keeping alive his obligation to duty, ſenſe of ſin, and hope of forgiveneſs; and obviates a miſtaken ſentiment, conveyed

veyed in the late Dr. Adams's Sermons, that pardon does not take place till the other world, "as if it was not as good "ſenſe, and as conſonant to reaſon, "that God ſhould forgive upon repent- "ance of paſt ſins, as promiſe future "forgiveneſs upon future repentance." There is much cloſe and weighty reaſoning in this diſcourſe, which is thus concluded: "If I ſhall be thought to "have ſucceeded in my argument, I "ſhall, with many, have raiſed other "ideas of the importance and efficacy "of the Lord's Supper, without eſtab- "liſhing that efficacy in benefits involv- "ed in myſtery. At leaſt, I ſhall have "eſtabliſhed a conviction that '*the plain* "*account of the nature and end of the ſa-* "*crament of the Lord's Supper*,' ſo much "cried up of late years by ſome, for "the connexion with Socinian notions, "and ſo haſtily adopted by others, for "the ſake of its apparent ſimplicity, is "not a *juſt* and *true* account, but, on "the contrary, highly derogatory from "the real deſign of this ſacrament, and, "in having rejected the privileges of "pardon and ſanctification, ſo pecu- "liarly annexed to it, prejudicial to the "comfort and true intereſts of every "devout Chriſtian." His Lordſhip alludes, p. 9, to a controverſy carried on with him, with *great candour*, in private letters, to elude the real ſacrifice of Chriſt. We wiſh he may not have ſome ſaucy ſquib thrown at his head, in print, for his rational and manly, as well as for his candid, defence of the fundamental doctrine of Chriſtianity.

36. *A few Words on the Nature of the Slave-Trade, and the Meaſures which ought to be adopted.*

A SQUIB, which will hardly outlive the Committee of the Houſe of Commons on the ſubject. The introduction, in eight pages, attempts to characteriſe the Miniſter and the leaders of oppoſition, Fox and Burke. The pamphlet itſelf appears the moſt rational of any we have peruſed on the ſubject of the abolition. Some few of its aſſertions, as the reports of the committee, do not, in our judgement, appear in the report we have read; ſuch as that a country of 3000 miles in extent is depopulated, to anſwer the *ſenſual* or political purpoſes of Europe; and that, but for this demand of ours, the natural courſe of ſociety would go on, arts and ſciences flouriſh, the country be cultivated, and the inhabitants be raiſed out of their deſpondent condition, and enjoy, at leaſt, ſome tolerable degree of tranquillity and comfort. But, after the ſtrongeſt colouring of the horrors and miſchiefs of this trade, the writer finds it expedient "to deviate a "little from the courſe of the warm "advocates for its abolition; and hav- "ing the ſame end in view, endeavours "to ſhew, that an *immediate abolition* "would by no means effect the *purpoſes* "intended; and that an *abolition defer-* "*red* would not only do away all ap- "prehenſions for the welfare of the co- "lonies, but be more conducive to the "permanent happineſs of the Africans "themſelves, in both quarters of the "globe." He proceeds, therefore, to ſhew how the perſonal condition of the Africans, or black inhabitants of the colonies, may be bettered, and their ſufferings relieved, and how the welfare and proſperity of the Weſt India iſlands, in which is involved the revenue ariſing from them to this country, may be promoted. He ſhews that the immediate abolition of the trade could anſwer no purpoſe without the concurrence of other nations concerned in it; and that ten years at leaſt muſt be allowed before the Africans would have any thing to ſubſtitute to it. "*Improve-* "*ment*, which is eſſential to this pur- "poſe, neceſſarily implies *time*; and if, "in the courſe of eight or ten years, "the attention of theſe people can, by "*proper management*, be turned to their "real intereſts, we may reconcile to "ourſelves the intermediate continu- "ance of the trade, as we ſhall lay the "foundation of making *millions* happy, "who muſt otherwiſe, at beſt, remain "in a ſtate of barbarous ignorance, "without a knowledge of religion, "laws, or ſcience. With reſpect to "Africa, unleſs whatever meaſure is "determined on be taken up as a *gene-* "*ral ſyſtem* by *all* the powers of Europe "trading to that country, I fear the "idea of civilizing the inhabitants, or "eſtabliſhing any intercourſe of advan- "tage to them, is a hopeleſs project; "for ignorance is ſo attached to habit, "and the people are ſunk into ſuch a "helpleſs and dejected ſtate, that *they* "are incapable of any ſelf-exertion; "and their rulers, from whoſe unen- "lightened minds no voluntary change "of conduct is to be expected, will "purſue the ſame remorſeleſs, eaſy "mode of government, unleſs the very "poſſibility of *doing* ſo be taken from "them;

"them; and this, as matters ſtand, "cannot, I think, be done by any in-"dividual nation."...."A prolonga-"tion of the trade muſt of neceſſity be "granted, *upon other accounts*; ſuch as "the preſervation of the negroes, and "the preſervation of the proſperity of "the eſtates in the iſlands. A planta-"tion is in the nature of a ſimple ma-"nufactory, in which much labour and "little ſkill is wanted. The ground is "prepared and planted by the ſlaves; "the canes are cut and carried, the juice "extracted, boiled, and granulated, the "ſugars packed, and attended to the "place of embarkation, and *all* by the "*ſame* people, who, diſpirited and ſtu-"pid as they are, become perfect in the "*buſineſs* from the ſlighteſt practice and "the leaſt inſtruction; ſo that, *ſtrength* "*of hands* being the object to the "planter, if his number be ſecured to "him his intereſt is protected. But "what we want to do is to keep up "this number without being obliged "to have recourſe, as hitherto, to arti-"ficial means; and nothing but amend-"ing the condition of the negroes, and "placing them under ſuch circum-"ſtances as prevent the preſent morta-"lity among them, can effect that pur-"poſe." The allowed mortality among the negroes in the plantations requires, that, both for their ſakes and that of the property they ſupport, this *ſuccour* ought not to be withdrawn till ſuch meaſures as are intended to ſupply its place have not only been eſtabliſhed but have *actually* begun to take effect. The ſubſtitute of ploughs and other machines propoſed for exceſſive labour, and the leſſening the family number of ſlaves, is doubted by this writer. The windward iſlands have neither room, ſubſtance, nor climate for paſture lands; and if the plough can be introduced into the leeward iſlands, it can be only by degrees. Nothing can differ more widely than Great Britain and the Weſt Indies; and if we attempt to aſſimilate the two countries, and judge of what may be done abroad from a knowledge of what may be done at home, we ſhall never have a juſt or true conception of the ſubject before us. "The *planter's* "ſituation is in every reſpect peculiar; "his hazards, his expences, and the "burdens we have already laid on him, "operating now to almoſt a prohibition "of one part of his production (his "rum), there cannot be a queſtion, I "ſhould think, on *his right to be conſi-*"*dered* in whatever meaſures may be "taken." Reduction of ſervants would not be eaſily given into at home; nor diſſoluteneſs of manners inſtantly reclaimed; proper regulations for encouragement of marriage and rearing children, and population, which is the great end to follow all theſe inſtitutions, cannot be ſo ſuddenly improved, when the very means moſt favourable and eſſential to it are *ſtill* to be adopted. The diſproportion of the ſexes can cure itſelf only in *a courſe* of time; and the number of females wanted muſt, *at all events*, be thrown in before the trade ſhould be ſhut up. The diſorders contracted in the middle-paſſage may be obviated by proper regulations.—"Up-"on the whole then of this review it "appears, and, I truſt, very fairly ſo, "that the beſt chance we have of civi-"lizing Africa is by *continuing the trade* "for ſome years longer; that, with re-"gard to the ſlaves in the Weſt India "iſlands, an *immediate abolition*, ſo far "from tending to improve their ſtate, "muſt have the oppoſite effect, of mak-"ing it conſiderably worſe; and that, "in reſpect to the proprietors of eſtates "in the iſlands, there can be nothing "ſo unjuſtifiable and impolitic as to "take them by ſurprize, and deprive "them of their uſual ſupply before it is "poſſible for them to get into ſuch a "ſituation as to do without it. Should "Africa, which has bled at every pore, "ſay to you, *This trade ſhall not exiſt* "*an hour longer*, it were well and juſt. "But it cannot be that this country, "whoſe very laws have ſanctioned and "encouraged the whole ſyſtem, has any "right to involve her colonies in ruin, "and that too by ſuch a haſty and pre-"cipitate meaſure as muſt inevitably "defeat the very end for which it is "deſigned. Such a conduct is not the "warmth but the fury of humanity, "which ruſhes blindly to one object, "and overturns and endangers a thou-"ſand others in its way. Let this coun-"try act a feeling, but a manly, part. "Let her invite the different nations of "Europe to co-operate*. Let her exhort

* Let it be remembered, the enlightened French, on whom our reformers built much for their outſtripping us in humanity, poſitively refuſed the abolition. Let it be remembered alſo, that our cultivated American brethren, who, though they aboliſh ſlavery, do not aboliſh the unjuſt, inhuman practice of butchering the natives on their frontiers, under pretence of keeping the peace.

"the

"the Africans to ſtudy and purſue their "real intereſts; and to her colonies let "her ſpeak in friendly but deciſive "terms. Improvements in agriculture, "a correction of manners, an attention "to population, a reduction in domeſtic "eſtabliſhments, and a more humane "treatment, will certainly ſuperſede the "neceſſity of the trade in ſlaves. But as "the effects of all reforms are ſlow, let "the planter have a fair and open con-"duct ſhewn him. Let his intereſts be "protected whilſt he is preparing him-"ſelf for the change. And at the end "of that period which may be reaſona-"bly allowed him, let this trade, by an "irrevocable act, *be cloſed for ever.*"

37. *Remarks on the Advertiſement of the Committee for the Abolition of the Slave Trade, inſerted in the Public Papers.*

THE author inſcribes theſe Remarks to Chaloner Arcedeckne and John Brathwaite, Eſqrs. "as principal own-"ers of the property which is attempt-"ed to be invaded, and under whoſe "protecting benevolence people of every "deſcription and colour are ſure to find "redreſs and kindneſs, not the falſely-"alledged attributes of the planter— "tyranny and oppreſſion." Then follows the report of the committee, and a ſtatement of their receipts and expences; by which it appears, that out of 1286l. (a ſubſcription which, it is obſerved, p. 76, does not amount to 5s. a-piece among 5000 people,) 1177l. has been ſpent in collecting information, travelling charges, ſubſiſtence of evidence, advertiſing official papers, and many other minute expences; and that, with ſtationary, printing, books, ſecretary, aſſiſtants, and incidental expences, rents, coals, and candles, have incurred an additional expence of 94l. more than the balance in hand. In attempting to vindicate the *planter* from the reproach of this report, the writer ſpends 25 pages in abuſing the MONTHLY REVIEW; then paſſes to the wretched condition of many paupers in England, the objections to the converſion of the negroes, from their attachment to polygamy, the contradictions of the committee, one while petitioning for, the next againſt, the abolition of the ſlave-trade, and the incumbered ſtate of the affairs of many of the ſlave-owners, and the fatal conſequences of the failure of the cuſtom-houſe duties, which pay the intereſt of near one quarter of the national debt. An appendix contains a letter from a planter, ſhewing that the humanity neceſſary in the management of a plantation has not been adequate to the keeping-up the ſtock by natural increaſe; with the queſtions from the privy council to the agent for Jamaica, and the anſwers by Dr. Wm. Wright, lately of that iſland, which ſhew, that the proper diſeaſes of the negroes are very fatal with the beſt management; that their natural increaſe is prevented by too early uſe of venery, promiſcuous connexion, concealment of venereal complaints, night-walking to their plays, immoderate dancing and uſe of ſpirituous liquors; that many children are born, and if of good parts, and they get over the early infantine diſeaſes, are eaſily reared; and that it would be impoſſible to cultivate the lands by free negroes or Europeans.

Amidſt a farrago of extraneous matter, the pamphlet contains ſome juſt obſervations, but aukwardly expreſſed.

38. *A conciſe Statement of Tranſactions and Circumſtances reſpecting the King's Theatre in the* Hay-market; *by Mr.* Taylor, *the Proprietor. Together with the Official Correſpondence, on the ſame Subject, between the Right Hon. the Lord Chamberlain and Earl* Cholmondeley.

"Strange that ſuch difference there ſhould be
"'Twixt tweedle dum and tweedle dee!
"But it ever was *ſo*, and ever will be."

IF all that is here ſtated be true, Mr. T. really ſeems to have met with hard meaſure, and perhaps to have been outwitted by his rival. The amateurs are more intereſted in the diſcuſſion than the reviewers.

39. *The Love of* Chriſt *the Source of genuine Philanthropy. A Diſcourſe on* 2 Cor. v. 14, 15, *occaſioned by the Death of* John Thornton, *Eſq. late of* Clapham, Surrey, *containing Obſervations on his Character and Principles.*

"THE following diſcourſe was not "penned in order to be delivered from "the pulpit, and therefore the writer "deemed himſelf authorized to exceed "the ordinary limits of a ſermon. In-"deed, he found it impoſſible to com-"prize an account both of the character "and principles of his late honoured "friend within a much ſmaller compaſs "than he hath here taken." The writer aſcribes the unbounded and undiſtinguiſhing liberality of his hero, and of Mr.

Mr. Howard, to certain old-fashioned principles; and we do not feel ourselves disposed to controvert the assumption.

40. *A Review of the Policy, Doctrines, and Morals of the Methodists.*

THE writer sets out with observing, that "the Methodists are now become "a body so conspicuous and numerous, "and their principles gain ground so "rapidly in every part of the kingdom, "that, were there no other inducement "to inquiry, curiosity alone might "prompt us to look into the principles "and conduct of these people, and to "examine the means by which they "have risen to their present greatness, "and also by what management they "are supported. It highly becomes the "statesman to mark the progress of a "people who, some time or other, may "have a considerable effect on the body "politic. It becomes the religious man "to observe them, as the interest of re-"ligion is certainly very much con-"cerned. And the philosopher too, in "an inquiry of this nature, may have "an opportunity of tracing some of "those principles which have so power-"ful an effect on the human mind. "Since the institution of the Jesuits, "we cannot meet with an instance of "such a vast body managed with so "much dexterity, and yielding such "complete and perfect obedience to the "will of one man: a people scattered "over the different parts of the king-"dom, differing often in every respect, "in education, temper, interest, and "habits of life; yet all tractable, all "subject to the direction and controul "of him who regulates the mighty "machine, and turns it whithersoever "he pleases. In this condition has this "body continued for a good number of "years, spreading and increasing, strik-"ing out its branches to the different "quarters of the world: and during all "this time they have been attacked by "no material schism to endanger their "existence." The first thing that strikes an inquirer into their policy is, the accommodating nature of their principles and conduct, and their insinuating method, so favourable to making proselytes. A second advantage is, the love of variety, implanted in the human heart, of which they avail themselves by a succession of new preachers, so that the audience is never tired by repetition, and the subsidiary aids of anecdotes, experiences, visions, miraculous interpositions, to amuse and entertain weak and deluded men. A third cause is the consequence every member is raised to, and the hopes he or she is flattered with as soon as they enlist with these people. Perhaps there are few religions that ever owed so much to refined human policy as the tenets of this people. A fourth cause is, "the "liberal dispensation they give from "strict morality, thus opening a new "and easy passage to Heaven. Me-"thodism gives the same ease to the "consciences that the Pope's pardon "did in former times, and as it still "does among the people subject to this "superstition. Methodism is Popery in "disguise. The same spirit pervades "every part of this system. A religion "so flattering to the baseness and de-"pravity of the human heart, that pro-"mises so much, and requires so small "sacrifices of importance, bids fair to "be greedily embraced, and to become "very popular among people who wish "to gain Heaven without any great "change of this life." But besides these uniform and lasting principles, which at all times pervade this system, they have the address to employ several accidental advantages. The weakness and infirmities of human nature present to them an opportunity of triumph. Certain diseases indicate the presence of the evil spirit, and are only curable by spiritual aid; and they avail themselves of a death-bed to make converts. "Tak-"ing it all together, it may truly be "considered as the most perfect system "ever raised by human policy. The "religion of Jesus owed nothing to the "prejudices and passions of the human "heart; but the religion of J. W. owes "to these almost every thing. Wonder-"ful would it indeed be then if it did "not succeed."

In reviewing the *doctrines* of the Methodists it appears, that, besides the disgrace they bring on religion by their misrepresentations and pretensions to inspiration, "they set up faith in opposi-"tion to a good life, and are constantly "making the most open attacks on mo-"rality and moral preachers. They "love to make war upon reason, and "on all the plain duties of man." Their gloomy and terrific doctrines introduce gloomy habits, which "render "men unfit for the duties of love and "benevolence, sympathy and compas-"sion, and all the other generous affec-

"tions

"tions of a good heart. Besides, there "are few minds that can properly bear "such awful doctrines perpetually "thundering in their ears; the brain "soon becomes affected, the reason un- "hinged, and both body and soul suffer "in the struggle. They will exhort us "to the love of God, because this costs "nothing. It requires no sacrifice. It "is the silent operation of the heart "that performs this duty, and vio- "lent pretensions suffice for evidence. "But they insist very little on the "love of our neighbour, on love to "our enemies, forgiveness of injuries, "and the great duty of doing good; "that good which is confined to no "sect or party, but extends to all na- "tions, kindreds, and languages; that "good which cannot be performed by "bare wishes and prayers, but requires "the kindest offices of love and good "actions, the being ready to distribute, "the being willing to commune, not "merely the visiting the sick, but the "feeding the hungry and cloathing the "naked, and proving a friend to the "friendless."....."The fittest subjects "for the Methodists to work upon are "the ignorant, who know nothing a- "bout religion; the weak, who are "most easily imposed upon; the vain, "who have no other way to raise them- "selves into consequence; and the im- "moral and unprincipled, who want "ease for a wounded conscience, and a "cloak for a bad life. Examine this "body, and you'll find them naturally "split into these different classes, which "constitute an incongruous and jarring "whole." The branches of morality they usually attend to are to rebuke some of the glaring vices that make the most noise in the world, and are signs of a thoughtless mind, rather than of a depraved heart; such as swearing and drunkenness; while the duties they principally insist on are those ostentatious virtues which are specious in them- selves, but require no great sacrifice for the performance. "In the duties we "owe to God, enthusiasts seem to be of "opinion that we cannot be guilty of "any excess. The God of the Me- "thodists is not the God and Father of "our Lord Jesus Christ. Their God "is the object of fear, not of love. In "the private duties, perhaps, they ap- "pear in their greatest excellence. A- "mong them we do not meet with nu- "merous instances of drunkenness; but "there are among them many capital "offenders against temperance, both in "eating and drinking; and as to cha- "rity, it may perhaps be doing them "no injustice to say, that, taking bulk "for bulk, they are no way superior to "the common herd of mankind in the "same classes and with the same temp- "tations; and, from a survey of such "of their societies as fall within my "knowledge, I believe, if a fair account "was to be taken, the balance would "be struck against them. The societies "are originally formed of persons not "much distinguished for their morality "and their doctrine; that no great "stress is to be laid on good works, ex- "poses them to the greatest temptations. "They are better half prepared for "every sensual indulgence. These peo- "ple often stand on slippery ground. "The intercourse of the sexes is very "frequent, very familiar, and often "very private. I will not establish the "conclusion that may be drawn from "such reasoning. I appeal to the world. "Can they recollect any facts that can "account for the foul aspersions with "which, occasionally, both preacher "and hearers have been loaded? And "here I leave them, in this article, to "stand or fall by the observation and "experience of mankind."

The writer proceeds to ask, if their professions of superior pretensions to sanctity have wrought any change in their tempers? He answers, "In the "article of moral honesty you will not "perceive that they have in any respect "improved the world. We do not find "among them any peculiar sweetness "of temper, or that humility of heart, "and gentleness of mind and manners, "that we should expect to find in the "meek and humble followers of Jesus. "In what a poor state would mankind "be placed were their eternal allot- "ments to be decided by men! Their "want of charity in spiritual concerns "disseminates its baneful influence to "all their worldly intercourse."

As to their discharge of the relative duties, the education and care of their children is so much left to the grace of God and Providence, that "no children "are so wild, brutish, and untractable "(none more base in their morals) as "the children of the Methodists. Be- "sides the neglect of religious educa- "tion and moral instruction, the Me- "thodists are likewise chargeable with "neglecting to bring up their children "in the habits of industry, and in some

"honest

"honeſt lawful calling. The lower "claſſes of this ſociety are not remark- "able for being the moſt induſtrious of "the community. Many of them are "either naturally indolent, or contract "habits of idleneſs from their profeſ- "ſions. Their leading principles do "not cheriſh the virtues which charac- "teriſe a good maſter. And, as ſer- "vants, except in families of their own "principles, they cannot be deſireable. "Their religion does not teach them "any peculiar faithfulneſs or honeſty; "they are in general more confident "and ſelf-willed, leſs chearful and "tractable."

The laſt point of view in which the writer conſiders them is a political one. "Methodiſm is one of the ſevereſt "taxes that ever was laid on the la- "bouring part of the people, and, of "conſequence, is a preſſing burden on "induſtry. Such a number of religious "houſes, ſome of them very elegantly "and highly finiſhed, and ſuch a num- "ber of travelling teachers, cannot be "ſupported without an enormous ex- "pence, which falls almoſt entirely on "the labouring part of the community, "of which this body chiefly conſiſts. "Indeed there are many inſtances of "places where they have both good "houſes and plenty of preachers, and "theſe to be ſupported entirely by the "poor. It would be a curious inquiry, "and might anſwer ſome good political "purpoſe, to inveſtigate what Me- "thodiſm coſts the nation annually." Taking the houſes of worſhip at 500l. each, which is all ſo much money ſunk, and cannot be rated at leſs than 8 per cent. which amounts to 40l. per an- num, the lighting and cleaning theſe houſes at 30l. per annum, the preacher to each at 60l. per annum, makes the annual expence of every methodiſt meeting to the nation 130l.; and, al- lowing one to four of the 11,000 pariſhes in Great Britain, making 2750 meeting- houſes, the annual expence of all theſe together will be 357,500l.; an enormous ſum, as a tax raiſed on the credulity and folly of the loweſt order of the peo- ple, who never pay any kind of tax for the ſupport of Government; not to mention the incidental expences in en- tertaining the preachers and their at- tendants. But this is not the worſt view that we may take of the religion of the Methodiſts, even in a political view. This profeſſion has, beſides all theſe, a baleful influence on induſtry. It is a nurſery for idleneſs, and the high road, often, to beggary; and perhaps no cauſe whatever contributes more to the increaſe of the pariſh-poor than the in- creaſe of the Methodiſts. It is worth inquiry whether the poor-rates have increaſed with the increaſe of Me- thodiſm, and in particular places corre- ſpondent with the prevalence of Me- thodiſm. Have the poor in Scotland, where this profeſſion has fewer votaries, increaſed with that rapidity that they have done in the Southern parts of the iſland?

The Review concludes with ſeveral reflexions that naturally occur:

"1ſt, The ſtriking marks of policy and art, ſo evident in the planning of this reli- gion, ſo very unlike the ſimplicity of the Goſpel, afford occaſion for ſuſpecting the honeſty and integrity of the leaders. Craft and cunning appear here but too plainly, ſeizing on the prejudices and credulity of the ignorant and weak, in order to raiſe a mo- nument to their ambition, or create a fund for their intereſt. Snares are planted all around, and the unwary bird, when once caught, will find an eſcape moſt difficult. For, however enthuſiaſtic the followers may be, the leaders ſeem perfectly cool and collected. There is a ſemblance of enthuſi- aſm; but wary prudence regulates every ſtep. Every thing is contrived for enſnaring the credulous. Honeſty, good ſenſe, and character, are ſacrificed to this end. The Journal of Mr. W. illuſtrates and confirms this obſervation. You ſee there a man of good ſenſe and knowledge retailing ſtories and anecdotes full of falſehood and abſur- dity, and which no man of common under- ſtanding can poſſibly ſwallow; but they are all ſo calculated as to ſuit the underſtand- ing of his followers. Among the leaders I know many men of good ſenſe who would not ſuffer themſelves to be impoſed upon by ſuch groſs abſurdity, unleſs their intereſt or their ambition in ſome meaſure warped their judgements. The good and evil ſpirits make a conſpicuous figure in this work; the one is full of malice, and is continually employed in wickedneſs, or in playing his antick tricks, and the other perpetually counteract- ing his machinations. In this conteſt Mr. W. appears as a powerful and reſpectable auxiliary. The evil ſpirit he checks and con- trouls, and the good he rouſes by his vigi- lance and ſuperior attention. Theſe are all pious frauds. Religion has too often been made a ladder for the intereſt and ambition of men."

"2dly, Such corruptions of religion it is the duty of every man to unmaſk and ex- poſe, for they are dead weights on the pro- greſs of the Goſpel. What people of common ſenſe could ever be prevailed on to believe

that

that a religion that promotes hypocriſy, diſcountenances virtue, checks induſtry, and, in many material inſtances, injures ſociety, that requires ſo much human policy for its ſupport, and the aid of ſo much pious fraud, could ever proceed from heaven, and a God of infinite wiſdom, holineſs, and goodneſs? The lives of the primitive Chriſtians were perhaps the moſt ſucceſsful evidence for the propagation of the Goſpel. But theſe corruptions have another unhappy effect. Men will become aſhamed of a profeſſion where the hypocrite and impoſtor claim ſuch a diſtinguiſhed place. The encouragement that is given to their ignorant and unprincipled teachers brings the character itſelf into diſgrace. At this time ſeveral churches are occupied by the Methodiſts, and a great many diſſenting chapels *; and if this ſpirit continues, a much greater ſhare will fall into the hands of theſe enthuſiaſts. In the revolution of human knowledge and ſcience, the prevalence of this ſpirit and theſe doctrines may carry us back to our former religious darkneſs, and involve Chriſtianity in all that barbarous and unintelligible jargon which it required the labour of ages to remove."

"3dly, Much noiſe and great pretenſions throw ſuſpicion on any character. Keep a watchful eye over him who profeſſes much and talks much about religion."

"4thly, True religion is perfectly conſiſtent with our honeſt callings and all lawful profeſſions."

"Laſtly, Let not the good man be too much diſcouraged by preſent appearances. The religious ferment, which is now working furiouſly, we truſt, may end well. Providence may be employing this inſtrument for introducing more knowledge and virtue among men. If it ſhould prove the means of directing the ignorant to ſerious inquiry, and rouſing men of virtue and underſtanding to a defence and ſupport of genuine religion; if it ſhould ſtimulate the miniſters of religion to exert themſelves in recovering the ſublime doctrines and pure precepts of the Goſpel, and in adorning them by the meekneſs and innocence of their lives; this would be the way to reſcue the ignorant and deluded from the hands of enthuſiaſts and impoſtors; and then Chriſtianity would become a light to enlighten the Gentiles, the honour and ornament of human nature, and the glory of all its profeſſors."

* If we are not miſinformed, we are indebted for much of this to the hero of the preceding diſcourſe, who is there ſaid to have been "the patron of all pious, exemplary, "and laborious miniſters of the Goſpel, fre- "quently educating young men whom he "found to be religiouſly diſpoſed, and *pur- "chaſing many livings*, not ſo much with a "view of benefiting the individuals to whom "he gave them, as for the ſake of planting "uſeful miniſters of the Goſpel in thoſe "parts where he ſuppoſed the people pe- "riſhing for lack of knowledge." p. 5.

41. *The Scripture Doctrine of Election and Juſtification practically illuſtrated, in Two Sermons. By* Owen Manning, *B.D. Rector of* Peperharrow, *and Vicar of* Godalming.

"THE following diſcourſes were "delivered ſome time ſince in one of "the pariſh churches of a very conſi- "derable town, and are publiſhed (at "the inſtance of many who heard "them) in the hope of counteracting "the effects of certain doctrines, of a "very different tendency, which are "making a rapid progreſs in this and "other parts of theſe kingdoms." *Advertiſement.*

From Matt. xx. 23. Mr. M, with his wonted preciſion, clearly ſhews that no perſons are predeſtinated to ſalvation, or eternal happineſs; but that the means of ſalvation are provided for and offered to all who work them out for themſelves.

From Rom. iii. 28. he as clearly determines that the Apoſtle ſpeaks of two kinds of juſtification; a *firſt*, by which the unconverted are admitted into the fellowſhip of Chriſt's church, or made members of the Chriſtian community; and a *final*, whereby they who are thus become Chriſtians ſhall, after having duly qualified themſelves for it, be put into poſſeſſion of eternal life. The firſt, then, made members of the kingdom of God on *earth*; the ſecond, then, being admitted into and made partakers of his kingdom in *heaven*. The firſt has for its object the *unconverted* in general; the ſecond has reſpect unto *good* men *only*, and is reſerved *for* good men of *every* denomination. The firſt is going on *always* — *now*, in this *preſent* time, as the Apoſtle expreſſes it. The ſecond does not take place until the laſt day, when God ſhall judge and recompence men according to their *works*. To the firſt, nothing is neceſſary but *faith*, without any regard to *works*, even of *morality*. Of this St. Paul ſpeaks, Rom. iii. 20, 28. But to the final acceptance unto eternal ſalvation in the kingdom of heaven of thoſe who, by virtue of their faith, are already members of his viſible church on earth, it is neceſſary that ſuch perſons ſhould "add to their faith "virtue." And this is that acceptance contended for by St. James.

A ſupplement, *On Juſtification through Grace*,

Grace, explains the term *grace* "not as "putting us into the *way* of ſalvation "at firſt, nor into the *poſſeſſion* of it at "laſt, *unconditionally*, but as that, and "that alone, which renders our per-"formance of the conditions *effectual* "to the purpoſes for which they were "preſcribed."

42. *Poems by* Hugh Downman, *M. D. The Second Edition, altered and corrected; with ſeveral Additions.*

THE original poems in this collection, that of *The Land of the Muſes* more particularly, do credit to Dr. D's genius and abilities, which the additional ones by no means tend to diminiſh. We remember that performance, on its firſt appearance, being commonly ſpoken of in terms of high approbation. We ſay *commonly*, becauſe there were ſome, and thoſe people of acknowledged taſte, who objected to the obſolete phraſeology of Spenſer, in imitation of whom it was written, as if intended for inſertion between the 11th and 12th cantos of the 2d book of *The Fairy Queen*. Whether, however, that obſolete ſtyle and the *octave rhyme* are not better adapted to ſcenes where Fancy ranges unreſtrained, to magic charms, and thoſe ideal beings who people the land of Allegory, and "float in light viſion "round the poet's head," may admit of ſome doubt. We own a predilection for thoſe numbers which Spenſer ſo happily adopted, and which poſſibly may ariſe merely from his having ſo ſucceſsfully uſed them. To reconcile both parties, the poem now appears in two different dreſſes; and our partiality for antiquity is not ſo great as to excite diſapprobation at its preſent more faſhionable cut. It certainly diſplays great imagination; and the fancy-formed beings, which are brought forward in almoſt every page, are coloured in a brilliant ſtyle, and delineated with wonderful taſte and accuracy. In the firſt groupe the God of virtuous Love appears mounted on a gentle lamb,

"Mild as the beaſt on which he onward
"mov'd."

On the right, Sincerity, with a chryſtal vaſe held before her boſom.

"Cloſe on the left, fair Innocence ſuſtain'd
A roſy brede, with which that lamb ſhe rein'd,
And guided him along the flowery way,
Or check'd him if his rider will'd to ſtay.
Her to behold on balmy wings upborne,
Angels would oft this lower world adorn;
Bathing in mortal air their limbs divine;
Around her ſuch attractive Graces ſhine.
Her other hand a bloated ſerpent rear'd,
Which lick'd her face, for ſhe no venom fear'd.
"And now, a nymph tript o'er the *path-leſs** green,
Blithe was her look, unequal was her mien;
None could her lineaments exactly ſpy;
The colour of her garment mock'd the eye.
For both each moment chang'd; inconſtant, wild,
That fickle female Novelty was ſtyl'd.
Of Admiration ſhe the heart poſſeſt,
Her frequent change inflam'd his youthful breaſt;
With eager look he mark'd her giddy pace,
And every ſhifting feature of her face."

We ſhall preſent one figure more, of a very different nature. The reader need not be informed that we quote from the modern verſion.

"Next came Remorſe; his eyes with looks profound
In ghaſtly ſilence glar'd upon the ground,
But ſoon retorted with an eager view,
As if to pierce his inmoſt boſom through.
There, tenting to the quick, with direſt pain
Keen anguiſh throbb'd through every panting vein.
His arms convuls'd (ſad object of deſpair)
He toſt aloft, or wildly beat the air.
Ah, conſcience-ſmitten! in thy ſecret heart
Deep is the ſting, and fix'd th' eternal ſmart."

The poems added to the former edition conſiſt of ſeveral odes on different ſubjects, and others addreſſed to different perſons. To write panegyrick with ſucceſs is given to few. The general topicks on which it hinges are worn to rags; and it is difficult to diveſt encomiums, however juſt they may be in reality, from hacknied phraſes and an appearance of adulation. Thoſe of Dr. Downman's have no tendency to either, and are no leſs varied than appropriate. The opening of that on Mr. Hole's *Arthur, or, The Northern Enchantment*, will ſerve as a ſpecimen, and corroborate the opinion we gave of that performance †.

"I.

"I hate the ſtreams which ſmoothly glide
In channel trim with meaſur'd tide,
Whoſe ſhapely banks, for ever neat,
The grot adorns, or moſſy ſeat.
While the calm waters, as they creep,
Lull the poetic mind to ſleep.
Or where, if vagrant Fancy deigns
Ever to walk, ſhe walks in chains.

"II.

"No, rather eager let me haſte,
Enthuſiaſtic Maid! to taſte

* Is not this epithet ſomewhat contradictory to the action deſcribed? † XLIX. 734.

Of

Of thy belov'd, deceptive rills,
Which high among the Gothic hills
Forth from the well of Fiction ſpring,
And thence their mingled currents fling
O'er rocks whoſe heads are wreath'd in ſnow,
And through romantic vales below.

"III.

"Th' inſpiring draught my ſoul pervades,
I range through long-deſerted glades,
With Hole, companion of my way,
Through ſcenes where Spenſer lov'd to ſtray,
O'er the wild heath, or trembling ſod,
Which Arioſto whilom trod;
Where the free Muſe, with native charms,
Her votary's panting boſom warms.

"IV.

"With him my keen, undazzled ſight
Shall trace Conayra's ſtormy height;
There the Gigantic Siſters view,
Their gore-drencht robes of ruſſet hue;
Behold them gird the mountain round,
Uttering their dire, terrific ſound,
Exciting the loud thunder's roar,
Stirring the ſea from ſhore to ſhore."

To give, however, a proper idea of theſe odes, it would be neceſſary, to tranſcribe the greater part of them; and the ſame may be ſaid of the other poems, which are no leſs diverſified, as to their reſpective ſubject, than in their numbers and mode of treating it.

43. *A Simple Story. By Mrs.* Inchbald. *In Four Volumes.* 12mo.

AMONG our anceſtors it appears to have been thought a piece of gallantry to admire every thing that was the literary production of a lady. The Sapphos and the Corinnas of a hundred years ago were flattered and panegyriſed for no mortal reaſon but becauſe they wore a petticoat. At preſent, the caſe is altered; the fair ſex has aſſerted its rank, and challenged that natural equality of intellect which nothing but the influence of human inſtitutions could have concealed for a moment. One of the good effects of this revolution is, that Criticiſm becomes once more the office of Reaſon, and Gallantry ſurrenders the ſceptre to Juſtice and Truth.

Speaking with the frankneſs which theſe authorities dictate, we are ready to confeſs that we were not pleaſed with the dramatical productions of Mrs. I. There are in them ſome ingenuity of ſtructure, and ſome merits of an inferior ſort; but we ſearch in vain for the glowing impreſſions of character, and the fervent enthuſiaſm of paſſion. What we wanted in the plays of this lady we have found in the *Simple Story*. She has ſtruck out a path entirely her own. She has diſdained to follow the ſteps of her predeceſſors, and to conſtruct a new novel, as is too commonly done, out of the ſcraps and fragments of earlier inventors. Her principal character, the Roman Catholic lord, is perfectly new; and ſhe has conducted him, through a ſeries of ſurprizing and well-contraſted adventures, with an uniformity of character and truth of deſcription that have rarely been ſurpaſſed. The novel, in reality, conſiſts of two diſtinct hiſtories; and the taliſman by which they are united is this unity of character in its hero. We do not recollect an inſtance of an invention ſo happily calculated for the purpoſe of uniting events in their own nature unconnected and oppoſite.

Every writer of a novel, in his moments of diffidence, will be inclined to tremble leſt his production ſhould be loſt and forgotten amidſt the immenſe lumber of traſh that is hourly publiſhed under this deſcription. This, however, is a difficulty, and not a diſcouragement; it ſhould waken exertion, not incline to deſpondence. When conquered, the triumph is ſo much the more illuſtrious; and there are few records more honourable in the archives of literature than thoſe of the labours of Richardſon. Turgot, the virtuous and penetrating ſtateſman of France, has aſſerted, that the ſcience of morals is more impartially and effectually taught by romances than by any other ſpecies of compoſition. We predict that Mrs. Inchbald, eſpecially if ſhe can be prevailed upon to perſiſt in the path ſhe has ſo honourably begun, will rank amongſt the firſt claſſes of thoſe who, through this enchanting vehicle, have communicated inſtruction and improvement to mankind.

In the midſt of admiration we forgot cenſure; but we cannot ſtand excuſed to ourſelves in omitting to notice, in ſpite of the beauties of this charming production, the painful ſentiment excited by the cataſtrophe. It is ſo huddled and imperfect, that the feeling left upon the mind of the reader, when he cloſes the volumes, is that of imbecility; the ſtrength of ſtamina in the novel is for a moment forgotten; and it is not till after a pauſe that he can call back his mind to recollect the eminent excellences by which this defect is ſo gloriouſly atoned.

44. *A View of* England *towards the Close of the Eighteenth Century. By* Fred. Aug. Wendeborn, *LL. D. Tranſlated from the original* German, *by the Author himſelf. In Two Volumes.* 8vo.

THE author of this valuable, inſtructive, and entertaining work, as we learn from the preface, "came over from his "own country to this at the age of "hardly five and twenty; and for "nearly two and twenty years he has "been, in this great metropolis, the "miniſter of a German congregation, "who erected a chapel for him on pur-"poſe." His long reſidence in this country, therefore, as well as the knowledge and abilities which he has diſplayed in this publication, have well qualified him for the taſk that he has undertaken. At the beginning of his work he treats of the Engliſh conſtitution, of the laws of England, of the courts of judicature, of the army and navy, and of the national debt and taxes. He afterwards makes a variety of obſervations on the ſtate of population in England, and on the commerce and manufactures of this country. He gives a very copious account of the city of London, and makes ſome juſt and ingenious remarks on the preſent ſtate of it. He afterwards proceeds to take a view of the ſtate of literature and arts in Great Britain, and alſo of the ſtate of religion, and the various ſects which are to be found in this kingdom.

In treating of commerce, Dr. Wendeborn remarks, that "the ſituation of "the Britiſh iſles renders them emi-"nently convenient for trade; and it is "almoſt impoſſible that they ſhould "ever be deprived of it. England, by "the loſs of the American colonies, "has, indeed, ſuffered much; but this "may be repaired in time, if wiſe mea-"ſures are purſued."...."The power "and the riches of the Engliſh, which "have attracted the admiration and the "envy of almoſt all Europe, are greatly "owing to their trade and commerce. "The Britiſh nation proves, indiſputa-"bly, that an empire is not rendered "powerful, rich, and reſpectable, by "wars and conqueſts, which have load-"ed England with an enormous burden "of debts, and been the ſource of other "evils; but by agriculture, trade, navi-"gation, induſtry, and manufactures."

"Some countries, on account of their barrenneſs, put their inhabitants under a neceſſity of trying, by means of manufactures and the exportation of them, to get a little money to buy the neceſſaries of life from their neighbours, who have more than they want. England, on the contrary, is ſo happily provided for by the hand of Nature, as to poſſeſs not only every thing to ſatisfy all reaſonable demands for the ſupport and comfortableneſs of life, but even to be enabled to ſupply other nations with her abundance, and to draw from them money for the produce of her ſoil, as well as for her manufactures. In this reſpect, therefore, England has the advantage of a double ſtrength; firſt, that which ſhe derives from agriculture and rural œconomy; and afterwards that from her commerce and her manufactures. When, in former times, Tyre and Carthage, and, in modern ages, Venice, Genoa, and Holland, by means of trade and navigation, obtained a great weight in the balance of power, reſpect, and riches, among nations, it needs no demonſtration, that, if the ſources begin to dry up, the conſequence of the ſtate muſt neceſſarily ſink, becauſe it loſes its internal ſtrength. This can never be the fate of England, which does not ſhine like a meteor, but muſt always retain her true ſplendour and internal ſtrength, ariſing from the bleſſings of her own ſoil, though her foreign trade ſhould fail; which, however, cannot happen, ſince ſhe poſſeſſes, within herſelf, moſt of the raw materials for her principal manufactures."

Speaking of the machines that are uſed in manufactures, Dr. W. ſays,

"It is not many years ſince the Engliſh have recovered from thoſe prejudices which could not but obſtruct the progreſs of manufactures. One of them is that oppoſition which was ſhewn againſt the uſe of machines to ſave labour, to render the work eaſy, and to make diſpatch. It was thought that poor people were deprived by them of employment to gain their bread, and that it was better to ſet numbers to work than that one perſon, by means of a machine, ſhould do with eaſe the work of many, who were to be left idle. From ſuch a ſuppoſition a ſaw-mill, which was erected, about a hundred years ago, near London, was demoliſhed again, that the labouring poor might not be deprived of employment. Upon the ſame principle, a tumult was ready to break out among the ſpinners in Lancaſhire, becauſe ſome manufacturers wanted to introduce a new-invented wheel, conſtructed upon ſuch a plan that one perſon could ſpin ſix threads of cotton at one time. Had it not been for ſome men of ſenſe, who took pains to perſuade and convince theſe people that it would be for their own intereſt and advantage to make uſe of this kind of ſpinning-wheels, they never would have ſuffered them to be introduced. At preſent, as I have been informed, they are ſo well convinced of the

uſefulneſs

uſefulneſs of them, and the folly of their prejudice, that, perhaps, riots would enſue if an attempt was made to prohibit them. All ſorts of machines that can be beneficial are now introduced, improved by time, and new ones invented. Mills, ſet in motion by wind, water, fire, and ſteam, are moſt ingeniouſly conſtructed, and moſt ſucceſsfully uſed to facilitate and accelerate various kinds of work. And, indeed, if the Engliſh will ſell their manufactures at as low prices as other nations, nay even cheaper, it is, on account of the dearneſs of proviſions and of labour, impoſſible for them to obtain this end otherwiſe than by the uſe of machines. The quicker and the leſs expenſively they can work, and the more they can finiſh, without hurting the goodneſs of its quality, the cheaper they will ſell, and of courſe diſpoſe of a greater quantity of goods. The manufacturer will employ a greater number of workmen, and pay them good wages; he will bring money into quicker circulation, and ſooner grow rich.—However, notwithſtanding all that I have ſaid in favour of the uſe of machines, care ſhould be taken that the poor are not deprived of labour, and one man not be ſuffered to enrich himſelf by ſubſtituting mechanical arts where induſtry was before employed, not caring whether the poor around him were ſtarving for want of work. I have been told, that in ſome inſtances the uſe of machines is carried ſo far that where, before, fifty people were employed and obtained a maintenance, at preſent not five are wanted, becauſe the induſtry of forty-five is ſuperſeded by mechaniſm. Humanity and Government ſhould in ſuch inſtances interfere, and either prohibit the too far extended uſe of machines, or deviſe other ways and means to employ the induſtry of the poor. I remember to have ſomewhere read, that the famous father Tournemine, who lived in the beginning of this century at Paris, perſuaded himſelf of the poſſibility of making a particular kind of organ, which, when played, would have the ſame effect upon men as the beſt eating and drinking; that it would gratify the appetite, and give ſtrength to the body. Suppoſing that this ſcheme of folly could ſeriouſly have been executed, and ſuch organs were introduced into England, and come into general uſe, to the great detriment of taxes and exciſe, becauſe people could then diſpenſe with eating and drinking, would the Chancellor of the Exchequer not have tried every means to prevent the uſe of ſuch machines, becauſe he would ſoon have found his coffers empty? Indeed, the parallel, between the machines that deprive the poor of the means to get a livelihood, and that which, if it were poſſible, would ſtarve the miniſter of finances, is a very true one; only with this difference, that, in the firſt inſtance, Humanity would ſhed tears, and in the other ſmile at the death of the exciſe."

GENT. MAG. *March*, 1791.

In treating of public libraries, Dr. Wendeborn makes the following juſt obſervations, which are highly worthy the attention of men of letters reſident in the metropolis.

"A public library, well ſituated, conſiſting of the beſt antient and modern books, deſigned more for utility than to gratify curioſity, to which there was an eaſy acceſs, and which was open at all proper times, would be an inſtitution of the greateſt advantage to the learned who reſided, or made ſome ſtay, in London. If to the rooms of ſuch a library, another was added for converſation, and for peruſing the neweſt literary journals, it would gratify the utmoſt wiſhes which men of letters could reaſonably entertain. A liberal ſubſcription, and ſome patronage, might eaſily produce ſo noble and uſeful an eſtabliſhment; which, at the ſame time that it muſt do honour to the character of the nation, as a learned one, would be a more laſting and more reſpected monument, to perpetuate the memory of its firſt founders, than any which might be erected for them in Weſtminſter Abbey.

"In ſeveral great towns on the Continent a ſociety of learned men, reſident there, have, by annual ſubcriptions, hired either a whole houſe, or only a ſet of rooms, which are opened every day for ſubſcribers, and hardly ever empty of company, where they meet, under certain regulations and rules, not for eating and drinking, but merely for converſation, at any time of the day which they pleaſe. Learned foreigners are ſometimes introduced by ſome of the ſubſcribers; and whoever wiſhes for an hour of relaxation, or to ſee a friend belonging to ſuch a ſociety, will ſeldom be diſappointed in thoſe intentions, with which he left his home or his ſtudy. Many of ſuch ſocieties and converſation-rooms might be eſtabliſhed in ſo large a town as London, at no great expence; but I have never heard of any thing of this kind reſembling what I have ſeen on the Continent, and which I found highly uſeful and agreeable to a traveller. Oftentimes have I met with foreigners, of different nations, coming from the Continent, who have expreſſed their ſurprize at ſuch a want, and conſidered it as a proof of that unſociableneſs with which the Engliſh character is charged abroad, but which, in my opinion, does not go to the extent that foreigners are apt to believe. They draw their inferences of this kind from the number of ſolitary beings who walk about with an air of melancholy, or from thoſe who come thoughtfully into the gloomy coffee-houſe, look out for an empty box or table to ſit down by themſelves, and to read the papers, or to eat their dinner, without ſpeaking to any body. If another perſon happens to take his ſeat in the ſame box, he finds his neighbour

neighbour as ſilent as an Harpocrates, and ſees that he avoids the meeting of each other's eyes very carefully, or perhaps even with a ſulky air. From this, foreigners are apt to conclude that the generality of the Engliſh, both the learned and the unlearned, are averſe to ſociety; in which opinion I have often taken much pains to undeceive them, though I cannot ſay always ſucceſsfully. Abroad, the bookſellers' ſhops are frequently the places where the learned meet, and have ſome converſation about literary news, and learned ſubjects; a cuſtom which prevailed even in antient Rome*. But this is likewiſe not the caſe in London; a few bookſellers' ſhops, perhaps, excepted, where ſometimes two or three literary men, who are either cuſtomers, or acquainted with the maſter of the ſhop, accidentally meet, and ſpend a few minutes in a converſation about literary matters."

Dr. Wendeborn has given, at ſome conſiderable length, a general character of the Engliſh nation, which is drawn up with great diſcernment and impartiality. His work contains much original and juſt obſervation; it is the production of a man of learning; and it ſeems to have been his real aim, in deſcribing this country and its inhabitants, to adhere exactly to the precept contained in his motto, from Shakſpeare's *Othello*,—SPEAK OF ME AS I AM.

45. *Additions and Corrections to the firſt Edition of Mr.* Pennant's *Account of* London, 1791.

MR. P. has availed himſelf of our corrections, vol. LX. p. 533—539. In p. 13, 81, 140, 146, 205, 231, 322, 330, 334, 390, 391, 410, 417: ſeveral others could only be adopted in a new edition.

We doubt if the noble earl was not miſtaken in the ſign which gave name of *Golden* ſquare: for how is a *gelding* to be diſtinguiſhed as a *ſign* from any other *horſe*. Perhaps it was the *Golden horſe*. Or perhaps his lordſhip intended a trick upon Antiquarians?

We queſtion if the Maſter of the Rolls at this day receives an annual ſtipend at the exchequer, as for Jewiſh Converts, p. 156; or if the tomb of Coya Shawſware ſurvived the re-building of Biſhopſgate church, p. 248.

The monument and epitaph of Theodore King of Corſica, and Queen Elizabeth's letter to the Biſhop of Ely, are hackneyed themes.

P. 227. The account of the *diſinterment* of Milton's body does not appear to have reached Mr. P.

P. 244. Mr. P. has not done juſtice to Sir P. Pindar's houſe, or portrait, nor told us in which of the European Magazines the former is engraved; but he has taken care to applaud Mr. Smith's *beautiful* work, reviewed in our laſt, p. 157. What is his authority for the executioner running after the Counteſs of Saliſbury to cut off her head?

Of the transfuſion of blood, ſee vol. LX. p. 1208. Our modern *puppies* would hardly ſubmit to the operation.

P. 327, we are told, that though Mr. P. and George Edwards were "*both of* "*a trade*, they lived in the moſt perfect "harmony."

P. 328, the *king-making* Earl of Warwick is changed into his *giant-killing* predeceſſor.

P. 348. Mr. P. doubts the authenticity of the portrait of Jane Shore, which Mr. Tyſon etched, but not of Mr. Harding's portrait of her, "though in the "dreſs of the *ſixteenth* century, of the "time of Henry VIII, and his ſucceſ-"ſors, to the time of Elizabeth, and "exactly like the dreſs of *Mary Stew-*"*art*, by Zucchero, at Chiſwick houſe."

P. 367. We cannot find the late indulgence of the hurdle, or ſledge, to criminals in the fifth edition in octavo of *Blackſtone's Commentaries*. The reference is indeterminate.

P. 397. *Burie's* mark is now called *Bevis* mark.

P. 403. Mr. P. might have ſeen in the *Memoirs of Sir John Hawkwood*, *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*, N° IV; and *Sepulchral Monuments*, I. 153. Plate LIX. that his monument in Sible Hedingham church ſtill exiſts, but no "*effigies* of *him*, or *two females lying by* "*him*, as mentioned by Mr. Morant, "from *which it may be ſuppoſed he was* "*twice married*. As he probably had "no other arms than a needle and thim-"ble, on the *Florentine monument* is "given on his *ſhield* the device of "*hawks flying through a wood*." We doubt, on the above authorities, if this be not a confuſion with the deſcription of the Hedingham monument. Sir John took the *hawk* for the device on his *ſeal*.

P. 420, are added the diſcoveries of Roman antiquities in Lombard ſtreet, from *Archæologia*, vol. VIII. p. 116—132*. Mr. P. offers ſome ingenious illuſtrations of the principal figures; but

* "Apud figillaria fortè in libraria, ego et Julius Paulus, vir memoria noſtra doctiſſimus, conſederamus, &c. *A. Gellius*, lib. V. cap. IV."

but he miſtakes for "a kind of mace" on the large vaſe, a ſword by accident lifted up cloſe to, and blended with the ſhield over it. We do not recollect that gladiators fought in pairs on *foot* and on *horſeback* intermixt. This repreſentation is rather a battle, of which it has all the characteriſtics.

P. 422, read "ſtood Tortington *inn*."

Three additional plates accompany this Supplement.

Charles I, from an original bronze by Bernini, from a picture by Vandyke. Peter Mazell del. &c. Concerning this buſt, ſee vol. LX. p. 1189, and LXI. p. 221. Not a word is ſaid about it in this Supplement.

London and Weſtminſter in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, A. D. 1563. Neele ſc.

View of part of London, as it appeared in the great fire, 1666, from an original painting in Painter-ſtainers hall. P. Mazell del. &c.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

We ſhall be particularly obliged to any Correſpondent who will lend our Printer "The Criſis of Property," a thin 8vo pamphlet, publiſhed by Sir R. STEELE in 1719.

In a "Liſt of Chantries," returned 37 Hen. VIII, 1536, and now remaining in the Augmentation-office, occurs, "Stretton, [co. Leic.] founded by ROBERT HEYRICK, ſometime BISHOP OF CHESTER, for one prieſt, 4*l.* 10*s.*" This involves a remarkable difficulty; there having been no biſhop of CHESTER earlier than 1541, and no Biſhop of any See being hitherto diſcovered of the name of HEYRICK. Perhaps ſome Eccleſiaſtical Antiquary may be able to ſolve this difficulty.

CLARENSIS, p. 31, is requeſted to give a reference to the Harl. MSS.—3064 is wrong.

An old Correſpondent (obſerving lately in the public papers, the following paragraph: "Harry Erſkine, the *Selwyn* of Edinburgh, puzzled the little wits of his acquaintance, by inſcribing on a *tea-cheſt*, the words *tu doces!*") obſerves, that this *pun* was on the tea-cheſt of the Rev. John Colſon, F. R. S. above fifty years ago, when he was maſter of the mathematical free-ſchool, in the city of Rocheſter. He was afterward of Sidney College, and late Lucaſian profeſſor of Mathematcs in Cambridge. He was an intimate friend of Dr. Thorpe; and the corporation of Rocheſter preſented them both with the freedom of that city. The only picture ever painted of him was at the Doctor's expence; which Mr. Thorpe has lately preſented to the Univerſity of Cambridge, and it is now repoſited in the public library."

ALPHONSO thinks J. B's query, p. 163, may be eaſily anſwered by conſidering the expreſſion as the literal tranſlation of the French *eſt ſur le tapis*. Now *tapis* not only ſignifies a carpet, but alſo (and more commonly) the green cloth (or *tapis de table*) with which tables in offices are generally covered; and conſequently whatever is under conſideration by miniſters, may be ſaid to be lying before them on it. In ſupport of the aſſertion that *tapis* has that ſignification, the following is extracted from LE DICTIONNAIRE DE L'ACADEMIE FRANÇOISE. "TAPIS. ſ. m. Piece d'étoffe, ou de tiſſu de "laine, de ſoie, &c. dont on couvre une ta-"ble, une ſtrade, &c." What we call a carpet, the French call *tapis de pied*.—E. adds, "In ancient times, before we arrived at our preſent degree of refinement, our tables, inſtead of having green cloths faſtened upon them with glue, as they now have, uſed to be covered with a *carpet*. I myſelf have ſeen it ſo even in my time; the Board of Green Cloth, "the Counting Houſe of the King's Houſhold," was ſo called, "becauſe the table was always *covered with* a green cloth;" and I dare ſay that ſome of the privy counſellors of the *laſt* age could have told us, whatever thoſe of the *preſent* may, that the council *board* was covered with a carpet, perhaps of green only, but more probably of mixed colours."—Another correſpondent ſays, "it properly means the deliberation of the *Divan* at Conſtantinople, where the counſellors ſit on carpets."

We are obliged to four different correſpondents for their elucidations of Cardinal Richlieu's letter, in our laſt, p. 136. Recollection cannot perpetually be awake; and we were certainly not aware that it had been copied from a former volume of our own, for the year 1767, p. 104; where the original French letter is preſerved in the ambiguous mode in which it was actually written.

A YOUNG ANTIQUARY has our thanks for his remarks from Bath.

We have no other objection to join with C. in his commendation of a certain book, than that it is ſo direct a PUFF.

Whilſt we have ſo long an arrear of letters that are of general utility, we hope to be excuſed by "AN OBSERVER," and by "Mr. J. F. of Honiton," for not uſing their ſtrictures on two learned and eminent Prelates.

S. F. D. C. A. L. will be uſed, and a copy of what he aſks for at his ſervice.

Our elegant correſpondent Mr. WESTON'S *long* letter came too late for inſertion this month. The following correction of his, however, it is neceſſary we ſhould uſe: "In p. 139, I am *made* to ſay, that B. L. A's penetration CALLED him to diſcover. Your readers will pleaſe to expunge the *inapplicable* verb, and place in its room that which I *really* wrote, viz ENABLED."

"Didymus," which is a tranſlation of "Thomas," does not mean "infidel," as our correſpondent, p. 66, ſeems to ſuppoſe, but a "twin."

ALBOIN'S

ALBOIN's FEAST,
A.D. 573, JUNE 28 *.

VERONA's halls resound with Alboin's fame,
Verona's palace echoes far his name;
A thousand lamps emit their partial ray,
And vainly emulate the chearful day.
The proud associates of his gallant arms,
To joys devoted, free from war's alarms,
With eager step their leader's call obey,
And to a sumptuous feast direct their way.

"Wine! wine!" cries Alboin, "is the drink of Jove,
Valour's reward, and all that share my love.
Bring me a bowl, t' allay my raging thirst!
How sweet thy taste! of vintage thou the first!
Another yet! yet more capacious still!
Falernian wine to th' highest margin fill.
The skull of Cunimund attracts my eye,
Emblem of mightiest feats beneath the sky;
Now decks my side-board, as its noblest grace;
Oh, could I twenty others so embrace!"

Loud rang the hall with shouts of dire applause;
The Lombard Chiefs do honour to the cause.

"Fill it again," replied the King, "with wine;
In bumpers flow Falernia's choicest vine!
This goblet to my Queen convey in haste;
Bid her in honour of her father taste."

Depress'd with agony of rage and grief,
Thus to her tender heart she gave relief:
"O Rosamond, how hard thy fate!" she said;
"And yet thy Lord's stern will must be obey'd.
If my pure lips must taste this noxious draught,
May Heaven, all-just, its destin'd vengeance waft
With tenfold fury on his taunting head,
That tramples under-foot his marriage-bed!"

In silent indignation thus she mus'd,
Kissing the bowl, so wantonly abus'd:
Then to a bold assassin quickly came,
Of youthful form, and Helmichis his name.
With many sighs she told her woe-worn tale,
Sighs that ev'n echoed thro' the distant vale.
She saw the hero melting into tears,
Then seiz'd the moment to repress his fears;
Feigns to embrace his feet, and prostrate kneel,
Urges in Alboin's blood to dip his steel.
Sudden the hero trembling starts aside,
Thrice he essay'd, and thrice declin'd to chide.
Oft he-revolves his matchless strength and mien,
And calls to mind the deeds he oft had seen.
But, bound in Love's imperious guilty chain,
In vain his plea, his scruples are in vain.
Leagu'd with a fiend of equal guilty power,
He rushes to the deed, (ill-fated hour!)
When Alboin, satiated with feasts and wine,
Retired from the table to recline.
His faithless spouse approach'd with wanton gait,
Veiling in darkness fell his short-liv'd fate;
With tender kiss, caresses false, and smile,
Pretends the tedious hours to beguile;
When, lull'd to rest by these deceiving charms,
She urges the Conspirators to arms:
"Haste, haste, my friends! nor be reluctant more;
One stroke, and then your glorious conquest o'er."

The Warrior startled at th' inspiring sound,
Snatch'd at his sword, till now obedient found.
In vain he tries his faithless sword to wield,
In vain his arms their wonted efforts yield:
Their spears prevail: by numbers press'd, he fell,
A dying look he cast, then bade farewell.
Whilst Cunimund's false daughter ran t' upbraid,
Too base to spare, and yet to strike afraid.

Hertford, Feb. 26. JAMES MOORE,
Master of the Grammar School.

* From a story mentioned by Gibbon, in the Decline of the Roman Empire, vol. VIII. p. 129, 8vo.

INVOCATION TO SYMPATHY.

CELESTIAL Sympathy divine!
Do thou illumine every line;
Teach me to feel another's woe;
And bid my verse with thee to glow.
Let thy soul-soft'ning, pleasing pow'r,
Beguile each lonely, lingering hour;
Oh, let me know thy form serene,
For all-enchanting is thy mien.
Thy lovely influence impart,
To soften, to subdue my heart.
Oh! if my wandering footsteps stray,
Where Misery holds her hateful sway,
Where Sorrow's saddening scenes surround,
That place where Penury is found;
Where loving parents, sunk with Care,
In all the sadness of Despair,
To Heaven with supplications pray,
"O give my children bread to-day!"
Where the fond mother, woe-depress,
Seems hastening to the realms of rest,
While round her helpless infants cry,
And view their much-lov'd parent die;
Teach me such miseries to relieve,
And health and peace to such retrieve.

When Sympathy exalts the mind,
Our sentiments e'er seem refin'd;
It softens, melts, expands our hearts,
And every finer sense imparts.

Often at eve's cool hour I stray,
And listen to Philomel's lay;
And then beside a limpid rill,
While all around is hush'd and still,
Attend, delighted, to her song,
Which sounds the wood-land green along:
Her plaintive notes enchant my ear,
And from my eyes draw forth a tear.

But,

But; oh! 'tis by thy pleasing aid,
Soft Sympathy, enchanting Maid!—
Then, lovely Nymph, so fair, so soft,
Do thou my feelings lift aloft;
And, when I view pale Sorrow's face,
And all the pangs of anguish trace,
To me with beaming beauty haste,
And let my soul thy influence taste.

July 5, 1790. T. L——D.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 18.

THE following lines, on the recovery of the Earl of Bute from a dangerous accident which happened at his seat at High Cliff, in Hampshire, came from the pen of a young lady, a daughter of the late Sir W—m Y—ng, bart. whose partial merit, and other elegant accomplishments, are not unknown to the world. The writer of this note having obtained a copy, thinks it an act of justice to the illustrious and venerable character whose virtues they delineate, as well as to the fair Author, to request an insertion of them in your respectable Repository.

High o'er the summit of th' impetuous main,
Where billows beat and tempests rage in vain,
A tow'ring structure rears its princely form,
And braves the vengeance of the angry storm.
No festive bow'rs shall Lux'ry here produce;
No gay resorts for Folly's trivial use;
No voice of Riot here shall shake the dome,
Or wild Intemp'rance mock the midnight gloom:
But Virtue mild, benignant, and sincere,
In sacred silence keeps her empire here.
Escap'd from toils, from grandeur, and from strife,
And calmly shelter'd from the storms of life,
A gen'rous spirit, tranquil and serene,
With pure devotion gilds the solemn scene.
Compos'd and fearless on the aweful steep,
It marks the tumults of the foaming Deep;
It hears that voice which pierc'd the depths below, [go!"
And said, "Proud waves, no further shall ye
When gentle Cynthia, with her silver light,
Gleams o'er the cliff, and gilds the mountain's height,
A beauteous emblem seems her tranquil form
Of heav'nly Mercy, smiling thro' the storm.
Nor rugged cliff, nor dawn, nor glowing day,
Nor dashing wave, nor ev'ning modest ray,
Religion views in vain—but most the hour
Of poignant suffering feels her gentle pow'r!
O'er the pale couch she hangs with fervent care, [pray'r:
Prompts the faint smile, and forms the feeble
For thee, O Bute! the lenient balm she brings,
And guards thy slumbers with her angel-wings,
Till Heav'n in pity lends its gracious ear,
And spares to Gratitude a life so dear.
Oh, thou! whose virtue, noble and sublime,
Shall meekly triumph o'er the wrecks of Time!
Whose Heav'n-born worth a Jackson shall reveal,
Who best can paint it, and who best can feel!
Tho' boundless Truth thy active soul explores,
And sacred Science opens all her stores;
Tho' fervent Genius forms its bold design,
And lib'ral Taste has made its treasures thine;
A nobler praise than Genius can inspire
Warms the cold heart, and tunes the rustic lyre,
For Charity prepares her dulcet notes,
And soft in air etherial music floats!
Deep in the vale, where Mis'ry's mansion, bare, [air;"
Feels "the keen question of the searching
Where patient Sickness, or where cold Decay,
Steals the last pulse of trembling life away;
Where care paternal spends its strength in vain
The helpless crew of Sorrow to sustain;
Where gen'rous Love, still faithful and sincere,
Divides the morsel which it earn'd so dear;
In such a scene, where Flatt'ry never came,
Unenvy'd Bute may glory in his fame!
Soft as the sigh which Pity shall impart,
His name shall vibrate on the poor man's heart;
And dove-like Mercy, with an eagle's flight,
Shall bear its blessings to the realms of light.

FRIENDSHIP DEFINED.

AN EPISTLE. BY MR. ELDERTON.

BEFORE you reckon on a Friend,
Consider well your real end:
If none substantial is in view,
The phantom why will you pursue?
That Friend may cost you more the making
Than any earthly undertaking;
And made, perhaps, will hardly please ye;
Then shift without him, and be easy.
Is this a riddle? I 'll unlock it;
A Friend may put you in his pocket.
What if another has in view
To reckon on a Friend in you?
Courteous to all, to self be just,
And pin upon your breast *No Trust*.
Words of civility are wind,
Coinings that counterfeit the mind;
Devoid of value as of weight,
They pass for Friendship, base deceit!
For those alone with Friendship burn,
Dispos'd to render turn for turn.
Hence harmony and order grow,
And industry and manners flow;
And gratitude and emulation
(The spurs to every noble passion).
Yet bookworms rear an airy plan
To make an angel of a man,
And waste the midnight rush, to prove
Fantastic mysteries in love;
Discarding Nature and her rights,
Make Friendship take seraphic flights,
And seat it, groping in the clouds,
Like cabin-boy among the shrouds;
There, overheated, let it sit,
And, shiv'ring, cool itself to wit;

Whilst

Whilst virgins of respectful age,
And batchelors by time grown sage,
With Plato feast, in dainty dreams,
Tormenting Nature by extremes;
Whose waking anger, thus mistaken,
Will fate itself on rusty bacon.
Gorgona owns "she ne'er could find
A spirit of congenial kind;"
And Lorus, busy'd much about it,
Peace to his ashes! dy'd without it.
There 's obvious meaning in esteem,
But Friendship is a flow'ry theme.
My heart feels large esteem for you;
To worth like yours 'tis justly due;
And, if I err not in desert,
Esteem for me dilates your heart.
Pure Friendship, if 'tis ever pure,
In twenty years should be mature;
And those who know us will agree
How high it runs with you and me!
High as it may with truth be painted,
Our int'rests brought us first acquainted;
If e'er they clash, there will be danger
That each to each becomes a stranger:
When counter star once gains th' ascendant
In Love, or Friendship, there 's an end on 't.
May our malignant planet fail,
And perish in a comet's tail!

E L E G Y

On the Death of the Rev. Augustus Henry Newcome, *M. A. of Hobbets, near Hadleigh, in Suffolk, Vicar of Torpenhow, in Cumberland, Son of the late Dean of Rochester, and formerly Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge; who died July* 29, 1787, *before he could be landed from Lisbon, where he had been in vain for the Recovery of his Health.*

THE scorching sun, with rays maturing burns
The growing armies of each cultur'd field,
To golden brown the grainy burthen turns;
And hinds expectant all their sickles wield.

Hence may the moralist instruction learn,
The page of Nature read with heedful eye:
Where in each line this truth he must discern,
That man was only born to bloom and die.

When through the earth the blade to peer began,
It then resembled much the infant stage;
Its grain full-form'd the vig'rous prime of man;
Its ripen'd grain the sure decline of age.

Yet think not, ye, who trifle life away,
That Time with hoary honours crowns each head;
Full oft the verdant straws the blast decay,
Full oft the young are number'd with the dead.

If yet, with spirits, and with health elate,
Ye slight these lines in moral sternness dress't;
Attend, while they an artless tale relate,
And grief shall bear instruction to each breast.

Yon cheerly mansion * on the hill observe,
With trees embosom'd, and their boughs embow'r'd;
Where lib'ral Nature has, without reserve,
Her ev'ry grace, her ev'ry beauty show'r'd.

The view extensive does thy wish require,
On distant heights the groves and temples stand;
While, in the vale beneath the tow'ring spire,
The tranquil waters of the Brett expand.

Ne'er did thy waves receive the merchant's oar;
Yet are they not, slow Brett, unknown to fame;
The Hadleigh bard †, who chaunted on thy shore,
In classic stanzas has preserv'd thy name.

Ah! in that dome what pleasures were combin'd;
What pleasures there were met in gay accord;
When friendship free and lively wit were join'd,
When good Augustus was its social lord!

What youth than his possess'd a morn more bright!
Or, who with juster reason could expect
A radiant noon of honour and delight,
An eve by calmness soften'd, and respect!

Fill high the festive bowl, his friends would cry,
Augustus comes, and joyous smiles appear;
Distrust and all her train from us shall fly,
His heart is honest, and his soul sincere.

His heart was honest, and his soul sincere,
With pride the Muse repeats the full-fraught line;
Bids ye, ye good, his kindred worth revere,
Which, while remembrance lives, esteem'd shall shine.

To him, one parent in the arms of death,
The other, with her offspring young consign'd;
And bade Augustus, with his parting breath,
To one be duteous, and to all be kind.

This mandate he esteem'd a sacred law,
While men on earth, and angels from above,
Connubial care supplied by filial saw,
Join'd to a sire's regard, a brother's love.

He, pitying, for a palsied uncle ‡ felt,
Whose sad infirmities he strove t' assuage;
And oft to Heav'n in fervent pray'r he knelt,
To sooth the very bitterness of age.

---

* Hobbets, the family seat.

† Hawkins, a school-master there, who has been dead many years, and who published a volume of elegant Latin poems.

‡ Peter Newcome, Esq. formerly master of Hackney school.

The

The lover's fondneſs his, and huſband's name,
An equal paſſion in her boſom burn'd;
Who held his heart, unlike the flaunting dame,
She honeſt love, with honeſt love return'd.

Women there are, of feeling more refin'd,
Whoſe nerves had ſhudder'd at the foaming wave;
More prudent who to aliens had reſign'd,
To nurſe a huſband haſt'ning to his grave.

Not ſuch the wife his keener mind could prize,
When duty call'd, ſhe fear'd no ſwelling ſail;
Nor all the wat'ry dangers which ariſe,
When o'er the main the roaring ſtorms prevail.

On foreign coaſts, which frequent earthquakes ſhake,
With him the ſailor's perils ſhe ſuſtain'd;
The glows of health his fading cheek forſake,
Not e'en to be in milder claims regain'd.

To Albion's cliffs her fainting lord again
She faithful brought with fond connubial care;
For in the dying it abates their pain,
Their lateſt ſigh to heave in native air.

To kin, who long his warm affection knew,
His fault'ring lips this ſolemn charge prefer;
If aught of love is to Auguſtus due,
His wife behold, and pay that debt to her!

Oh, thou, who nurs'd this worthy at thy breaſt!
Oh, ye, whoſe ſorrows from a brother flow!
Can ye deny his earneſt ſad requeſt?
Oh, mildly mitigate the mourner's woe!

Not all a widow's ſuff'rings let her ſhare!
For well can ye her helpleſs ſtate protect;
Though not a huſband's love, a guardian's care,
May yet be hers, if ye his words reſpect.

His words reſpect, in whom ye whilom found
The love of lord, of brother, ſon, and ſire;
Fulfill this ſacred truſt, as ye are bound,
As Nature's ties and Gratitude require!

A perfect Niobe ſhe weeping ſtands,
The poor diſconſolate her grief endears;
While, as her agonized heart commands,
With me ſhe writes his virtues with her tears.

Not Time ſhall e'er that epitaph eraſe;
For is it not to each obſerver known,
That, far more deep than artiſts too can trace,
The ever-falling drops indent the ſtone?

His merit there while men on earth ſhall read,
His failings few may God above forgive!
The Crown of Glory then ſhall be his meed,
And then in heav'nly bliſs his ſoul ſhall live!

EMOLA.

EPIGRAM IN P. 103 TRANSLATED.

'TWAS love that conquer'd ſhame, and gave thee breath,
And ſhame that conquering love decreed thy death.

2. ANOTHER TRANSLATION.

WHILE love, to give thee birth, o'er ſhame ſucceeds,
From ſhame, though love implores, the victim bleeds.

3. ANOTHER.

'TWAS love at firſt, in ſhame's deſpite,
Poor Babe! that gave thee breath;
And ſhame it was, in ſpite of love,
Which after doom'd thy death.

EPIGRAM IN P. 167 TRANSLATED.

GROMIO delights in luſcious feaſts and wine,
But ſtints himſelf in ſack, and well-ſpread ſupboard;
Yet I behold his paunch in fatneſs ſhine!
For though his lips be mute, *his guts cry—cupboard.*

ON LAURA'S INTENDED MARRIAGE WITH A MR. CROSS.

LAURA firſt taught my heart to ſigh,
Love's fire ran through my vital frame;
But, ſince ſhe will be CROSS, I'll try
With tears to quench the burning flame.

AGRICOLA.

TO MISS ——, OF ——; *with a Boſom-friend of Siberian Ermine.*

TO check the blaſt, to guard thy tender form
From ruthleſs cold, this gentle ſhield I ſend;
May Heav'n afford thee, in each ruder ſtorm,
The warm protection of a boſom friend!

SELIM.

TO SOMNUS.

OH, gentle Somnus, Fancy's nurſe!
Who gives my charmer to my arms,
Supplies with gold my empty purſe,
And keeps me free from all alarms;

How often in thy airy bowers
I toy and play with her I love;
While, tho' ſhe ſcorns the golden ſhowers,
She plays the Danaë, I the Jove!

Oft while thy magic wand diſpels
The dreary clouds of poverty,
Old Plutus haggard Want repels,
And ſhowers down his gifts on me;

Then Somnus, god of vanity!
You give me eaſe, and make me bleſt;
You ſet me from reflexion free,
And lull my care-worn heart to reſt.
Could but theſe airy ſcenes be realized,
How would'ſt thou, fleeting Deity, be prized!

LLEWELLYN.

On

On the Death of N. YEELES, *Esq. of Blagden, in the County of Somerset, Nov.* 11, 1790*.

Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace. Ps. xxxvii. 37.

FAREWELL, that friend to sweet society;
Adieu, that lover of true piety.
That soul in which each Christian virtue shone,
To brighter regions now we trust is gone.
By him the poor were rescued from distress;
He prov'd a father to the fatherless;
The rich he oft wou'd counsel, oft direct,
And the defenceless mortal he'd protect.
To crop the buds of vice was still his aim,
And, if he could, the prodigal reclaim;
He, like a tender father would receive,
Such to his care, and kindly such relieve.
To the untaught, so apt to go astray,
He pointed out a well directed way †;
A path, wherein the poor and friendless youth
Might learn th' unerring dictates of the truth.
When every good example he had given,
He calmly yielded to the will of Heaven;
Pleas'd with reflecting on the life he 'd past,
With Christian fortitude he breath'd his last.
Some blessed cherub then, no doubt, drew nigh,
To guide him up to blissful realms on high.

R. D.

A FUNERAL HYMN;

IN TWO PARTS.

I.

TO man's dim sight events appear,
Oft unaccountably severe:
Gall'd though we are, we must aver,
"What is, is right;" GOD cannot err.
'Tis consolation to the soul,
That heav'nly wisdom rules the whole;
And infinite benevolence,
Will never cruelty dispense.
Then, if the necessary storm
The transient prospect rude deform;
Submissive let us kiss the rod,
And own the Providence of GOD.

II.

For the departed mourn no more;
A friend's advancement we deplore.
Why mourn for any who remove,
From ills below, to bliss above?
What, though too dull the mortal eye,
To ken the mansions of the sky;
To banish groundless sorrow strive;
Know, all to GOD are still alive.
The souls of quick and dead still glow
With mutual kindness; friends below
Communion hold with friends above,
United ALL in CHRIST and LOVE! W. W.

* Correct this date in p. 961.—Of this gentleman may be truly said, that the tears of the poor will long bedew his tomb, for they were his peculiar care; and sympathy cannot conceal the tribute of the rich; for to them he was an example of amiable imitation. His presence cheared the gloom of poverty, and his arm supported the aged and infirm.

† He paid for the education of twelve poor children.

STANZAS

(From the French of the King of PRUSSIA*),*
BY W. HAMILTON REID.

THE feeling mind, th' exalted soul,
Too weak to conquer Time's controul,
Must still his course obey;
The hopes of youth, the wants of age,
And every change alike engage,
To break its brittle clay.

Though transient man's uncertain days,
Shall he refuse his duteous praise,
To wonder and adore?
The Almighty's favours who can count?
Our utmost efforts they surmount,
A sea without a shore!

With smiling ease, with affluence crown'd,
Surveying life's extensive round,
I hail the virgin train;
The sister arts, benign and free,
Led on by Peace and Liberty,
And join th' exulting strain.

When Science spreads her mystic roll
Of knowledge giv'n t' expand the soul,
Still admiration springs;
But, when awoke by Heav'ns first beam,
Poetic inspirations teem,
Or strike melodious strings.

No more confin'd to simple praise,
Enraptur'd, all my pow'rs I raise,
To hymn th' Eternal Sire;
Who gives the Sun of Joy to rise,
Wherever pain, or discord, flies,
Or anguish to respire!

And though the herald of the grave
Must summon me this life to leave,
Shall I lament my fate;
That, not immortal here below,
A period knows to age, or woe,
A frail imperfect state?

No! rather let my grateful voice
Applaud unerring Wisdom's choice,
In every measure just;
And gracious, from paternal care,
When man no longer breathes this air,
As when he breath'd at first.

Translation of the Latin Epitaph, vol. LX. *p.* 1132.

HOW, like some short-liv'd vernal flow'r
Despoil'd, in an untimely hour,
By ruthless storms, a fever gave
My early youth unto the grave!
Dear mates, and parents, cease your tears,
No sin pollutes my tender years.
Blest climes I hail, where storms ne'er come,
Grief, Death, nor sickness, waste my bloom.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF FRANCE. *(Continued from p. 170.)*

February 10.

IN the ſitting of the preceding day, M. Treilhard having propoſed, that the Aſſembly ſhould immediately paſs a decree for the purpoſe of diſpoſing of thoſe effects which had been preſented by individuals to certain religious foundations, in the ſame manner as all other national property had been diſpoſed of; this propoſal alarmed many Members:—and it was at length determined to refer the examination of it to the Eccleſiaſtical Committee, with orders to preſent a plan of a decree on the ſubject as ſoon as poſſible.

A deputation was received from the Society of Quakers, entreating that they might be indulged in the uninterrupted exerciſe of their religious principles; that the ſimple regiſtry of their marriages, births, and deaths, might be conſidered as valid in law, on a declaration being made before a magiſtrate; that they might be abſolved from all form of oath, and that the ſimple affirmation ſhould be deemed ſufficient, as in England and the United States of America; that they might not be conſtrained to take the Civic Oath; at the ſame time declaring, that they would continue faithful to the Eſtabliſhed Conſtitution, and conſenting to ſubmit to the puniſhment due to perjury, ſhould they be convicted of making judiciary depoſitions contrary to truth.

M. de Mirabeau, the Preſident, in anſwer, among other things, obſerved, that the intercourſe of every man with the Supreme Being is independent of every political inſtitution.—"What Government," continued he, "ſhall dare to interpoſe between God and the heart of man?"

"Eſtimable Citizens!" ſaid the Preſident, "You have already taken that Civic Oath which every man worthy of being free conſiders rather as a pleaſure than as a duty.—You have not, indeed, taken God to witneſs; but you affirm according to your conſciences: and is not a pure conſcience the temple of the Divinity?"

The anſwer of M. de Mirabeau was frequently interrupted by the applauſes beſtowed upon it; and, together with the ſpeech on the part of the Quakers, was ordered to be printed.

Feb. 11. A decree was paſſed, on a report made in the name of the Marine Committee, enjoining that an extraordinary fund of 8,891,248 livres ſhould be eſtabliſhed, for the purpoſe of defraying the expences incurred by ſending ſeveral ſhips of the line, and a proportionate number of frigates, to the Colonies.

Feb. 20. A note from the King was read, addreſſed to the Preſident of the National Aſſembly. His Majeſty therein ſtates, that he had been informed, that, at ten o'clock the preceding Saturday, the Princeſſes, his Aunts, had departed; and that, before having the right, like other Citizens, to travel where they thought proper, he had thought it his duty to inform the National Aſſembly of their departure, that none of the departments through which they ſhould have occaſion to paſs might obſtruct their paſſage.

M. Camus immediately propoſed, that the penſions of Meſdames on the Civil Liſt might be reduced. This propoſal was warmly combated by M. Martineau. A very turbulent debate followed; at the end of which the Aſſembly proceeded to the Order of the Day.

¶ This intended journey of the King's Aunts to Italy is perhaps the moſt important queſtion now in agitation; and every ſtep that madneſs of party could ſuggeſt is taken to prevent the departure of two devout old ladies, whoſe fortunes and concerns are totally independent of the State *.

¶ It is added, that ſuch is the ſcarcity of money, and ſo little the credit of the Aſſignats in the country towns, that the tradeſmen of Paris are obliged to ſend ſpecie to their manufacturers. This is uſually done by the ſtage-coaches. On Monday the 17th, different ſums, to the amount of forty thouſand pounds, were entruſted to the ſtages for Liſle and ſome other towns. The conductors immediately ſmelt a plot, and informed the Jacobines, who gave notice to the Chiefs of the Common Council, who iſſued their orders, in conſequence, to the Guard. The coaches were ſtopped, the money ſeized, and the report induſtriouſly ſpread, that there were two hundred thouſand pounds in ſilver, which the King's Aunts were ſending out of the kingdom. The merchants, however, ſoon claimed their property, which was of courſe reſtored; not, however, without due applauſe to the robbers for their attention and illegal conduct.

¶ But, notwithſtanding this party's affecting to treat the export of ſilver as unfounded, there ſeems much truth in it, if the following intelligence may be credited, that "on Saturday the 5th of March nine caſks of dollars, containing one million eight hundred thouſand, weighing fifteen hundred weight, were brought by the Dover coach, under a ſtrong guard, and depoſited at the White Horſe Cellar. They were landed at Dover, from France, for the uſe of ſome great perſonages of that kingdom who have taken aſylum in this country." *Lloyd's Even. Poſt.*

After the above digreſſion, let us return.

* The paragraphs marked thus ¶, are remarks of the by-ſtanders, not of the Aſſembly.

M. Bar-

M. Barnave represented to the Assembly, that the departure of Mesdames would increase the scarcity of specie, and foment those troubles which have so long afflicted the kingdom. After dwelling on these topicks for some time, he demanded that the Committee of Constitution should be ordered to present, to-day, or to-morrow at farthest, a plan of a law, which should determine with precision the extent of right which persons allied to the Throne shall have in future to travel out of the kingdom.

Another Member proposed to make the decree still more salutary, by laying an absentee tax on two other descriptions of emigrants who were daily leaving the kingdom; observing, at the same time, that, as the duty of every good citizen was to protect the State in times of danger, it was but fair that those who deserted her should pay for their exemption.

This brought on a long debate, which continued for about two hours, when M. d'Andre reminding them that they had departed from the original question, it was put to the vote, and carried by a great majority.

¶ The King's Aunts, however, who were resolved to leave the kingdom, on the 20th inst. presented themselves before Moret, with a train of carriages, and a number of attendants, that soon bespoke their high rank and distinction.

The Municipal officers, who had heard of their departure from Belle Vue, and knew that the Constitutional Committee was occupied on this very subject, immediately, but with all possible deference, arrested these illustrious Ladies, and insisted on seeing their passports. Accordingly, they instantly produced two papers, one a passport from the King, permitting their journey to Rome, signed Louis, and countersigned Montmorin; the other, a simple declaration from the Municipality of Paris, affirming that they arrogated no right to stop any persons from travelling through the kingdom.

The Citizens, thinking that these were not sufficient to authorise the departure of Mesdames at this critical moment, detained them, and consulted the National Assembly, who had scarcely finished their deliberations, when the Chasseurs of the regiment of Hainault rushed into the town with their arms in their hands, and, opening the gates to the Aunts of their Sovereign, carried them away by violence.

While M. de Mirabeau, on Thursday last, was declaiming against the conduct of those troops, who dared to interpose their authority in the deliberation of the Civil Power, a letter was brought from M. Deleffart, the Minister of the Home Department, informing the President, that he was ordered by his Majesty to state to the Assembly, that his august relations were actually detained at Arnai-le-duc. A second letter was then presented from Mesdames, claiming the right of citizens to go where-ever they pleased; and a third, from the Corporation of Arnai-le-duc, stating the motives of their conduct.

These dispatches occasioned one of the most tumultuous sessions that has occurred for many months; but, after a violent debate, it was at length decreed, that "as the arrest of Mesdames was not sanctioned by any existing law, it should be referred to the Executive Power."

In the mean time, the people, greatly dissatisfied with the departure of these Ladies, entered the garden of the Thuilleries in prodigious numbers, and demanded that the King might issue orders for their immediate return. At last the mob began to be so outrageous, that the Mayor and Municipal Officers were obliged to send for a body of the National Guards; and these, forming three divisions, surrounded the malcontents, who, after this manœuvre, were prevailed upon to retire.

The King's Aunts were stopped at Morai, near Fontainbleau, the 20th, at seven in the morning; the Municipality of that place, having examined their passports, found they implied a contradiction: the passport signed by the King and M. de Montmorin, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, set forth that *Mesdames* were on their way to Rome; and that which was delivered to them by the Magistracy of Paris, mentioned they were only travelling through France. The Municipality of Morai conceived it their duty to arrest them; but, lo! while they were disputing on forms, an hundred light-horsemen of Lorraine's regiment made way for the Princesses, and soon liberated them from captivity. The Military were commanded by a Montmorin, Governor of Fontainbleau. Here follow the decrees of the National Assembly in consequence of that morning's event:

"The Assembly disapprove the conduct of the Secretary of the Foreign Department, in having signed a passport for the King's Aunts, when he knew the matter to be pending with the Nation.

"The verbal process of the Municipality of Morai is hereby to be laid before the Military and Constitutional Committees.

"The department of Seine and Marne is to verify the facts set forth in the verbal process of the Municipality of Morai, that the Assembly may pronounce on the conduct of the Military, and of the Governor of Fontainbleau, who, without giving information to the Municipal Officers of the place, acted without authority.

"The Minister of the War Department is ordered to lay before the House a detail of his instructions to the Governor of Fontainbleau."

It is evident that this affair will be attended with very serious consequences to some people.

The King's Aunts had very powerful rea-

sons

fons to wish to leave France; they are strongly accused of being the very life and soul of the conspiracy of Lyons; in other words, of furnishing immense sums to bring that infernal plot to the wished-for end. The business is now before a Committee of Enquiry; and proofs, the most incontrovertible, appear against them. The conspirators will be instantly tried, and the whole will appear in its true colours.

Feb. 28.] At the usual hour of service in the Royal Chapel in the Thuilleries, a Chevalier of St. Louis, after walking some time in the gallery, expressed his desire to one of the doorkeepers of the Dauphin's apartment to be admitted to see the young Prince. Going into the antichamber with his coat half open, a short weapon was seen concealed. This gave some suspicion; and the Lord in waiting, being informed of it, sent for the Mayor of Paris, who, after long examinations, though they discovered nothing that, in less suspicious times, would have affected his liberty, thought proper to commit him to the custody of the Guard.

While the Mayor was necessarily engaged in this business, word was brought, that the people were assembling in a tumultuous manner in the Fauxbourg of St. Antoine; to which the Mayor and M. La Fayette, attended by a considerable body of the National Guards, instantly repaired, and, by their timely and prudent intervention, put a stop to the ravages of the deluded populace, who, on the Chateau of Vincennes being ordered to be repaired, had taken the alarm, as if the old method of punishment by the Bastile was to be revived, and had actually begun to demolish that antient edifice. On being undeceived, they began to disperse, and make their escape; all but about 70 in the castle, who were at work, and who were made prisoners. It is not a little remarkable, however, that, when the soldiers were about to return, they found the gates barred against them; and, when they had forced them, they found all the apartments of the Thuilleries filled with gentlemen armed with pistols for the defence of their Majesties; but as, in such a multitude, it was impossible to distinguish friends from foes, they were desired civilly to retire, and leave the Royal Family to the protection of the National Guard. Since that day, nobody is admitted but officers of the household, and their known servants.

While every thing was tumult without doors, the National Assembly were not less agitated within. Two reports were to be made of the Committee of Constitution; one, on the means of restraining the present licentiousness of the people; the other, for preventing the further emigrations, not only of the Royal Family, but of all others. Two of the articles were read; one, that three commissioners should be appointed, invested with the sovereign power of granting passports according to their discretion.

M. Mirabeau instantly took fire, and declared his dissent to every law that should lay the least restraint upon travellers *in* or *out* of the kingdom.

This called up a warm party-man, who demanded by what authority M. Mirabeau had been appointed Dictator of that Assembly?

Mirabeau briskly replied, that he presumed not to be Dictator; but that he first came forward in the cause of Liberty; that his fellow-citizens had lately elected him to a very high office (President); that he felt his own importance, and would, in spite of all factions, resolutely maintain the cause in which he had engaged.

On this head nothing further was concluded.

On the other, the Committee frankly confessed their incompetency, consistently with *the rights of men*, to decide.

M. Viellard informed the Assembly, that the Bishops and Priests of the whole province of Brittany ridicule and despise the decrees relative to the civil constitution of the Clergy; that a subscription has been opened, and a large sum of money already collected, to support all the Priests who shall exhort the people to resist the execution of the decrees of the Legislature; and that great multitudes of people have assembled at Bendon, near Vannes, and unanimously agreed to insist on a redress of grievances. They proclaimed the supreme authority of the Pope, and declared all those infamous who shall purchase any of the ecclesiastical property.

A fanatic priest, he said, had inflamed the minds of the inhabitants of the country. He had, in the name of God, exhorted them to carnage. After having celebrated mass in their presence, he gave them absolution, made them kiss the crucifix, and instigated them to commit murder. "Go," said he to them, "plunge your daggers into the hearts of those impious men who have degraded your sacred religion—you are saved." By such speeches, he persuaded the infatuated people to turn out in a tumultuous manner, and march in a body to Vannes, where they were repulsed by 600 men of the National Guard of L'Orient. The Irish regiment of Walsh distinguished themselves much in this action.

The Assembly voted thanks to the regiment of Walsh, and the National Guards of L'Orient, for their conduct; and sent the narrative of these fatal disturbances to the Committee of Researches.

March 2.] A courier from Arnai-le-Duc brought a letter from the King's Aunts, containing the following particulars: that M. Narbonne, the gentleman whom they had sent to the General Assembly, had returned, and had brought back the answer of that Assembly,

ſembly, *That no law exiſted which hindered their continuing their journey*; which anſwer had been delivered to the Department aſſembled at Dijon, who immediately diſpatched it to the Municipality of Arnai-le-Duc, where the ladies were detained.

Notwithſtanding this, the Municipality, after violent debates, determined on their ſtill farther detention till the return of two Deputies, whom they had ſent to the National Aſſembly to repreſent the inexpediency of ſuffering the King's Aunts to leave the kingdom.

This extraordinary behaviour was afterwards explained to the National Aſſembly, as originating from doubts conceived with regard to the authority of the decree which M. Narbonne produced.

Same day M. Broglio, of the Committee of Enquiry, made a report of what was paſſing on the frontiers of Alſace; which proves that, though there may be no very great danger in what was going forward in that province, there are, at leaſt, many ill-wiſhers to the Revolution, ready to take the firſt occaſion of riſing in oppoſition to it.

March 5.] M. de Broglio ſolicited the ſuſpenſion of a decree lately paſſed, which, he ſaid, if literally carried into execution, would deprive his father of the title of Marſhal of France. He obſerved, that the Marſhal owed his titles leſs to favour than to merit; and that, having for a long time maintained the glory of the French arms, it would be the height of injuſtice now to deprive him of them in the name of the Nation.

The Aſſembly, on this repreſentation, conſented to the propoſed ſuſpenſion, ſo far only as related to the rank of Marſhal.

M. Deſmentiers ſubmitted to the Aſſembly the plan of a decree for the eſtabliſhment of a temporary tribunal for the trial of perſons guilty of treaſon againſt the State, which was approved.

A letter from the Miniſter of the Interior Department, announcing the arrival of the Biſhop of Vannes in the capital, was read. This Prelate had made his ſubmiſſion; which the Aſſembly accepted.

Several regulations were propoſed:—1. That the abſent members of the Royal Family ſhould be called home. 2. That the Emperor ſhould be required to explain his reaſons for aſſembling troops on the frontiers of France. 3. Whether the three perſons, guilty of forgery, and claimed by the Court of Vienna ſome time ago, and who had taken refuge in the dominions of France, ſhould be given up, or not. And, 4. Whether the decree, which diſqualifies the Clergy, who have not taken the Civic Oath, from exerciſing their functions, ſhould be extended to Confeſſors?

March 6.] The Community of Arnai-le-Duc at length obeyed the law, and gave leave to the two *Meſdames* to continue their journey.

March 7.] M. de Toulouſe Lutree moved, That the exemption in favour of the Marſhal Broglio might be extended to M. de Caſtries, on whoſe merits he paſſed a very warm eulogium.—This was violently oppoſed by M. Bouche, who remarked, that, if exceptions were thus extended, one by one, the decrees of the Aſſembly would have no effect.

M. Lutree's motion was ſeconded by M. Dalby d'Agier. To his other merits, Marſhal Caſtries, he ſaid, had bled for his country, and now languiſhed under a wound, which frequently broke out, and rendered his life a pain to him. The queſtion being put, on the motion of M. de Lutree, the ſame was referred to the examination of a Committee.

The plan of a decree for granting bounties, by way of encouragement, to farmers, manufacturers, and artizans, was introduced, and violently oppoſed by M. Martineau; who inſiſted, that ſuch premiums were leſs calculated to reward the induſtrious, than to encourage idlers and projectors.

M. Deſmuniers entered at length into a plan for organizing the Miniſtry, which propoſed, for its baſis, the King's having the ſole power of appointing his own Miniſters; but to limit their number to ſix. Theſe ſix are to be eſteemed the pillars or props of the New Goverement, *viz.* 1. The Miniſter of Juſtice, or Prime Miniſter, with a ſalary of 150,000 livres; 2. The Miniſter of the Interior Department; 3. The Miniſter of the Colonies; 4. The Miniſter of War; 5. The Miniſter of the Marine; and, 6. The Miniſter for Foreign Affairs,—with each 100,000 livres. Their penſions, when retiring from office, to be 2000 livres for every year they have been in office, up to 12,000 livres, and there to ſtop. No Miniſter to be queſtioned for mal-adminiſtration, after he has been one year out of office, except the Miniſter of the Marine, who muſt be called to account within two years, or not at all. The conſideration of this plan, after ſome debate, was adjourned.

March 8.] A proſecution was ordered againſt M. le Grand, Rector of St. Martin of Bergens, for publiſhing an Inſtruction of the late Biſhop of Ypres againſt the Civil Conſtitution of the Clergy.

M. Merlin moved, That the Committees for Foreign Affairs, the Military Committee, and the Committee of Enquiry, ſhould be directed to give an account of the execution of the meaſure ordered for the protection of the frontiers of the auxiliary army and National Gendarmerie. Theſe accounts were ordered to be given in on Friday next.

M. Roedener moved for an account of the progreſs made in eſtabliſhing the barriers on the frontiers, obſerving, that thoſe alone, when completed, would be ſufficient to repel the army of M. de Conde.

The

The Preſident informed the Aſſembly, that the King was indiſpoſed; and a Deputation was ordered to enquire daily, and report the ſtate of his Maſeſty's health.

Several additional articles were decreed on the ſale of ſalt and tobacco.

The organization of the Treaſury was taken into conſideration.

*** Here we ſhall cloſe our account of the proceedings of the National Aſſembly for the preſent month, in order to make room for what was paſſing without doors.

Paris, March 13. Since their departure from Arnai-le-Duc, Meſdames the King's Aunts met with no oppoſition to their journey; on the contrary, every poſſible accommodation. On their entering Savoy, a guard of honour received and attended them. The King of Sardinia ordered a body of between three and four hundred men to clear the ſnow from the roads of Mount Canis; and an officer of the houſehold was ſent a week beforehand to prepare for their reception at Chambery, where they arrived without making any ſtay at Lyons, though generally expected.

The affair of the 28th of February has given occaſion to much controverſy between the Court and Country parties, each charging the other with the moſt treaſonable intentions. M. de la Fayette has thought it neceſſary to publiſh the following juſtification to a charge brought againſt him in the public papers:

"An article in the Journal de Paris," ſays he, "copied into ſeveral other papers, has inveſted me with, I know not what, ſuperintendance of the King's houſehold, entirely foreign to the functions of the National Guard. Whatever may have been the intention of the author of the fiction, I ought, in contradicting it, to ſay a few words of a letter ſigned by the perſons who are really charged with this ſervice.

"M. Villequier and M. Duras affect to ſpeak in the name of the Marſhals of France, of the General Officers of the Military of all ranks, and of the Deputies of the different Fœderations. But have not I a right to aſk the Marſhals of France, and all the citizens pointed out in that letter, who reſpect the Conſtitution and cheriſh public order, what were their own ſentiments on ſeeing a numerous aſſemblage of armed men placed between the King and thoſe who are reſponſible to the Nation for his ſafety?

"To guard againſt any inſidious interpretation, it is enough for me to declare,

"That I mean, by the ſoldiers of Liberty, thoſe, to whatever part of the public force they belong, who have taken the oath to the Nation, the Law, and the King, which the Conſtitution enjoins, and who will live and die for it.

"That I did mean, by *ſeveral perſons juſtly ſuſpected*, thoſe who, wearing concealed arms, diſtinguiſh themſelves only by anti-patriotic and incendiary acts; and who, far from making themſelves known to the poſts of the National Guard, which it is given out they meant to join, avoided thoſe poſts, and entered the palace by a way *recently opened*.

"In ſuch a caſe, it is undoubtedly allowable for the Commandant of the National Guard, charged with the King's orders for the ſafety of his palace, to take effectual meaſures for preventing a ſimilar occurrence.

"As to any thing beſides, if my conduct on that day was ſalutary on the whole, I chearfully allow my enemies to make remarks on particular parts of it.

(Signed) "La Fayette."

This letter is ſaid to be by no means ſatisfactory to the Lords in Waiting, or to the King's Houſehold in general. It certainly has given much offence to thoſe about the King's perſon. Several gentlemen of the Royal Party were on that day arreſted, and are ſtill in priſon, for being found in arms.

Reports of an invaſion on the ſide of Alſace daily gain ground; and the Committee for Foreign Affairs has lately had ſeveral conſultations with the King's Miniſters on the information received reſpecting it.

It is not to be wondered that, in theſe licentious times, the rage for liberty ſhould at laſt break forth at Geneva, where the *Citizens*, as they are pleaſed to call themſelves, aſſume the right, in direct oppoſition to the Rights of Man, of directing all public affairs, civil, religious, and military; and of confining the operations of all other inhabitants to the bare exerciſe of their reſpective occupations. It is rather to be wondered, that the multitude there were not the firſt, inſtead of being the laſt, to contend for the Rights of Man, to which they ſeem to have a juſt title. It cannot yet have eſcaped the public recollection, when in 1783 the inhabitants of Geneva were driven from their houſes, and an eſtabliſhment allotted them in Ireland. They were then unaſſiſted by any power; whereas now France is ready to receive them upon the footing with other citizens, which offer they probably will accept in the end, and Geneva become a province of France.

East Indies.

Though nothing new has lately been received from that quarter, yet much has come to light, or been explained, which had paſſed formerly, and was but little known to the publick.

It was not generally known that our armies had ever given countenance to the cruelties of the tyrant Hyder Ally by a like conduct on our part, when by the chance of war his forts had fallen into our hands; yet, by what has lately paſſed in Parliament, which ſhall be explained in due courſe, there ſeems but too much reaſon to fear our ſoldiers had made repriſals. Againſt the repetition of all ſuch enormities for the future, we are

happy

happy to learn, that our preſent humane generals have iſſued the ſevereſt orders.

What is truly *new* from that quarter, and, if it may be depended upon, unprecedented, is, that his Highneſs, the Nabob of Arcot, has filed a Bill in our Court of Chancery againſt the Eaſt India Company. If this may be relied upon, we give the gentlemen of the law joy of a very plentiful harveſt.

The following are the noblemen returned by the committee as members of the Court of Judicature to try perſons guilty of offences committed in India:

Dukes. Norfolk, Bedford, Devonſhire, Bridgewater.

Earls. Abingdon, Coventry, Powlett, Cholmondeley, Harrington, Beverley, Radnor, Spencer, Clarendon, Uxbridge, Talbot.

Biſhops. London, Bangor, Norwich, St. David's, Glouceſter.

Lords. Le Deſpencer, St. John, Clifton, Middleton, King, Brownlow, Grey de Wilton, Delaval, Verulam, Douglas of Douglas.

West Indies.

At *Barbadoes* a very alarming account was received, about the latter end of January, of an inſurrection among the Negroes in the iſland of St. Dominica, who had refuſed to work for their maſters more than three days in the week; the other four they ſet apart for themſelves. Two regiments have already been ſent to reduce them.

America.

The news from this quarter comes by the way of Kingſton in Jamaica, and is only a confirmation of what we had before received of the unuſual ſeverity of the cold in that country; that flour had riſen to a price ſcarcely ever before known, it being not leſs than fifty ſhillings a barrel. But later advices, received directly from New York, have aſſured us, that the weather in January was there as mild as in May.

An uncommon crop of rice, not leſs than 140,000 tierces, are ſaid to have been produced in South Carolina laſt ſeaſon, together with a large quantity of indigo and tobacco: but, it ſeems, the fall of the year has been remarkably unhealthy, inſomuch that twenty-five funerals daily were not unuſual in the city of Charles Town alone.

Ireland.

About the beginning of the preſent month, Mr. Pentland, ſurveyor of exciſe in the town of Drogheda, was moſt inhumanly and maliciouſly murdered in the following manner. As he was coming out of a ſtable in that town, in which he ſuſpected ſome ſpirits to be clandeſtinely ſecreted, a villain, who had watched and way-laid him, fired a blunderbuſs at him loaded with bullets, all of which lodged in his body, and killed him on the ſpot.

In the Iriſh Houſe of Commons, on the 15th of February, Mr. *Gratton* moved, "That a Committee be appointed, to enquire what legiſlative proviſions are neceſſary to be adopted by that kingdom with reſpect to the ſtipulations in behalf of his Majeſty's ſubjects in the late Convention with Spain." The motion was negatived, by a majority of 137 to 80.

On the 16th, the ſame gentleman moved, "That the Committee of Trade do ſit, to enquire whether any legiſlative proviſions exiſt that may tend to prevent this country [Ireland] from enjoying the full benefits of her free trade."—This was argued on the ſcore of the ſubjects of Ireland having a free trade to the Eaſt Indies. The principle ſeemed to be given up; but the expediency was combated, and negatived, 146 againſt 85.

Port News.

On the 4th of March, a fiſhing-boat, with eleven hands on board, put to ſea from *Brighthelmſtone*, in order to make an experiment of the French manner of fiſhing, with lines inſtead of nets; which proved ſucceſsful beyond expectation. The fiſhermen are now afraid of having more fiſh than purchaſers.

At *Plymouth*, on the 5th, two large boats arrived, laden with mackrel, from Mount's Bay, which ſold at two ſhillings four dozen. This was full three weeks earlier than they were ever known to be brought to that market.—Some were brought to the London market about the ſame time.

Country News.

On the 28th of February, a woman at *Abbot's Bromley*, of the name of Stretton, deliberately poiſoned herſelf. Being dreſſed in her beſt cloaths, ſhe went to an apothecary's, complained of being infeſted with rats, and purchaſed a quantity of arſenic to deſtroy them. On her return home, ſhe gave orders for clean ſheets to be put on her bed, went out to viſit a neighbour, and told her ſhe ſhould die that night. About ſeven in the evening ſhe was taken exceedingly ill, but refuſed the aſſiſtance of either prieſt or phyſician; and about ten at night expired, in the moſt dreadful agonies, declaring what ſhe had done, when too late to relieve her. —The Coroner's Inqueſt ſat on her body, and brought in their verdict—*Lunacy*.

At *Margate*, in Kent, ſome labourers, employed to dig the foundations for ſome houſes intended to be built, about two feet below the ſurface found the remains of ſeveral bodies, which were interred in graves hewn out of the ſolid chalk. From a medal found in one of the graves, it is ſuppoſed they have lain there upwards of 1500 years. It has on it an Emperor's head, crowned with a radial crown; and from the legend, tho' every letter is not diſtinguiſhable, there remains no doubt of its being one of Papienus's, who reigned in the year 237. On the reverſe

verſe is the whole-length figure of a man, bearing a lance in his right-hand, in a running attitude; a very bold relievo. The inſcription is not legible. At the ſame time were found the remains of a ſword and ſcabbard, though much decayed. The bones, when found, were very entire; but, on being expoſed to the air, ſoon crumbled into duſt.

The following remarkable circumſtance comes well authenticated from *Wirkſworth*, in Derbyſhire. A man and his wife, named Hall, going to their uſual labour in the morning, left a young child about three years old in the care of a girl of fourteen. The latter made herb-tea for the former, and went out, leaving the child by herſelf to drink it; which ſhe did, out of the ſpout of the tea kettle, and was ſcalded ſo much as to occaſion her death. In the night before the child was to be buried, the living child ſcreamed out to her mother, who lay in the ſame room, to come to bed to her, ſaying ſhe ſhould die, for her little ſiſter had ſtood by her, and ſaid, "Kitty, Kitty, you muſt come along with me." The affrighted mother inſtantly roſe, and ſtruck a light; but in the interval the child was ſeized with ſtrong convulſions, and died in leſs than an hour.—They were both buried together, at the pariſh church of Middleton, on the 7th of March, attended by an immenſe concourſe of people, who had aſſembled upon the occaſion.

BOTANY BAY.

Extracts of Letters from Governor Phillip *to the Right Hon. Lord* Sydney, *dated Sydney Cove, Feb.* 13, 1790.

"IN order to get a knowledge of the country round this ſettlement, frequent excurſions have been made ſince the ſhips ſailed in Nov. 1788, ſoon after which I went to Botany Bay; and the five days ſpent in that harbour confirmed me in the opinion I had firſt formed of it, that it afforded no eligible ſituation for fixing the ſettlement, and was a bad harbour, not affording good ſecurity for ſhips againſt the Eaſterly winds, which frequently blow very hard in the winter; and which has been farther proved by Captain Hunter and the Firſt Lieutenant of the Sirius, who went there to ſurvey the Bay.

"After having been ſeveral times with the boats to Broken Bay, in order to examine the different branches in that harbour, a river was found; but the want of proviſions obliged us to return without being able to trace its ſource, which has ſince been done; and in the ſixteen days we were out, all thoſe branches which had any depth of water were traced as far as the boats could proceed.

"The breadth of this river, named the Hawkeſbury, is from 300 to 800 feet, and it appears navigable for the largeſt merchant ſhips to the foot of Richmond Hill: but as the water near the head of the river ſometimes riſes, after very heavy rains, 30 feet above its common level, it would not be ſafe for ſhips to go ſo far up; but fifteen or twenty miles below Richmond Hill they would lie in freſh water, and perfectly ſafe. I ſpeak of Richmond Hill as being the head of the river, it there growing very ſhallow, and dividing into two branches.

"The high and rocky country which forms Broken Bay, is loſt as you proceed up the Hawkeſbury, and the banks of the river are there covered with timber; the ſoil a light rich mould; and, judging from the little we ſaw of the country, I ſhould ſuppoſe it good land to a very conſiderable extent. The other branches of freſh water are ſhoal, but probably run many miles further up the country than we could trace them in our boats. On theſe rivers we ſaw great numbers of wild ducks and black ſwans; and on the banks of the Hawkeſbury ſeveral decoys were made by the natives to catch quail.

"Richmond Hill (near the foot of which a fall of water prevented our proceeding further with the boats) is the Southern extremity of a range of hills which, running to the Northward, moſt probably join the mountains nearly parallel to the coaſt, from fifty to ſixty miles inland. The ſoil of Richmond Hill is good, and it lies well for cultivation. Our proſpect from the Hill was very extenſive to the Southward and Eaſtward; and the country appeared, from the height at which we were, a level covered with timber. There is a flat between ſix and ſeven miles between Richmond Hill and a break in the mountains, which ſeparates Lanſdown and Carmarthen Hills; and in this flat, I ſuppoſe, the Hawkeſbury continues its courſe; but which could not be ſeen for the timber that, with very few exceptions, covers the country where-ever the ſoil is good.

"The great advantages of ſo noble a river, when a ſettlement can be made on its banks, will be obvious to your Lordſhip.

"The ſettlement made at Port Jackſon, near the head of the harbour (Roſe Hill), very fully anſwers my expectation; the ſoil is exceeding good, lies well for cultivation, and is well watered. Six miles to the Southward there is a ſmall freſh-water river; and twenty to the Weſtward there is a more conſiderable river, the ſource of which I ſuppoſe to be at the foot of the mountains. The banks of this river, which moſt probably empties itſelf into the Hawkeſbury, are high; the ſoil, a good light mould, and covered with trees; the wood of ſome of thoſe trees is very light; they are about the ſize of a large walnut-tree, which they reſemble; they ſhed their leaves, and bear a ſmall fruit, which is ſaid to be very wholeſome.

"This river, likewiſe, frequently riſes 30 feet above its common level; it is, as far as I have ſeen it, from 300 to 400 feet in breadth; I named it the Nepean; and its ſource

ſource will be traced in the courſe of the winter; and from its banks I hope to reach the mountain, which has been attempted by a party who croſſed the river, but, after the firſt day's journey, they met with ſuch a conſtant ſucceſſion of deep ravines, the ſides of which were frequently inacceſſible, that they returned, not having been able to proceed above fifteen miles in five days. When they turned back, they ſuppoſed themſelves to be twelve miles from the foot of the mountains.

"As the land for ſeveral miles to the Southward, and twenty to the Weſtward, of Roſe Hill, that is, to the banks of the Nepean, is as fine land for tillage as moſt in England (ſome few ſpots excepted, the ſoil of which is poor, but bear a very ſmall proportion to the good land), I propoſe that tract of land for thoſe ſettlers who may be ſent out; and though they will be placed at ſome diſtance from each other, for the convenience of water, (from one to three or four miles), they will have nothing to apprehend from the natives, who avoid thoſe parts we moſt frequent, and always retire at the ſight of two or three people who are armed.

"As the labour of clearing the ground of timber will be great, I think each ſettler ſhould not have leſs than 20 men on his farm, which I ſuppoſe to be from 500 to 1000 acres; it will be neceſſary to give that number of convicts to thoſe ſettlers who come out, and to ſupport them for two years from the public ſtores; in that time, if they are any way induſtrious, they will be in a ſituation to ſupport themſelves: and I do not think they could be able to do it in leſs time. At the termination of two years, they may return half the convicts they have been allowed, and would want no further aſſiſtance from Government.

"It may be neceſſary to grant lands to officers and ſoldiers, who, becoming ſettlers, will of courſe be entitled to every indulgence; but few of the officers now here have reaped any great advantage from being allowed convicts; and it is attended with unavoidable inconveniences, from the convicts being left ſo much to themſelves, and from their mixing with the ſoldiers. It may be found more to the advantage of the Crown, and the officer likewiſe, if officers on duty in this ſettlement were allowed a certain quantity of grain, to ſupport their live-ſtock, until they have a market to go to. And I make no doubt, but that, in the third year from the time ſettlers arrive, there will be a market well ſupplied with grain, poultry, hogs, and goats; of all which there has been a great increaſe, but killed, from wanting corn to ſupport them: and the natives ſo frequently ſetting fire to the country, which they do to catch the opoſſum, flying ſquirrel, and other animals, has prevented ſwine from being turned out, as was intended.

"If this plan of diſtributing among the ſettlers thoſe convicts who are not immediately neceſſary for carrying-on the public works, and which appears to me the moſt likely method to render this ſettlement independent for the neceſſaries of life in the ſhorteſt time poſſible, there are many regulations which will of courſe take place.

"When the Supply left Norfolk Iſland, the people were all healthy, and they had vegetables in the greateſt abundance; they get fiſh when the weather permits the boats to go without the reef, and at all times in ſuch quantities, that fiſh is ſerved to the people in lieu of ſalt proviſions. They make their lines from the flax-plant; but unfortunately we have not any perſon who underſtands how to dreſs it.

"Half a pod of cotton being found on the Iſland, ſuppoſed to be brought there by a bird, and a cocoa-nut, which was perfectly ſound, and appeared to have been but a ſhort time in the water, being thrown upon the beach, have given ſome reaſon to ſuppoſe that both theſe articles will be found in ſome iſland at no great diſtance.

"Lord Howe Iſland has been examined; but no freſh water or good anchorage being found, it can be of no other advantage to this ſettlement than ſupplying a few turtle.

"I had the honour of informing your Lordſhip, that a ſettlement was intended to be made at a place I named Roſe Hill. At the head of this harbour there is a creek, which, at half-flood, has water for large boats to go three miles up; and one mile higher the water is freſh, and the ſoil good; a very induſtrious man, whom I brought from England, is employed there at preſent, and has under his direction 100 convicts, who are employed in clearing and cultivating the ground. A barn, granary, and other neceſſary buildings, are erected, and 27 acres in corn promiſe a good crop. The ſoil is good, and the country for 20 miles to the Weſtward, which is as far as I have examined, lies well for cultivation; but even there the labour of clearing the ground is very great; and I have ſeen none that can be cultivated without cutting down the timber, except ſome few particular ſpots, which from their ſituation (lying at a diſtance from either of the harbours), can be of no advantage to us at preſent; and, I preſume, the meadows mentioned in Captain Cook's Voyage, were ſeen from the high grounds above Botany Bay, from whence they appear well to the eye, but, when examined, are found to be marſhes, the draining of which would be a work of time, and not to be attempted by the firſt ſettlers.

"The Captain's guard, which, until lately, did duty at Roſe Hill, is now reduced to a Lieutenant and twelve privates, and intended merely as a guard to the ſtore which contains the proviſions, and which is in the redoubt, for I am now ſenſible there is nothing

thing to be apprehended from the natives, and the little attention which had been desired of the officers, more than what was immediately garrison duty, when at Rose Hill, is now no longer required.

"At Sydney Cove, all the officers are in good huts, and the men in barracks; and, although many unforeseen difficulties have been met with, I believe there is not an individual, from the Governor to the private soldier, whose situation is not more eligible at this time than he had any reason to expect it could be in the course of three years station; and it is the same with the convicts; and those who have been anywise industrious have vegetables in plenty. The buildings now carrying on are of brick and stone. The house intended for myself was to consist of only three rooms; but, having a good foundation, has been enlarged, contains six rooms, and is so well built, that, I presume, it will stand a great number of years.

"The stores have been lately overrun with rats; and they are equally numerous in the gardens, where they do considerable damage; and, as the loss of the stores could be only known by removing all the provisions, that was ordered to be done; and many casks of flour and rice were found to be damaged, or totally destroyed. The loss in these two articles by the rats, since landing, has been more than 12,000 weight.

"Vegetables and provisions having been frequently stolen in the night from the convicts and others, twelve convicts were chosen as a night-watch; and they have actually answered the end proposed, no robbery having been committed for several months; and the convicts in general have behaved better than I ever expected. Only two convicts have suffered death in the last year; four were executed the first year.

"As near two years have now passed since we first landed in this country, some judgement may be formed of the climate; and I believe one finer or more healthy is not to be found in any part of the world. Of 1030 people who were landed, many of whom were worn out by old age, the scurvy, and various other disorders, only 72 have died in 21 months; and by the Surgeon's returns it appears, that 26 of these died of disorders of long standing, and which, it is more than probable, would have carried them off much sooner in England. Fifty-nine children have been born in the above time.

"In December, the corn at Rose Hill was got in; the corn was exceedingly good, about 200 bushels of wheat, and 60 of barley, with a small quantity of flax, Indian corn, and oats, all of which is preserved for seed. Here I beg leave to observe to your Lordship, that, if settlers are sent out, and the convicts divided amongst them, this Settlement will very shortly maintain itself; but without which this country cannot be cultivated to any advantage. At present I have only one person (who has about 100 convicts under his direction) who is employed in cultivating the ground for the public benefit; and he has returned the quantity of corn abovementioned into the public store. The officers have not raised sufficient to support the little stock they have. Some ground I had in cultivation will return about 40 bushels of wheat into store, so that the produce of the labour of the convicts employed in cultivation has been short of what might have been expected, and which I take the liberty of pointing out to your Lordship in this place, to shew as fully as possible the state of this Colony, and the necessity of convicts being employed by those who have an interest in their labour. The giving convicts to the officers has been hitherto necessary; but it is attended with many inconveniencies, for which the advantages arising to the officers do not make amends; it will not, therefore, be continued after the detachment is relieved, unless particularly directed. The numbers employed in cultivation will of course be increased, as the necessary buildings are finished; but which will be a work of time, for the numbers in this Settlement, who do nothing towards their own support, exceed those employed for the publick.

"In November, the Supply sailed for Norfolk Island, with convicts, and returned, after being absent six weeks: all the people in that island were well; and their crops, after all they had suffered from rats, birds, and a worm, which had done them considerable damage, so good, that they had grain sufficient for six months bread for every one upon the Island, reserving sufficient for their next year's crop.

"Early in January, 1790, the Supply again sailed for Norfolk Island, with more convicts, and in her passage left a small party on Lord Howe Island to hunt turtle, but in 15 days only three were taken. No great advantages will at present accrue from thence. The Island has fresh water, but no good anchoring ground.

"Since the deaths mentioned in a former part of this letter, one woman has suffered for a robbery, five children have died, and 28 children been born; making in all 77 deaths, and 87 births."

April 11.

"The quantity of flour brought from the Cape of Good Hope, by the Sirius, was less than I expected; four months flour only for the settlement, and a year's provisions for the ship's company; it was necessary to give the ship a very considerable repair before she could be sent to sea again, which was not compleated before the middle of January, when I had reason to expect ships from England in the course of a few weeks; the sending to the islands would have answered as far as procuring live-stock to breed from; but

but this was not immediately wanted; and what the Sirius could have brought for the conſumption of ſuch a number of people would have been, at beſt, a very ſmall relief. Lord Howe Iſland had been tried ſeveral times, and only a very few turtle procured.

"The goodneſs of the ſoil on Norfolk Iſland, and the induſtry of thoſe employed there, rendered that iſland a reſource, and the only one that offered, when, from the time which had paſſed ſince my letters might be ſuppoſed to have been received in England, there was reaſon to ſuppoſe ſome accident had happened to the ſtoreſhips ſent out.

"I therefore ordered two companies of marines to be ready to embark, with a number of convicts, by the 5th of March, if no ſhip arrived before that time; and a proportion of what proviſions and ſtores remained in this Settlement being put on board the Sirius and Supply, 65 officers and men, with five women and children from the detachment and civil department, 116 male, and 67 female, convicts, with 27 children, embarked and ſailed the 6th of March.

"The advantages I expected by ſending away ſuch a number of people was from the little garden-ground they would leave, and which would aſſiſt thoſe who remained; and the fiſh which might be caught in the winter would go the further; at the ſame time thoſe ſent to Norfolk Iſland would have reſources in the great abundance of vegetables raiſed there, and in fiſh and birds, which this Settlement could not afford them; and it was my intention to have ſent more convicts to that Iſland if there had not been this neceſſity.

"The proviſions ſent, with what was on the Iſland, and the wheat and Indian corn raiſed there, more than would be neceſſary for ſeed, was calculated to laſt full as long as the proviſions in this place; and at Norfolk Iſland, from the richneſs of the ſoil, a man may ſupport himſelf, with little aſſiſtance from the ſtore, after the timber is cleared away.

"As I wiſhed to ſend an Officer to England who could give ſuch information as cannot be conveyed by letters, and the detachment was now divided, I replaced the Officer who was Superintendant and Commandant at Norfolk Iſland, by Major Roſs. The Officer I have recalled, having been theſe two years on the Iſland, is very capable of pointing out the advantages which may be expected from it; and I think it promiſes to anſwer very fully the end propoſed by making the ſettlement. It will be a place of ſecurity for the convicts, where they will ſoon ſupport themſelves, and where they may be advantageouſly employed in cultivating the flax-plant."

Domestic Occurrences.

Feb. 16.

A moſt daring outrage was committed whilſt the Weſtminſter magiſtrates were ſitting. Two deſperate fellows were brought before them, charged with knocking down, and attempting to rob, a poor Jew boy in Tothill-ſtreet. They ſtopped him under pretence of ſelling a bad ſhilling. The neighbours aſſembled; but with a bludgeon and a large claſp-knife they threatened inſtant death to any perſon who ſhould attempt to ſeize them. The people purſued them to Downing-ſtreet, where a ſoldier fixed his bayonet, and, after a hard ſtruggle, they were over-powered and apprehended. One of them is a ſailor, diſcharged from the London. When before the Magiſtrates, this fellow again drew his knife to ſtab the ſoldier, and threatened Colonel Gordon. His threats and oaths were ſo horrid, that he was, though with difficulty, gagged with a bayonet.——They were both fully committed.

Feb. 25.

A General Court of Proprietors of Bank Stock was held at their houſe in Threadneedle-ſtreet, when the Governor (Mr. Weyland), and Sub-Governor (Mr. Boſanquet), laid before the Court the heads of a bill, to be brought into Parliament this ſeſſion, relating to the Unclaimed Dividends now lying in the Bank, with the opinion of Counſel as to the legality of ſuch a meaſure; which was referred to farther conſideration.

Tueſday, March 1.

This day the duty on Notes was ſettled between the Miniſter and the Country Bankers (as far os could be), as follows;

Three pence on notes not exceeding five guineas.

Six pence on notes exceeding five guineas, and not exceeding ten guineas.—N.B. Theſe are not to be iſſued after payment at any other place than where iſſued.

One ſhilling on notes exceeding five guineas, but not exceeding ten guineas.—N.B. Theſe may be iſſued as often as the parties chooſe, even after payment, at other places as well as where iſſued.

Wedneſday 2.

About half paſt ſix this morning, a fire broke out at the Albion Mills, on the Surrey ſide of Blackfriars Bridge; which, in a ſhort time, entirely deſtroyed the whole of that extenſive building, with ſeveral ſmall houſes adjoining, and a very large quantity of corn (we believe not leſs than 10,000 ſacks) ground and unground, to the value of ſeveral thouſand pounds. The manner in which it began cannot be accurately aſcertained; but it is imagined to have ariſen from the very great friction of the wheels, particularly aggravated by ſome coarſe, high-dried wheat. It is ſaid ſome fire had been diſcovered the preceding evening, which was ſuppoſed to have

have been extinguiſhed, but which continued ſmothering the whole night. The inſide of the building, conſiſting of timber, made a tremendous blaze, and the heat was ſo great, that the engines could not for a long time approach to be of any ſervice. The floating-engine played; but, owing to the tide being down at the time the fire broke out, water could not at firſt be eaſily procured. The great heat of the flames affected the houſes oppoſite in Albion Place; but the dwelling-houſe, which formed one ſide of the Mills, was preſerved by ſtrong party-walls. Much of the chaff and parched corn was carried a conſiderable diſtance by the force of the fire and wind. Scotland-yard, Palace yard, and the Park, were ſtrewed with it. It has been ſuggeſted, that this fire was not entirely accidental; but no reaſons appear for any particular ſuſpicion, except the general diſlike in the lower claſs of people, ariſing from an opinion that the undertaking enhanced the price of corn, and decreaſed the value of labour. We are not ſatisfied how far this was really the caſe; but the populace, of which great numbers were preſent, ſeemed by no means to pity the ſufferers by the conflagration. The reports reſpecting the loſs are various, from 4,000 to 40,000 ſacks of flour; and the whole value, buildings and ſtock, from 50,000l. to 150,000l.

The property inſured is as follows:

	£.
At the Hand-in-Hand	6,000
Sun —	5,000
Phœnix —	5,000
Union —	5,000
Royal Exchange	5,000
	26,000
Ditto on Stock	15,000
	£.41,000

But the largeſt inſurance was at Lloyd's, to the amount of 20,000l.

The quantity of corn deſtroyed will undoubtedly be felt in the metropolis; and the country farmers will undoubtedly ſet about ſupplying the deficiency: the proverb therefore may apply, "It is an ill wind——."

Thurſday 3.

Another General Court of Bank Proprietors was held, when Mr. Weyland ſtated ſhortly the very alarming meaſure of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who had actually brought a bill into Parliament for taking out of the hands of the Directors of the Bank five hundred thouſand pounds of the unreceived dividends of the ſtock-holders; a meaſure which was totally unprecedented, and upon which the firſt Counſel in the kingdom had agreed in opinion, that the money, being once delivered into their cuſtody in truſt for the ſpecial purpoſe of paying the reſpective ſtock-holders their particular dividends, could not be recalled, without conſent of the ſtock-holders. He ſtated alſo, that the Court had deſired the opinion of the Solicitor General, but that he had declined giving an opinion on the ſubject. He likewiſe produced a letter, ſigned by the principal foreign banking-houſes in London, ſtating their apprehenſions of the ſhock it might give to foreigners holding property in our funds, who would loſe all confidence in the national faith of England, if, after the example of former precedents in France, Miniſters might lay their hands on whatever property had received the ſanction of national ſecurity, and that too at any time, whether Goverment might, or might not, ſtand in need of it.

The two Chairmen agreed in ſtating the conferences they had had with the Miniſter, and that he reſted his juſtification on three caſes, which he called precedents, but were ſo unſimilar to this bold act, as to be unworthy of notice. *(To be continued.)*

Monday 7.

Mr. Walter, who ſome time ago was tried and convicted of libelling the Duke of York, was liberated from his impriſonment in Newgate, at the inſtance of his R. H. the Prince of Wales, who procured for him his Majeſty's moſt gracious free pardon.

Thurſday 17.

At a General Court of Proprietors of the Bank, a dividend of 7 *per cent. per ann.* was declared.

The Anniverſary Meeting of the Benevolent Society of St. Patrick was held at the London Tavern, when Earl Fitzwilliam, the Preſident, was attended to his ſeat by his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, the Marquis of Townſhend, Lord Rawdon, Lord Barrymore, and a number of perſons of the firſt rank and faſhion. The collection after dinner amounted to the unprecedented ſum of 1,800l. including the benefaction of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales of 100 guineas, and the like ſum from the Duke of York.

Friday 18.

A very reſpectable Meeting of the Weſt India Planters and Merchants was held at the London Tavern, for the purpoſe of preparing a memorial, to be preſented to Lord Grenville, requeſting that a ſufficient force may be immediately ſent to the Weſt India Iſlands, in order to keep the Negroes in ſubjection.

Friday 25.

A proclamation was iſſued for encouraging ſeamen and landmen to enter themſelves on board his Majeſty's ſhips of war, viz. three pounds for every able ſeaman, forty ſhillings for every ordinary ſeaman, and twenty ſhillings for every able landman.

Saturday 26.

Meſſengers were diſpatched from the Admiralty to all the Port Admirals and Collectors of Cuſtoms in the different Out Ports of the kingdom, with copies of the King's proclamation for giving bounties to ſeamen, which

which they are ordered to make as public as poſſible. Inſtructions were alſo diſpatched to the Captains and Lieutenants employed in the impreſs ſervice during the late armaments, to open houſes of rendezvous for ſeamen.

Monday 28.

This day the following Meſſage from his Majeſty was delivered to the Houſe of Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer; a ſimilar Meſſage being at the ſame time ſent to the Houſe of Lords:

"GEORGE *R.*

"His Majeſty thinks it neceſſary to acquaint the Houſe of Commons, that the endeavours which his Majeſty has uſed, in conjunction with his Allies, to effect a pacification between Ruſſia and the Porte having hitherto been unſucceſsful, and the conſequences which may ariſe from the further progreſs of the war being highly important to the intereſts of his Majeſty and his Allies, and to thoſe of Europe in general, his Majeſty judges it requiſite, in order to add weight to his repreſentations, to make ſome further augmentation of his naval force; and his Majeſty relies on the zeal and affection of the Houſe of Commons, that they will be ready to make good ſuch additional expences as may be incurred by theſe preparations, for the purpoſe of ſupporting the intereſts of his Majeſty's kingdoms, and of contributing to the reſtoration of general tranquillity, on a ſecure and laſting foundation. G. *R.*"

Thurſday 31.

By an account of the expences already incurred on the ſettlement of New South Wales, it appears that the grand total, to Feb. 1791, amounted to the immenſe ſum of 256,676l. including the out-fit of his Majeſty's ſhips.

We have the pleaſure to inform the publick, that there has been lately communicated to the Medical Society of London, by Dr. Shadwell, one of its Members, a caſe of complete *hydrophobia*, attended with *acrophobia*, perfectly cured by forcibly conveying down the throat of the patient four ounces of ſweet oil daily for about a week, and anointing with the ſame ſeven or eight times a day.

STATE OF AFFAIRS ABROAD.

The affairs of Europe, every one can perceive, are much embarraſſed; and it will not be eaſy for the ableſt Stateſmen properly to arrange them. There are few examples to be met with in hiſtory of the fate of two of the moſt populous cities in Europe depending, as now, on the will of one ambitious woman. The Empreſs of Ruſſia, it is ſaid, will make no peace but from the walls of Conſtantinople. And, in that caſe, the Allies ſeem determined to puniſh her obſtinacy by demoliſhing the city of St. Peterſburg.

Such, if a by-ſtander may be permitted to hazard a conjecture from the preparations that are making, is the determination of both. The Empreſs, in concert with her fortunate and favourite General Prince Potemkin, is collecting her whole ſtrength in the quarters that lie moſt open to attack, and in thoſe where ſhe can act with the moſt effect; while the Allies, on the other hand, are uſing their utmoſt efforts to attach to their intereſt the Northern neighbouring Powers, either as Allies, or an Armed Neutrality.

On this occaſion the importance of an alliance with Poland may be eſtimated from the earneſtneſs with which it is preſſed by the Britiſh Miniſter at Warſaw, who, after declaring the ardent deſire of the King his maſter to enter a-new into political and commercial connexions with his Majeſty and the illuſtrious Republick of Poland, adds, "The advantages of which appear to depend upon the *preſent moment*, and may diſappear in future junctures."

From this ſtate of affairs in one quarter, nothing certain as to peace or war can be concluded; and, if we were to judge by the known firmneſs of her Imperial Majeſty's temper, her haughtineſs, and love of conqueſt, we ſhould not heſitate a moment to pronounce for war. But the averſion of the Emperor Leopold of Germany to the unneceſſary effuſion of human blood, and the determined reſolution of the Allies to prevent the total extirpation of the Turks from Europe; the recollection of the ſlaughtered multitudes which have already characterized this war as SAVAGE; joined to her apprehenſions for the fate of St. Peterſburg, which would tarniſh all her glories; may poſſibly operate upon a mind not wholly deſtitute of humanity, and incline her Majeſty to reſtore her conqueſts, as a ſacrifice to peace, and by that act of generoſity to immortalize her name for ever.

It does not, however, appear that any conſideration will have weight with her that hurts her pride: for, on the preſent occaſion, a Memorial being preſented to her by the Britiſh Miniſter, requiring ſome explanation of her motives in the preparations for another campaign, ſhe is ſaid to have delivered her anſwer in theſe offenſive terms: "I, as the Sovereign of an independent "State, will anſwer no enquiries concerning "my actions. I am to act as I pleaſe, and "other States as they pleaſe."—This will explain ſufficiently the motives of our naval armaments; but it is not ſo eaſy to account for the proceedings of the Emperor, who all at once has withdrawn his influence from the ſide of peace.

The Revolution in France has loſt no ground ſince our laſt publication; but, as the time is approaching when the National Aſſembly is to be prorogued, that probably will be the time of trial, either to ſtand or fall for ever.

Vol. LX. p. 866. The life of the late Mr. John Keyſe Sherwin, engraver to the King and the Prince of Wales, affords, perhaps, as ſtrong a proof as can poſſibly be adduced of the truth of the obſervation, that "Genius, however oppreſſed or buried in obſcurity, will, ſome time or other, find an opportunity of burſting into view, and filling its proper ſphere." Mr. S, who, till the age of 19, was employed in the laborious occupation of cutting wood, on the eſtate of Mr. Mitford, near Petworth, in Suſſex, being one day upon ſome buſineſs at the houſe of that gentleman, and being admitted into a room where ſome of the family were amuſing themſelves with drawing, Mr. Mitford thought he obſerved the young man view the proceſs in a manner too attentive to proceed from mere vague curioſity, and queſtioned him if he could do any thing in that way. Sherwin anſwered, that he could not, but ſhould like to try. Mr. Mitford gave him the portcrayon, when (although his hands were ſo ſtiff and callous, through hard labour, that one of the company, handing him a penknife to ſharpen the pencil, it ſlipt through his hand as he endeavoured to graſp it,) he produced a drawing that aſtoniſhed not only all preſent, but the Society of Arts, to whom it was preſented by Mr. Mitford; and the Society's ſilver medal was voted to him on the occaſion. Being removed to London, his progreſs in the arts was ſo rapid as to juſtify his being placed with Aſhley the painter (then in high repute), where he remained till that artiſt's good luck threw him in the way of Lady Duckenfield and a good fortune. Upon his quitting the arts, young Sherwin entered with Bartolozzi, and, in the ſpace of three years, made ſuch an aſtoniſhing proficiency as to carry away both the ſilver and gold medals from all the ſtudents of the Royal Academy; and ſoon after produced thoſe matchleſs engravings of "Chriſt and Mary in the Garden," and "Chriſt bearing the Croſs," from the altar-pieces of All Souls and Magdalen Colleges, Oxford; which prints, together with "The Finding of Moſes" (containing the portraits of a number of Engliſh ladies of the firſt faſhion), Gainſborough's Marquis of Buckingham, Mr. Pitt, Sir Joſhua Reynolds's Ducheſs of Rutland, and a few other exquiſite productions of his graver, mark to what a high degree of excellence abilities, when properly encouraged, may, in a ſhort ſpace, carry the arts; and leave us to lament that the life of Sherwin was not of a longer date, and his works more numerous.

The following liſt of plates engraved by Mr. S. will, perhaps, prove uſeful to amateurs and collectors of prints.

Hiſtorical Subjects.

1. The Finding of Moſes.
2. The Pious Paſtor, from Goldſmith's Deſerted Village.
3. The Forſaken Fair.
4. A View of Gibraltar, with the Spaniſh Battering-ſhips on Fire, Sept. 14, 1782.
5. Magdalen Altar-piece.
6. All Souls Altar-piece.
7. Holy Family, from the Biſhop of Peterborough's Picture.
8. Tomb of William of Wykeham.
9. Meeting of Our Saviour and St. John, after C. Maratti, oval.
10. Ditto, after N. Loir, ditto.
11. Garland, from Prior, ditto.
12. Meditation, from Milton, ditto.
13. A Lady at a Maſquerade.
14. A little Boy reading his Book.

Portraits.

15. Her Grace the Ducheſs of Rutland.
16. Right Hon. William Pitt.
17. Marquis of Buckingham.
18. William Earl of Chatham.
19. Dr. Lowth, Biſhop of London.
20. Captain James Cook.
21. Captain William Dampier.
22. Sir Joſhua Reynolds.
23. William Woollett, Engraver.
24. Frederick III. King of Pruſſia, on Horſeback.
25. The Fortune-teller.
26. The Death of Lord Robert Manners.

Vol. LXI. p. 121, col. 2, l. for "Norman," read "Roman."

P. 122, col. 1, l. 37, 38; for "agreeably," r. "agreeable."

P. 182, l. 50, r. Foncy.

P. 187, col. 1, l. ult. Mrs. Ellicot was the daughter of —— Leſſingham, eſq. a partner in the bank of Sir George Colebrook.

P. 188. The late Mr. Beard was one of the children of the Chapel-royal; but forfeited his ſtation there by his connexion with the theatre.—The controverſy between him and Dr. Shebbeare may be ſeen in our vol. XXXVII. (not XXVII.) p. 124.—The propoſed epitaph, p. 188, we find, was written by Dr. Couſens, rector of St. Gregory, Old Fiſh-ſtr.

Ibid. l. 62, for *John* Broadley, r. *Henry*.

Ibid. col. 2, l. 62. Mr. Ainſcombe was NOT buried in Baſſiſhaw church, but at Wimbledon. The perſon buried in Baſſiſhaw church was Mr. Hanworth, ſilk-manufacturer, of the Old Jewry, who died ſuddenly at Graveley, in Hertfordſhire, on the 6th, and whoſe family were remarkable for ſudden deaths.

P. 189, l. 5. The Rev. T. J. Prichard, B.D. fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, was the eldeſt ſon of —— P. eſq. of Twneyd, co. Carnarvon. He was a man of very conſiderable intellectual powers and literary attainments; but the qualities of the heart predominated over thoſe of the head. His liberality and charity, not meaſured by the ſcantineſs of his fortune, were ſuch as would have done credit to higher ſtations and larger means. The zeal of doing good, and the enterprize it inſpires, were diſtinguiſhing traits of his character; and ſelf-intereſt ſeemed loſt in his boundleſs philanthropy. His piety was fervent and earneſt;

his

his preaching was plain, forcible, and convincing. Had Providence prolonged his life, and given him a situation correspondent to his wishes and his powers, there is no doubt but he would have realized the expectations of his friends, and proved an honour and an ornament to the church. He went into orders about the year 1780, and officiated at Battle, in Sussex, about three years, under the patronage and friendship of Dean Ferris. His next station was at Town Malling, in Kent. To the interest of the Bishop of Landaff he owed his removal to Ostend, where his credit and exertions have tended very effectually to originate and establish an English church. Amongst other literary qualifications he was eminent for his knowledge of the Gaelic or Welsh tongue; and has either printed, or left ready for the press, two volumes of sermons in that language. To this account it may not be without its use to add, that he was possessed of bodily strength hardly to be equalled; and enjoyed an uninterrupted state of good health till the dreaded attack which terminated in his death. But of such materials are we composed, and thus brittle the strongest ties that bind us to life!

Ibid. l. 31. The late Dr. Quin died possessed of considerable ready-money property, upwards of 30,000l. besides an estate exceeding 2000l. per annum, acquired by a long and extensive practice. With this ample fortune, which this most invaluable man left behind him, are large collections of antiques, pictures, and natural curiosities. Dr. Q. had a thorough knowledge of all the antient authors; and a long residence in Italy, Naples, &c. drew him into a professed study of antiques, in which he outdid every antiquary, philosopher, and connoisseur of the present day. The Doctor has bequeathed three cabinets of the most valuable curiosities which labour, research, and purchase could collect.

P. 190, l. 27. Mr. Kidney was NOT an Alderman. He was nephew to Sir Robert Kite, who was Lord-mayor in 1767, and died in 1772.—L. 42, for *Mr.* r. *Mrs.* Maltby.

Births.

LATELY, in South Audley-street, Grosvenor-square, the Hon. Mrs. Wall, a son.

Feb. 16. At Madrid, her Catholic Majesty, a princess.

March 4. In Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, the Lady of John Stephenson, esq. a daughter.

5. The Lady of Sir James Erskine St. Clair, a son.

7. At the house of Mr. Craufurd, in Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, the Lady of Capt. Geo. Oakes, a daughter.

13. In George-street, Adelphi, the Lady of the Rev. Mr. Peters, a son.

24. In Arlington-street, the Lady of Major Blomefield, a son.

The Lady of Wm. Adam, esq. M.P. a son.

28. Mrs. Mountain, of Covent-garden Theatre, a son.

Marriages.

Feb. 15. AT Northampton, Mr. Rich. Norcutt, linen-draper, of London, to Miss Mary Barber, of Thrapston.

16. At Coventry, Mr. E. Swinfen, druggist, Leicester, to Miss Bradnick, of Coventry.

At Hull, Capt. Allen Dalziel, to Miss Savage.

17. At the Quakers' meeting at Spalding, Mr. Cam, farmer, of Deeping-fen, to Mrs. Esdaile, of Spalding.

18. At Lisbon, Capt. Charles-Henry Lane, of the royal navy, to Miss Parminster.

19. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Anthony Aufrère, jun. of Hoveton-hall, in Norfolk, esq. to Miss Lockhart, countess of the Empire, and only surviving daughter of the late Gen. James Count Lockhart, of Lee.

21. Mr. Jn. Needham, of Southorpe, near Stamford, co. Lincoln, to Miss Watson, of Oakham, Rutland.

22. At Pancras church, Mr. Philip Gibbons, haberdasher, of Tottenham-court-road, to Miss Amelia-Anne Henshaw.

24. At Uttoxeter, Capt. Isaac-George Manley, of the royal navy, to Miss Pole, daughter of the late Charles P. esq. of Southgate.

At Dublin, by special licence, Marcus Beresford, esq. M.P. son of the Right Hon. John B. to Lady Frances Leeson, daughter of the late Earl, and sister to Joseph Leeson, the present Earl of Milltown.

At Edinburgh, Geo. Ramsay, esq. jun. of Barnton, banker in Edinburgh, to Miss Jean Hamilton, 2d daughter of the late Robert H. esq. of Wishaw.

26. Mr. Wm. Denning, of Finsbury, to Miss Rebecca Flood, of Cornhill.

At Hackney, Nath. Harden, esq. of Paddington, to Miss Beach, of Hackney.

28. At Worcester, Mr. Wm. Price, to Mrs. Evans, both of that city.

At Badcombe, co. Somerset, Rev. Mr. Coney, to Miss Wickham, daughter of the late Rev. John W. rector of Horsington.

Lately, Arthur-Henry Daly, esq. of the county of Galway, Ireland, nephew to the Earl of Arran, and cousin to the Marquis of Clanricarde, to Miss Ogle, second daughter of Gen. O. late of Cawsey-park, Northumberld.

March 1. Mr. Wm. Humfrys, jun. of Old Fish-str. to Miss Coomes, of Hendon, Middlx.

2. Thomas Seymour Hide, esq. of Cambridge, to Miss Johnson, of St. Neot's.

3. Rob. Lynn, esq. banker, in Cornhill, to Miss Cannon, of Lincoln's-inn-fields.

4. Wm. Gray, esq. of Condorrat, in Scotland, to Miss Jane Adams, of Cursitor-street.

5. Rev. Jn. Dampier, of Wareham, Dorset, to Miss Brown, of Angel-co. Throgmorton-st.

7. At Leicester, Mr. Billson, of Sharnford, to Miss Donisthorpe, of Leicester.

8. Mr. John Kew, to Miss Warren, of Ludgate-hill.

10. At Bath, Ferdinand Marm, esq. of Alton, Hants, to Miss M. Smith.

11. Capt. Philip Gidley King, lieutenant-governor of Norfolk-island, to Miss Anna-

Josepha

Joſepha Coombe, ſecond daughter of Mr. C. ſurveyor of the cuſtoms at Biddeford.

14. Rev. Henry Allen Lagden, fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Miſs Dowſe, of Millman-ſtreet, Bedford-row.

15. At Buckland, Wm. Combes, jun. eſq. to Miſs Jane Howe, of Carſwell, Berks.

16. At Chatham, Capt. Pigot, of the royal navy, to Miſs Proby, daughter of Commiſſioner P. of that dock-yard.

17. At Norwich, Rev. Miles Beevor, ſon of Sir Tho B. bart. to Miſs Beevor, daughter of James B. eſq. of that city.

19. At Kenſington, R. Wilſon, eſq. of Travellyn, near Cheſter, to Mrs. Hicks, of Kenſington-ſquare.

23. At Box, Lieut. Trotter, of the 50th reg. to Miſs Colhoun, of Rivers-ſtr. Bath.

24. At North Cerney, co. Glouceſter, Mr. Williamſon, mercer, of Cirenceſter, to Miſs Jane Kendall, of North Cerney.

25. F. T. Browne, eſq. M.P. for the county of Dorſet, to Miſs Baring, daughter of Jn. B. eſq. M.P. for Exeter.

26. Mr. John Chriſtian, of Dunkirk, to Miſs Charlotte Goreham, daughter of the late Major-gen. Joſeph G. governor of Placentia.

29. Dr. Pegge, of Chriſt Church, Oxford (ſee vol. LX. pp. 1058, 1154), to Miſs Couſe, eldeſt daughter of the late Kenton C. eſq. (ib. p. 969.)

DEATHS.

1788. *Oct.* 23. AT Anſpach, of an apoplexy, Ferdinand-James Baier, M.D. preſident of the Imperial Academy Naturæ Curioſorum.

1789. *May* . . . At Northampton, in Maſſachuſetts, in North America, aged 92, Mr. Joſiah Clark. He was the youngeſt of eleven children (ſix ſons and five daughters), three of whom lived to be above 90, four above 80, and three above 70, years of age. From the ſix ſons only have deſcended 1158 children, grand-children, and great-grand-children; of whom 925 are now living.

June . . . . At Paris, John-Auguſtus Contavos, doctor regent of the faculty of phyſic, and one of the phyſicians of the Hotel Dieu.

Oct. . . . . At Philadelphia, John Morgan, profeſſor of the theory and practice of phyſic in the univerſity of that city, fellow of the Royal Society of London, and member of the Colleges of Phyſicians of London and Edinburgh.

Dec. . . . . . At Dedham, in Maſſachuſetts, aged 92, Capt. Ezra Morſe. He had 262 deſcendants, of whom 216 ſurvived him; and of theſe 35 were of the fifth generation, ſeveral of whom have reached their 15th and 16th years.

1790. *Jan.* . . . At Paris, M. Richard de Hauteſiork, Baron d'Uberhern, knight of the order of St. Michael, and inſpector-general of the French military-hoſpitals.

Mar. 24. At Philadelphia, in his 86th year, Abraham Chovet, M.D. He ſettled firſt at Jamaica, and removed from thence to Philadelphia, about twenty years ago. He has left behind him many excellent anatomical preparations, made by himſelf. He viſited patients till within a few weeks before his death. He uſed to ſay, "that phyſician is an impoſtor who does not live till he is eighty." He made it his dying requeſt that he might have a plain funeral, and that no bell might be tolled on the occaſion, as he did not wiſh to diſturb ſick people by ſuch unneceſſary noiſe.

April . . . At Kenſington, in New Hampſhire, aged 70, Benj. Row, M. D. He had been tapped 67 times in five years, and had 2385 pints of water taken from him.

Dec. 28. Of a deep decline, aged 26, Mrs. A. Wilſon, wife of Mr. W. linen-draper, in Leiceſter-fields; a young woman of a moſt amiable diſpoſition, and ſincerely lamented.

1791. *Jan.* 4. At Boulogne ſur Mer, in France, aged 88, Alex. Baillie, heretofore of Inverneſs, in Scotland, eſq. knight of the order of St. Louis, and for many years a captain in the French ſervice. He has left a widow and one daughter. This gentleman followed the fortunes of King James the Second, by which he forfeited a fine eſtate; but the amiableneſs of his life and manners endeared him to all parties.

27. At Iſlington, in his 60th year, Mr. Jn. Morton, formerly of Northampton.

Feb. . . . At Bath, aged 80, Mr. Richard Connop, farmer, of Enfield. He was buried with his firſt wife's relations, at South Weald, Eſſex, Feb. 25.

Suddenly, in Lothbury, on his return from his country-houſe at Palmer's-green, Edmonton, Mr. Jackſon, merchant, formerly clerk to Wakefield and Willet, in Lad-lane.

In Suffolk, aged 9, the youngeſt daughter of Admiral Uvedale.

Feb. 1. Late at night, in Park-lane, after a long and painful illneſs, in the 24th year of her age, the amiable and accompliſhed Lady of Sir Charles Roſs, bart. M.P. to whom ſhe was married about three years ſince. She was counteſs of the Roman empire, and eldeſt daughter of the late General James Count Lockhart, of Lee, who died at Piſa, in Tuſcany, in February 1790. The writer of this article, who had long been honoured with this lady's acquaintance and friendſhip, begs leave to pay the following ſhort tribute to her memory. Her manners were ſo engaging, her converſation ſo intereſting, her perſon ſo graceful, and her accompliſhments ſo various and elegant, that ſhe always caught the attention, and as conſtantly rewarded it; whilſt the good diſpoſitions of her heart endeared her to thoſe more nearly connected with her. The general admiration beſtowed upon her in every part of Europe was never more truly merited; nor ever was regret more univerſal than that which is cauſed by her early ſummons from ſociety. A.

At Dane-court, near Sandwich, in Kent, Mrs. Lilly.

11. At Deal, Mr. Tho. Ramell.

12. After a long illneſs, the Duke of Richlieu. He has left one only ſon, in the Empreſs of Ruſſia's ſervice, who was at the late ſiege of Iſmail.

14. At Rome, in his 69th year, Hieronimo Aſcanio Giuſtiniani. By his death is extinct one of the moſt antient Venetian patrician families, which has produced many great men, both in the cabinet and polite arts.

At Whalfey, Lady Mitchell, daughter of John Bruce Stewart, eſq. of Simbiſter, and widow of Sir John Bruce Mitchell, bart. of Weſtſhore.

15. At Knareſborough, co. York, in an advanced age, Mrs. Skarow, ſiſter of the late Rev. T. Collins, vicar of that place.

In Coventry-ſtreet, Mrs. Gibſon, wife of Mr. G. ſaddler to his Majeſty's cavalry, and Prince Edward.

16. At Newark, on the road to London, from Caſtle Eden, of a malignant fever, caught by nurſing her daughter, an only child, who was carried off by it about a week before, Mrs. Burdon, wife of Rowland B. eſq. one of the repreſentatives for the county of Durham, and daughter of Charles Brandling, eſq. M.P. for Newcaſtle.

Suddenly, at her return from paying morning-viſits, to receive a ſelect party of friends at dinner, in her 33d year, the widow of the late Sir Robert Fletcher. It is ſuppoſed a blood-veſſel burſt in her head, as ſhe complained of an uncommon ſenſation there two days before. She was daughter of the late Mr. Pybus, banker, and niece to Mrs. Blackburne, of Buſh-hill.

Mrs. Mary Minchin, widow of Mr. S. M. late of the Abbey-mills, who for many years was the largeſt man in Wincheſter, and well known by the name of the Honeſt Miller.—She has left her fortune, which was very conſiderable, to Mr. John Hopkins, manciple and cook to the college, and one of the members of the corporation.

18. Arthur Maiſter, eſq. of Hull. He found himſelf indiſpoſed whilſt at dinner at a gentleman's houſe in Beverley, and, after a ſhort illneſs, died there.

In Taviſtock-ſtreet, Bedford-ſquare, Andrew Johnſton, eſq. an eminent apothecary in Bread-ſtreet, where he was ſucceeded by Mr. Cairncroſs. He married the elder dau. of the late Wm. Strahan, eſq. king's printer, by whom he has left a ſon, in the army, and one daughter.

At Tetbury, co. Glouceſter, very much regretted, Samuel Clay Harvey, eſq.

In her 56th year, Frederica-Caroline, ſpouſe of the Margrave of Anſpach, and daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Cobourg.

19. Mrs. Hodgkinſon, wife of Mr. H. a celebrated attorney, of Southwell.

Rev. Tho. Hirſt, M.A. rector of Boxworth and Shelford Parva, co. Cambridge.

20. Rev. Mr. Whitnell, rector of Stoke Dry, co. Rutland, to which he was preſented in 1772. He went to bed as well as uſual the preceding night.

Mrs. Burton, of Burley, wife of Major B. of the Rutland militia.

21. Thomas Pittman, eſq. of Loxford-hall, Barking, Eſſex. His death was occaſioned by being thrown out of his chaiſe, on the night of the 17th, at Bow-bridge.

Mr. Daniel Ayrey, of Tooley-ſtr. diſtiller.

At Shafteſbury, much lamented, Robert Swyer, eſq. his Majeſty's head diſtributor of ſtamps for Dorſetſhire.

At Bath, Mrs. Cuſt, relict of Dr. C. late dean of Lincoln.

At Nottingham, aged 85, Mr. Skinner Newham.

Much lamented, Mr. John Hudſon, cooper, of Stanford, co. Lincoln; who was alſo a conſiderable dealer in coals, &c.

22. Mrs. Lee, wife of Rich. Ayton L. eſq. of Ingoldſthorpe, co. Norfolk. She was the widow of Mr. Littlebury, an eminent ſtock-broker, and married to Mr. Lee Dec. 30, 1773.

In Air-ſtreet, Piccadilly, aged 70, Mr. Tho. Buſh.

At Chiſlehurſt, G Lewis, eſq. colonel in the royal regiment of artillery. The zeal and activity which diſtinguiſhed this officer thro' a long courſe of ſervice, but particularly during the late ſiege of Gibraltar, where the artillery under his command deſtroyed the Spaniſh battering ſhips, recommended him to his Majeſty, who, in approbation of his conduct, honoured him with a penſion.

At Lutterworth, of a conſumption, in his 21ſt year, Mr. Leonard Aſhby.

Suddenly, Mr. Clay, jun. of Arnold, near Nottingham.

At Sidmouth, co. Devon, Mrs. Liſle, wife of Rob. L. eſq. of Acton-houſe, near Morpeth, co. Northumberland.

At Rochdale, in her 109th year, Mrs. Frances Croſſly, widow. On the day of her death ſhe had juſt completed her 108th year from the day of her baptiſm, as appears from her regiſter at St. John's church at Stamford, co. Lincoln.

23. At Walthamſtow, Eſſex, where he had lived in retirement many years, in the poſſeſſion of a large and valuable library, the Rev. Adam Aſkew, M.A. of Middleton-hall, in the pariſh of Kirby Londſdale, co. Weſtmorland, rector of Plumbland, in Cumberland, ſecond ſon of Adam A. M.D. of Newcaſtle, and brother to the late Anthony A. M.D.; and by his father's will, owner of Middleton-hall.

In Jermyn-ſtreet, in his 81ſt year, John Plumtre, eſq. of Fredville, in Kent, formerly a commiſſioner of ſtamps, and M. P. firſt for Penryn and afterwards for Nottingham; which latter town his father, who was treaſurer of the ordnance, alſo repreſented.

At Claremont, co. Glamorgan, Miſs Louiſa Morris, youngeſt daughter of John M. eſq.

24. In Buſh-lane, Mr. Iſaac Wilſon, packer.

Robert Hunter, eſq. enſign in the 22d regiment.

At Uppingham, co. Rutland, in his 75th year, Mr. Francis Birch, formerly a cabinet-maker in that place, but retired from his profeſſion for ſome years. He enjoyed a perfect ſtate of health till within two days of his death, which is much regretted by his friends and acquaintance.

25. In her 22d year, Mrs. Wolfe, wife of Lewis W. eſq. comptroller of his Majeſty's ſtationary-office.

Tho. Patton, eſq. one of the aldermen of the body corporate of Cheſter, and an eminent banker.

At Margate, aged 92, Mr. Jacob Stricker, formerly of Sandwich.

At Carlby, near Stamford, Rev. William Purkis, D.D. F.S.A. in the commiſſion of the peace for the ſoke of Peterborough, rector of Carlby and of Anderby, both co. Lincoln, and one of his Majeſty's preachers at Whitehall. He was admitted of Magdalen College, Cambridge, where he proceeded B.A. 1756, M.A. 1760, D.D. 1786, and died a tutor and fellow thereof. He publiſhed two ſermons: 1. At the aſſizes for Cambridge, 1771, from Matt. vii. 13; 2. A Review of Modern Literature, as it reſpects Moral and Religious Inquiry, 1790 (ſee our vol. LX. p. 922); and, we believe, others.

26. At his apartments in Weſtminſter, aged 64, Charles Stuart, eſq. drum-major-general of his Majeſty's forces, and drum-major in the third regiment of foot-guards. He had ſerved his late and preſent Majeſty 48 years and 7 months.

At his houſe in Old Bethlem, Mr. Henry Saffory, ſurgeon to the City Diſpenſary.

At her houſe in Queen-ſquare, aged 67, Mrs. Fitzherbert, daughter of Sir Robert Throckmorton, bart. and relict of Tho. F. eſq. of Swinnerton, co. Stafford.

27. After a ſhort illneſs, much regretted, Mr. Geo. Ringroſe, woollen-draper, Cornhill.

At Birmingham, after a long and ſevere illneſs, which ſhe bore with unexampled piety and Chriſtian reſignation, Mrs. Sketchley, wife of Mr. J. S. auctioneer. There needs no other panegyrick on the virtues of this mild and tender-hearted woman than to ſay, that the loſs is moſt ſeverely felt, and much lamented, by all her friends and acquaintance.

At his houſe at Woodford, Eſſex, in his 78th year, Tho. Drane, eſq.

28. At her houſe in Upper Brook-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſqua. Alicia Counteſs dowager of Tankerville, relict of the late, and mother of the preſent, Earl of Tankerville. Her Ladyſhip was one of the daughters and coheireſſes of the late Sir John Aſtley, bart. of Patſhull, co. Stafford, and married Charles, third Earl, in 1742.

At the Dowager counteſs of Morton's, in his 13th year, William-John Bouverie, eldeſt ſon of the Hon. Wm. B. M.P. for Saliſbury.

At Ipſwich, in his 61ſt year, Wm. Clarke, eſq. many years a portman, and ſeveral times a chief magiſtrate, of that borough.

After a ſhort illneſs, Mr. Orford, many years ſteward to Peter Legh, eſq. of Lymehall, in Cheſhire; a tender father, good huſband, obliging neighbour, and a man of inflexible integrity.

At his ſon's houſe in the city of Glouceſter, John Fendall, eſq.

Lately, at the Hague, in her 73d year, much lamented, Mrs. Thornbury, widow of the late N. T. eſq.

At Cork, Sam. Maylor, eſq. one of the aldermen of that city.

Rev. John Lyne, rector of St. Ive's, in Cornwall.

At Child's-Ercall, aged 96, John Norton. He left all he had from his wife, if ſhe marries again; ſhe is 84 years old, and lame and blind.

Mr. Burgeſs, maſter of New-inn, Ingateſtone, Eſſex.

Sir Alex. Stirling, bart. of Glorat.

At Margate, Miſs Silver; and, in three days after, Mr. Silver, her father, many years an apothecary in that town. They were buried in the ſame grave, March 4.

At Bourn, co. Lincoln, aged 82, Robert Smith, ſexton; which office he had enjoyed 38 years, during which time he had buried about 1500 of his fellow-creatures.

At her ſon's houſe at Camberwell, aged 78, Mrs. Curtéis, relict of Mr. Edward C. of Tenterden, Kent.

At Limerick, John-Auguſtine Jevers, eſq. formerly a lieutenant-colonel in the 30th regiment, and one of the ſheriffs of that city.

At Valleyfield, the ſeat of Sir Charles Preſton, bart. Col. Robert Preſton.

Mr. Dowſet, cooper, of Hackney, one of the oldeſt inhabitants, and a church-warden, of that pariſh.

At Eaſt Portlemouth, co. Devon, deſervedly eſteemed and reſpected, the Rev. James Grantham, upwards of 60 years rector of that place. This worthy and benevolent man had nearly attained his 90th year, and was the oldeſt incumbent in the dioceſe of Exeter.

At Stenhouſe, aged near 80, after a ſhort illneſs, Rt. Hon. Lord Newark.

At Langleys, Eſſex, Mrs. Tufnell, wife of Jolliffe T. eſq.

At Coventry, aged 101, —— Winterton, a weaver.

At Datchet, in a very advanced age, the Hon. Mrs. Neidham.

At Liſſon-green, Timothy Mackarel, eſq. late major in the Earl of Fauconberg's regiment, and captain of a company of invalids at Jerſey.

Mrs. Harris, ſiſter to Mr. Alderman Fiſher, of Leiceſter.

In her 22d year, after a long and tedious illneſs, at Santon bridge, in Irton, co. Cumberland, Miſs Martha Turner, daughter of Mr. John T. of that place. Diſcreet, ſenſible, and virtuous; lovely and engaging in her perſon; of gentle manners, and a diſpoſition truly amiable and benevolent.

At

At Newcaſtle, in an advanced age, James Duncan, cobler, better known by the appellation of Sir James Duncan, principal proprietor of the *Scale-de-croſs Bank*, the *two-penny notes* of which have had a wide circulation for ſome years paſt.

Of a decline, at his apartments in Harvey's-buildings, in the Strand, aged 37, Mr. John-Frederick Bryant, well known as a pipe-maker in Briſtol, till his poetical turn was accidentally diſcovered by Mr. Macdonald, the ſolicitor-general, who procured him a numerous and reſpectable ſubſcription, and, with other eminent perſons, continued his patronage till Mr. Bryant's deceaſe.

Of the ſmall-pox, though inoculated for it three years before, Maſter Buckworth, aged 9 years, only ſon of —— B. eſq.

In his 75th year, Mr. John Dodd, formerly an eminent apothecary at Bath.

Mr. Charles Waters, late an eminent collector of foſſils and other natural curioſities.

In diſtreſſed circumſtances, at Acton, co. Middleſex, aged 57, Mrs. Winifred Griffith. She was the daughter of Sir Arthur Devereux, of Montgomeryſhire, bart. who was brother to the then Lord Viſcount Hereford. An imprudent marriage, and the villainy of an attorney, who was entruſted with the fortune bequeathed by her father, reduced her to the humble ſituation in which ſhe died. She has left a daughter, who is ſervant to the Rev. Mr. Randall, of Brentford, Middleſex; which daughter, low and uneducated as ſhe is, poſſeſſes feelings that do honour to human nature, and render her worthy the notice of the noble family of Hereford, to whom ſhe is ſo nearly related.

At her ſon-in-law's, Mr. D'Iſraeli, in New Broad-ſtreet, advanced in years, Mrs. Seybroot, mother of Mrs. D'I.

March 1. At Ickham, in Kent, aged 78, Mr. Henry Minter, ſen.

After a ſhort illneſs, Mrs. Gundry, wife of Nath. G. eſq. of Bramdean, Hants, and daughter of the late Henry Palmer, eſq.

In an advanced age, while on a viſit to his ſon, in Upper Brook-ſtreet, Mr. Jn. Boodle, formerly an eminent ſurgeon, of very extenſive practice, at Chipping Ongar, Eſſex.

2. At a quarter before ten o'clock in the morning, of a gradual decay, in his 88th year, the Rev. John Weſley, M A. This extraordinary man was born in June 1703, at Epworth, a village in Lincolnſhire, of which place his father, Samuel Weſley, was rector; a man much reſpected for piety and learning; as were his other ſons, the Rev. Samuel and Charles Weſley, now deceaſed. The very childhood of John was marked by an extraordinary incident. When between ſix and ſeven years of age, the parſonage-houſe at Epworth took fire in the night, and, in the confuſion of the family, he was forgotten. Finding his bed in flames, he ran to the window, and, happily, being perceived there by ſome of the men-ſervants, they formed a ladder, one on the ſhoulders of another, and took him out, unhurt, the moment before the roof fell in, as he himſelf relates in our vol. LV. p. 247; to which paſſage, and to vol. LIV. pp. 279, 353, vol. LV. pp. 758, 875, 932, we refer for many curious particulars of him; and much more, of him and his father, may be ſeen in Mr. Badcock's letter, prefixed to the XXth number of the "Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica," p. xli—xlviii. He was entered a ſcholar of the Charter-houſe about 1713, where he continued for ſeven years under the inſtruction of the celebrated Dr. Walker, and Mr. Andrew Tooke, author of "The Pantheon," and contemporary with Dr. Kenrick Preſcot, late maſter of Catherine Hall, Cambridge. Being elected off to Lincoln College, Oxford, he became there a fellow about 1725; took the degree of M. A. in 1726; and was joint tutor with the late rector, Dr. Hutchins. During his reſidence there, he was equally diſtinguiſhed by application and abilities, and laid up thoſe large and varied ſtores of knowledge which he directed, during his long life, to the beſt of purpoſes. But what chiefly characteriſed him, even at the early age of 26, was piety. By reading the works of the famous William Law, he, his brother Charles, and a few young friends, entered into that ſtrict courſe of life which marks their SECT at the preſent day. They received the ſacrament every week; obſerved all the faſts of the church; viſited priſons; roſe at four o'clock, and partook of no amuſements. From the exact method in which they diſpoſed of each hour, they acquired the nick-name of METHODISTS, and are the only people who take to themſelves a term firſt given in reproach. The ridicule and contempt which this ſingular conduct produced, John and Charles Weſley were well qualified to bear. They were neither to be intimidated by danger, affected by intereſt, nor deterred by diſgrace. But their honeſt zeal did not ſtop here. In 1735 they embarked for Georgia, in order to convert the Indians (ſee vol. VII. pp. 318, 575); but returned to England in 1737, when the charges of enthuſiaſm, bigotry, and fanaticiſm were urged with ſo much bitterneſs, and examined with ſo little candour, that they were forbidden to preach any more in the churches. This gave riſe to field-preaching, in which George Whitfield was firſt; with whom the Weſleys had cordial friendſhip, though they ſeparated their congregations on ſome differences in ſentiments. John Weſley embraced the mild and general views of Arminius, which, it muſt be confeſſed, are more benevolent in their nature, and practical in their tendency, than Calvin's. His abhorrence of the doctrine and the man occaſioned long, bitter, and uſeleſs controverſy; though he never treated his opponents with the ill-breeding and abuſe that he received from them. He now appeared as a zealous reformer,

former, and the great leader of a ſect no way differing in eſſentials from the Church of England. His peculiar opinions were, juſtification by faith, and Chriſtian perfection; of which it may be remarked, the former is to be found in our own articles, and the latter, however he might enforce its poſſibility, he always diſclaimed having attained himſelf. In 1738 he viſited, at Hernhuth in Germany, Count Zinzendorff, the chief of the Moravians. In the following year we find him again in England, and, with his brother Charles, at the head of the Methodiſts. He preached his firſt *field ſermon* at Briſtol, on the 2d of April, 1738, from which time his diſciples have continued to increaſe (ſee vol. IX. pp. 240, 295, 558). In 1741 a ſerious altercation took place between him and Mr. Whitfield (ſee vol. XI. p. 321.) In 1744, attempting to preach at a public inn at Taunton, he was regularly ſilenced by the magiſtrates (vol. XIV. p. 51). Though he remained the reſt of his days nearer home, he travelled through every part of England, Scotland, and Ireland, eſtabliſhing congregations in each kingdom. In 1750 he married a lady, from whom he afterwards parted, and ſhe died in 1781; by her he had no children. This ſeparation, from whatever motives it originated, we have heard ſome of his followers ſay, was the only blot in his character. Others have obſerved on this head, that nothing could be more effectually diſappointed than Ambition or Avarice in an union with John Weſley.—In 1771 he ſeems firſt to have commenced politician, by publiſhing "Thoughts on Public Affairs" (ſee vol. XLI. p. 132); which he followed up by "Thoughts on Slavery, 1774" (vol. XLIV. p. 533; vol. XLV. p. 137); "An Addreſs to the Colonies, 1776" (vol. XLVI. p. 35); "Obſervations on Liberty, 1776" (ib. p. 517). A conſiderable portion of his Poems, Hymns, and Sermons, may be traced from our General Index of Books Reviewed. His controverſy with Gill may be ſeen in our vol. XXIV. p. 581; with Thompſon, vol. XXX. p. 145; with Hill, vol. XLII. p. 532; vol. XLVII. p. 540. His other writings it is not very eaſy to enumerate. Few men have written ſo voluminouſly; divinity, devotional and controverſial, hiſtory, philoſophy, medicine, politicks, poetry, &c. &c. were all, at different times, the ſubjects of his pen; and, whatever may be the opinions held of his divinity, it is impoſſible to deny him the merit of having done infinite good to the lower claſs of people. Abilities he unqueſtionably poſſeſſed, and a fluency which was highly acceptable, and well accommodated to his hearers. He had been gradually declining for about three years paſt; yet he ſtill roſe at four o'clock, and preached, travelled, and wrote, as uſual. He preached at Leatherhead on the Wedneſday (Feb. 23) before his death. On the Friday following, the firſt ſymptoms of his approaching diſſolution appeared. The four ſucceeding days he ſpent in praiſing the God of his mercies, and departed on the Wedneſday morning, to receive the reward of a life ſpent in bringing "glory to God in the higheſt, and peace and good-will to men."—His remains, after lying in his tabernacle in a kind of ſtate, dreſſed in the gown and caſſock, band, &c. which he uſually wore, and on his head the old clerical cap, a Bible in one hand, and a white handkerchief in the other, were, agreeably to his own directions, and after the manner of the interment of the late Mr. Whitfield, depoſited in a piece of ground near his chapel at the Foundry, Moorfields, on the morning of the 9th inſtant, in the plaineſt manner conſiſtent with decency, amidſt the tears and ſighs of an innumerable company of his friends and admirers, who all appeared in deep mourning on the occaſion. A ſermon, previouſly to the funeral, was preached by Thomas Whitehead, M. D. (one of the phyſicians to the London Hoſpital), accompanied with ſuitable hymns, &c. And on the 13th, the different chapels in his connexion in London were hung with black.—Where much good is done, we ſhould not mark every little exceſs. The great point in which his name and miſſion will be honoured is this: he directed his labours towards thoſe who had no inſtructor; to the highways and hedges; to the mines in Cornwall, and the colliers in Kingſwood. Theſe unhappy creatures married and buried amongſt themſelves, and often committed murders with impunity, before the Methodiſts ſprang up. By the humane and active endeavours of him and his brother Charles, a ſenſe of decency, morals, and religion, was introduced into the loweſt claſſes of mankind; the ignorant were inſtructed; the wretched relieved; and the abandoned reclaimed. He met with great oppoſition from many of the clergy, and unhandſome treatment from the magiſtrates, who frequently would refuſe to check or puniſh a lawleſs mob, that often aſſembled to inſult or abuſe him. He was, however, one of the few characters who outlived enmity and prejudice, and received, in his latter years, every mark of reſpect from every denomination.—The political ſentiments of popular men are of importance to the ſtate. John Weſley was a ſtrenuous advocate for monarchy; and all his followers in America were firmly loyal. Thoſe of Mr. Whitfield declared in favour of independence. His perſonal influence was greater than, perhaps, that of any other private gentleman in any country. It is computed that in the three kingdoms there are 80,000 members of this ſociety. He viſited them alternately; travelled 8000 miles every year; preached three or four times conſtantly in one day; roſe at four, and employed all his time in reading, writing, attending the ſick, and arranging the various parts of this numerous body of people.—Amongſt his virtues,

tues, forgiveneſs to his enemies, and liberality to the poor, were moſt remarkable: he has been known to receive into even his confidence thoſe who have baſely injured him; they have not only ſubſiſted again on his bounty, but ſhared in his affection.—All the profit of his literary labours, all that he received, or could collect (and it amounted to an immenſe ſum, for he was his own printer and bookſeller), was devoted to charitable purpoſes. And, with ſuch opportunities of enriching himſelf, it is a doubt whether the ſale of the books will pay all his debts. His travelling expences were defrayed by the ſocieties which he viſited.—The ſuperintendency of his various chapels and ſocieties he committed, about ſeven years ago, by a deed enrolled in chancery (in truſt for the ſupport of his preachers and their poor families), to an hundred travelling preachers, now in various parts of theſe kingdoms; and among the number is the Rev. Dr. Coke, at preſent in America, whoſe miſſion is ſuppoſed to have increaſed the converts in the Weſt India iſlands, and other parts of America, to near 50,000, ſince the concluſion of the war, and founder, in 1789, of a college in South Carolina, called Weſley College.—On a review of the character of this extraordinary man it appears, that though he was endowed with eminent talents, he was more diſtinguiſhed by their uſe than even by their poſſeſſion; though his taſte was claſſic, and his manners elegant, he ſacrificed that ſociety in which he was particularly calculated to ſhine; gave up thoſe preferments which his abilities muſt have obtained, and devoted a long life in practiſing and enforcing the plaineſt duties. Inſtead of being "an ornament to literature," he was a bleſſing to his fellow creatures; inſtead of "the genius of the age," he was the ſervant of God!—One ſtriking paſſage from Mr Badcock's anecdotes of him we ſhall repeat from a former volume, with Mr. Weſley's ſhort remark on it. "In one of Mr. W's earlier publications he, in the ſtrongeſt language, diſavows all pecuniary motives, and calls on poſterity to vindicate his diſintereſtedneſs in one of the boldeſt apoſtrophes I ever read. '*Money* muſt needs 'paſs through my hands,' ſays he; 'but I 'will take care (God being my helper) that 'the mammon of unrighteouſneſs ſhall only 'paſs through; it ſhall not reſt there. None 'of the accurſed thing ſhall be found in my 'tents when the Lord calleth me hence. 'And hear ye this, all you who have diſco-'vered the treaſures which I am to leave be-'hind me; if I leave behind me ten pounds '(above my debts and the little arrears of my 'fellowſhip), you and all mankind bear wit-'neſs againſt me, that I lived and died a thief 'and a robber.' I doubt not but his pride, and ſomething *better* than his pride, will prevent the ſtigma." To this Mr. W. in January, 1785, adds, that the only end he ever had in view was, "to ſave ſinners." "What other end," he aſks, "could I poſſibly have in view? or can have at this day?"—'Deep 'projects of a ſubtle mind.' "Nay, I am not ſubtle, but the verieſt fool under the ſun, if I have any earthly project at all now! For what do I want which this world can give? And, after the labour of fourſcore years,

"No foot of land do I poſſeſs,
No cottage in the wilderneſs;
A poor, way-faring man,
I dwell awhile in tents below,
Or gladly wander to and fro,
Till I my Canaan gain."

His executors have already given notice that a gentleman, to whom Mr. W. has bequeathed his MSS, will publiſh an authentic narrative of him, as ſoon as it can be prepared for the preſs; and that the truth of this performance is intended to be regularly atteſted.—His hiſtory, if well written, will certainly be important, for in every reſpect, as the founder of the moſt numerous ſect in the kingdom, as a man, and as a writer, he muſt be conſidered as one of the moſt extraordinary characters this or any age ever produced.

2. In St. Luke's workhouſe, aged 102, Bridget Player.

At his villa near Liſieux, in Upper Normandy, M. de Bloſſette, who had written very ingeniouſly on the aſcent, dilation, and diffuſion of vapours, as well as on the phænomena of comets, and other ſubjects worthy a contemplative mind. He had completed his 87th year, and died while at breakfaſt on coffee.

3. At Eaſt Sheen, Mrs. Browne, wife of Wm. B. eſq. of Watling-ſtreet.

At his chambers in Lincoln's-inn, aged near 80, Rob. Pardoe, eſq. an eminent attorney, and one of the oldeſt members of that ſociety.

In a paſs-cart, upon the Deptford-road, as he was conveying to his pariſh near Enfield-chace, aged 76, James Heaton. This perſon, commonly diſtinguiſhed by the appellation of The Wild-one, and well known, for many years, as one of the moſt formidable poachers in the kingdom, was, in his youth, a running footman. His diſmiſſion, for a miſdemeanor, from the family of a nobleman, firſt occaſioned him to exert his uncommon abilities; and ſuch were his agility and the hardineſs of his conſtitution, that from that period to a ſhort time preceding his death, he had never lain in a bed, but often ſlept, by choice, in the fields, in all weathers. Almoſt his whole body was covered with hair of a conſiderable length; and though he never wore his cloaths buttoned in the coldeſt weather, he never experienced a day's illneſs in the courſe of his life.

At Bath, Henry Cornwall Legh, eſq. of High Legh, co. Cheſter.

After a few hours illneſs, at his houſe in Old-ſtreet-ſquare, Mr. Samuel Napper, a capital dyer and callico-printer.

At

At Ayr, David Ferguſſon, eſq. collector of the cuſtoms there.

In an advanced age, in the precincts of Chriſt Church, Canterbury, Mrs. Anne Haſted, relict of the late Edw. H. eſq. barriſter at law, and mother of Edward H. eſq. the Kentiſh hiſtorian.

4. Mrs. Lambart, of Mile-end-old-town.

In Bruton-ſtreet, Lady Mary Palk, wife of Laurence P. eſq. M.P. for Aſhburton, co. Devon. A fortnight before her delivery (which happened on the 15th of laſt month) this beautiful woman dreamed that ſhe ſhould not ſurvive child-birth, and locked herſelf up, and denied herſelf to all company, while ſhe employed her time in ſettling her affairs. When ſhe was delivered, the joy of ſurviving, and having the ſatisfaction of ſeeing the infant alive, carried her mind into the oppoſite extreme, and ſhe died in conſequence.

At Kingſton, Jamaica, Wm. Smith, eſq. clerk of the Court of Common Pleas there.

At Pimlico, Francis Bonham, eſq. formerly lieutenant-colonel of the third (or King's own) regiment of dragoons.

5. At Mile-end, Miſs Margaretta David Lind, daughter of Mr. David L. of the Stock-exchange.

At his houſe on Dulwich-common, Henry Spencer, eſq.

At Wrington, co. Somerſet, of an apoplexy, Mrs. Albinea Gwynn, daughter of the late Col. G. and authoreſs of a novel.

At Datchet, aged 76, Mrs. Sarah Allder.

At a miſerable lodging in a court in Turnmill-ſtreet, aged 79, Mr. John Burſhall. He had ſubſiſted for ſome time paſt on the charity of his neighbours, ſeveral of whom had been formerly his tenants.

6. Mr. Turpin, bookſeller, Holborn.

At Hampton, Middleſex, in his 85th year, Sir Rob. Carr, bart. The recent death of his old friend and companion, the late Mr. Beard, is ſuppoſed to have haſtened his end.

At Nottingham, aged 67, Richard Butler, eſq. one of the aldermen of that corporation.

At Edinburgh, Mr. Duncan Harriſon, general ſupervifor of exciſe.

At Leiceſter, Mr. Auguſtin Heaford, one of the oldeſt inhabitants of St. Martin's pariſh in that town.

Aged 113, Anna Green, a pauper of the town of Sprotborough. She was born eleven years before the Revolution, being baptized at Kirkheaton on the 5th of November 1677.

7. George Whatley, eſq. treaſurer of the Foundling-hoſpital.

In Wardour ſtreet, Soho, after a long and painful illneſs, Richard Paton, eſq. a general accountant of the Exciſe-office, and a very eminent marine painter.

Suddenly, Mr. Ephraim Shilliten, many years agent to the Sun Fire-office at Colcheſter.

Mr. W. Gregory, maſter of the Nag's-head in Horſepool-ſtreet, Leiceſter:

He was an ornament to his profeſſion,
Being neither inſolent nor ignorant,
But well-inform'd and obliging.
His ſocial qualities are well known.
How far he fulfilled conjugal and parental duties,
His lamenting widow and children can beſt tell.

8. At his houſe at Offcove, in Suſſex, Tho. Whalley Partington, eſq. one of the commiſſioners of the lottery.

At Edinburgh, Capt. Wm. Martin, of the late Royal North Carolina Highland reg.

9. In his 27th year, Mr. G. A. Gibbon, of Figtree-court in the Temple.

Suddenly, at his glaſs warehouſe on the Surrey ſide of Blackfriars-bridge, Mr. Cox.

Miſs Wright, niece to Mr. Wm. W. brandy-merchant, in Fleet-ſtreet.

At Clapham, aged 17, Miſs Greenwood, only daugh. of Mr. G. of Leiceſter-ſquare.

In his 66th year, Peter Coates, eſq. of Stanton Drew, Somerſet, one of the commiſſioners of the land-tax.

10. Mr. James Allen, of Great Tower-ſtr. wine-merchant, and one of the common-council of Tower ward.

At Loughborough, aged about 60, William Woty, gent. well known for his poetical talents; of which ſee a ſpecimen in "Verſes on the Death of K. George II." vol. XXX. p. 334. He was originally bred to the law, but quitted that profeſſion early in life. He was the companion and confidential friend of Waſhington late Earl Ferrers, during that nobleman's life. A farther account of him ſhall be given.

At his ſeat at Wentworth-caſtle, co. York, the Right Hon. William Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, Viſcount Wentworth, of Wentworth Woodhouſe, Baron of Stainborough, Baron Raby, Newmarch, and Overſley, and a baronet. He was born in November 1712; was lineally deſcended from the younger brother, Sir William, of Thomas the celebrated Earl of Strafford, beheaded in 1641; in whoſe ſon all the titles failed, except the barony of Raby, but were revived in Thomas, eldeſt ſon of Sir William, 1711 (10 Anne), who died 1739, leaving iſſue the late Earl, who married, April 28, 1741, Anne, 2d daughter and coheir of John Campbell, late Duke of Argyle, who died Feb. 7, 1785, but had no iſſue. His Lordſhip dying without iſſue, the titles of Earl of Strafford and Viſcount Wentworth, as well as the barony of Raby, devolve to his nephew, Frederick-Thomas Wentworth. He has left property to the amount of 75,000l. the bulk of which goes to his ſiſter, Lady Anne Conolly, for her life, with remainder to Mr. Byng. Sir George Howard, who had great expectations, has a legacy of only 500l.; Sir George's grandchildren 3000l. each. The Lord Chancellor is left executor.—The late Earl was uncle to Mr. Conolly, of Ireland, to the Counteſs of Buckinghamſhire, to the Lady of Sir William Howe, and to Mrs. Byng, mother of the preſent M.P. for Middleſex. He kept the whole of his Lady's ſervants after her death; and has

has left them, and his own domeſticks, their wages for life. The diſorder which terminated in his death was the ſtone.

11. At Medbourn, co. Leiceſter, after a lingering illneſs, which he bore with great patience, aged 76, Mr. Rob. Green, an eminent grazier.

At Kew, Nathanael Cholmley, eſq.

At Croydon, aged 75, Mrs. Eliz. Hames.

At Limerick, in Ireland, Rev. Richard Maunſell, chancellor of that dioceſe.

Mr. John Livett, an eminent apothecary in Albemarle-ſtreet.

At his houſe in Sermon-lane, Doctors Commons, in his 79th year, Mr. Jn. Willis, writing-maſter and accomptant; whoſe eminent profeſſional abilities, perſevering induſtry, honour, integrity, and benevolence, ſecured from his numerous ſcholars true eſteem, and from his friends and the publick the reſpect due to a worthy and uſeful character. The bulk of his fortune he has bequeathed to Mrs. Stevenſon and her ſiſters, who keep the ladies' boarding-ſchool in Queen-ſquare, Bloomſbury.

12. At Camberwell, Wm. Withers, eſq. merchant, of London.

After a few days illneſs, Benj. Collier, eſq. of Red-lion-ſquare.

At Windſor, aged 78, Mr. John Carr, one of the aldermen of that borough.

At the Hotwells, Briſtol, of a conſumption, Miſs Anne Mangles, of Great Ruſſel-ſtreet.

13. At York, aged 81, Edw. Wyvill, eſq.

In his 23d year, Mr. Sam. Barlow.

At Aſhborne-hall, Derby, Miſs Penelope Boothby, only child of Sir Brook B. bart.

14. In an advanced age, Mr. Wm. Greenly, maſter of the Crown and Rolls tavern.

Aged 81, Mrs. Caſwall, mother of Timothy C. eſq. commiſſioner of exciſe.

Maſter George-Alexander Crickitt, ſecond ſon of Geo.-Alex. C. eſq. M.P. for Ipſwich.

15. In his 60th year, Dr. Barrow, of Lancaſter. Looking out of his bed-room window, in the night of the 13th, to diſcover the hour by the town-clock, he fell into the ſtreet, and languiſhed two days of the bruiſes.

In his 70th year, James Farrer, eſq. of Barnborough-grange, near Doncaſter.

Aged 78, Benj. Hunter, eſq. late maſter-attendant of his Majeſty's dock-yard at Deptford. He had ſerved in the different gradations of the royal navy upwards of 55 years.

Aged upwards of 80, univerſally lamented, the Rev. John Towne, rector of Little Ponton, co. Lincoln, vicar of Thorpe-Arnold, co. Leiceſter, archdeacon of Stow, and prebendary of Lincoln. He was an eminent ſcholar, and an early writer in the Warburtonian controverſy; an affectionate parent, a ſincere friend, and an exemplary pariſh-prieſt; and we hope ſome correſpondent, who knew him, will favour us with an accurate account of him, and a liſt of his publications.

17. In Glouceſter-ſtreet, Queen-ſquare, the youngeſt child of the Rev. Herbert Croft.

Mrs. Shawe, relict of Wm. S. eſq. of Preſton, in Lancaſhire.

Of a lingering and painful illneſs, Mrs. Littler, wife of Tho. L. eſq. of Berners-ſtr. and youngeſt daughter of the late Sir Robert Ladbroke, knt. and alderman. She was married to Mr. L. Aug. 18, 1774.

18. After a very long and painful illneſs, Mrs. Simpſon, wife of Mr. Daniel S. wholeſale linen-draper in Watling-ſtreet.

At Bulford, Wilts, Rich. Southby, eſq.

At Berwick upon Tweed, in his 64th year, Mr. John Amey, of Greenwich, many years maſter of the London and Berwick packets.

19. James Walker, eſq. marſhal of the King's Bench.

Suddenly, at Lexden, near Colcheſter, Mr. Nath. Wenlock, ſen. ſurveyor.

Mr. John Rowe, druggiſt, of Colcheſter.

20. In Lamb's-conduit-ſtreet, Rich. Budworth, eſq.

At Oxford, after a few days illneſs, Rev. Richard Pearſon, M. A. fellow of Queen's College, in that univerſity.

At Arnſby, co. Leiceſter, in his 64th year, Rev. Rob. Hall, 37 years miniſter of a congregation of Proteſtant diſſenters, of the baptiſt denomination, in that place. He had preached with unuſual energy in the morning, and intended preaching a lecture in the evening; but being ſeized with a ſpaſm, to which he had for ſome years been ſubject, was ſpeedily carried off.

At York, on the circuit, attending the aſſizes, Alex. Gerrard, eſq. of Eſſex-ſtreet, London, barriſter at law, and prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas. This gentleman had been with a party of the other counſel upon the circuit at the York tavern the preceding evening, which he left about twelve o'clock. A ſhort time afterwards, the whole company broke-up, and on going down Coney-ſtreet, found Mr. G. lying on the ground. They imagined he was aſleep, and therefore knocked at his lodgings, and put him to bed; but the next morning it was diſcovered that his thigh was broke, and that he was much bruiſed. In this ſhocking ſtate he languiſhed till Sunday morning, about ſix o'clock. Mr. G. could only recollect, that, on getting to his chamber, he ſat down by the fire, and imagined he fell aſleep; and that, after ſleeping a little while, he got up, put out his candle, and by miſtaking the window-curtain for the bed-curtain, ſtept out of the window (which was open), and fell into the ſtreet. He was much reſpected by a numerous acquaintance.

At Paris, in his 49th year, Rt. Hon. Lord Spencer Hamilton, uncle to the preſent Duke of Hamilton, and one of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber to the Prince of Wales.

21. At Leiceſter, Mrs. Brown, mother of the Rev. Mr. B of Hoby.

In his 79th year, Rev. John Mills, M. A. late rector of Barford and Oxhill, co. Warwick, upwards of 40 years. His exemplary

virtue,

virtue, and a truly paſtoral diſcharge of the duties of his ſacred function, rendered him an ornament to his profeſſion, and juſtly endeared him to his friends and pariſhioners, by whom his death will be long and ſincerely lamented.

22. In Canterbury-place, Lambeth, in her 80th year, Mrs. Umfreville, relict of Edw. U. eſq. late coroner of Middleſex.

23. In Eaſt-ſtreet, Red-lion-ſquare, Rev. Edw. Acton, rector of Bentworth, Hants.

At Leiceſter, Rev. Mr. Lambert, upwards of 40 years rector of Foſton, co. Leiceſter.

At Putney, much lamented, in his 82d year, Mr. John Chalmers.

In Kirby-ſtreet, Hatton-garden, Mr. Edward Denham.

*** Promotions, Preferments, *&c. in our next.*

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Feb. DRURY-LANE.

1. The Siege of Belgrade—The Liar.
2. The Confederacy—The Spoil'd Child.
3. Better Late than Never—The Iſland of
4. Ditto—The Anatomiſt. [St. Marguerite.
5. Ditto—No Song No Supper.
7. Ditto—The Fairy Favour.
8. The Siege of Belgrade—Devil to Pay.
9. The School for Scandal—The Romp.
10. The Siege of Belgrade—The Anatomiſt.
11. Better Late than Never—Fairy Favour.
12. The Siege of Belgrade—Don Juan.
14. The Confederacy—The Spoil'd Child.
15. The Siege of Belgrade—Who's the Dupe?
16. Twelfth Night—The Critick.
17. The School for Scandal—Devil to Pay.
18. The Siege of Belgrade—Don Juan.
19. Ditto—The Adventurers.
21. Ditto—The Fairy Favour.
22. Ditto—The Citizen.
23. A Trip to Scarborough—Fairy Favour.
24. The Heireſs—No Song No Supper.
25. Twelfth Night—The Pannel.
26. The Siege of Belgrade—Spoil'd Child.
28. The Rivals—No Song No Supper.

Mar. 1. The Siege of Belgrade—Fairy Favour.
2. She Would and She Would Not—The Devil to Pay.
3. The School for Scandal—Spoil'd Child.
4. The Haunted Tower—The Humouriſt.
5. The Siege of Belgrade—Don Juan.
7. The School for Scandal—The Romp.
8. The Haunted Tower—The Critick.
10. The Rivals—No Song No Supper.
11. Grand Selection of Handel's Muſick.
12. The Siege of Belgrade—Don Juan.
14. The Confederacy—The Fairy Favour.
15. The Siege of Belgrade—Bon Ton.
16. Meſſiah.
17. As You Like It—The Critick.
18. Judas Maccabæus.
19. The Siege of Belgrade—Don Juan.
21. Jane Shore—The Fairy Favour.
22. *The Greek Slave; or, The School for Cowards*—The Pannel.
23. Redemption.
24. The Haunted Tower—Deſerter of Naples.
25. Grand Selection of Handel's Muſick.
26. The Siege of Belgrade—Devil to Pay.
28. Othello—The Deaf Lover.
29. The Country Girl—No Song No Supper.
30. Redemption.
31. School for Scandal—The Critick.

Feb. COVENT-GARDEN.

1. The Beggars' Opera—Picture of Paris.
2. The Widow of Malabar—The Upholſterer—A Divertiſement.
3. As You Like It—The Picture of Paris.
4. *The School for Arrogance*—Ditto.
5. Ditto—The Farmer.
7. As You Like It—Ditto.
8. The School for Arrogance—Tom Thumb.
9. The Widow of Malabar—The Deaf Lover—A Divertiſement.
10. The School for Arrogance—The Padlock.
11. Iſabella—The Picture of Paris.
12. The School for Arrogance—Robin Hood.
14. Ditto—Cymon.
15. The Belle's Stratagem—The Farmer.
16. The Widow of Malabar—*Two Strings to your Bow*—A Divertiſement.
17. School for Arrogance—Highland Reel.
18. Iſabella—Two Strings to your Bow.
19. The School for Arrogance—Poor Soldier.
21. The Belle's Stratagem—Two Strings to your Bow.
22. The School for Arrogance—The Farmer.
23. The Widow of Malabar—Two Strings to your Bow—A Divertiſement.
24. School for Arrogance—Love in a Camp.
25. The Earl of Eſſex—The Picture of Paris.
26. *The Woodman*—Two Strings to your Bow.
28. Ditto—The Follies of a Day.

Mar. 1. Ditto—The Little Hunchback.
2. Ditto—The Midnight Hour.
3. Ditto—The Maid of the Oaks.
4. Ditto—Lovers' Quarrels.
5. Ditto—Barataria.
7. Ditto—The Maid of the Oaks.
8. Ditto—Two Strings to your Bow.
10. Ditto—The Follies of a Day.
11. Grand Selection of Handel's Muſick.
12. The Woodman—Three Weeks after Marriage. [*Mourners.*
14. Ditto—*Modern Antiques; or, The Merry*
15. Ditto—Ditto.
16. Meſſiah.
17. The Woodman—Modern Antiques.
18. L'Allegro ed Il Penſeroſo—A Grand Miſcellaneous Act.
19. The Woodman—Modern Antiques.
21. Ditto—Ditto.
22. Ditto—Ditto.
23. Grand Selection of Handel's Muſick.
24. The Woodman—Modern Antiques.
25. Alexander's Feaſt—A Grand Miſcellaneous Act.
26. The Woodman—Modern Antiques.
28. Ditto—Ditto.
29. Ditto—Ditto.
30. L'Allegro ed Il Penſeroſo—A Grand Miſcellaneous Act.
31. The Woodman—Modern Antiques.

EACH

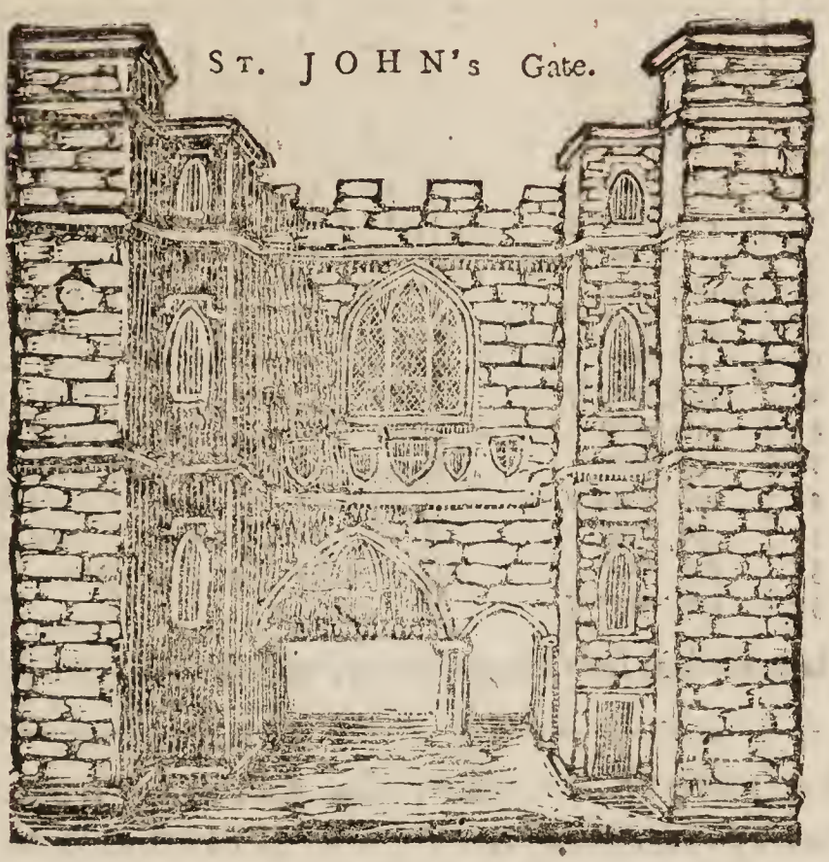
EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN MARCH, 1791.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct reduc.	3 per Ct consols.	Ditto 1726	4 per Ct Consol.	5 per Ct	Long Ann.	Short 1777.	Ditto 1778.	India Stock.	India Ann	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock	Old Ann	New Ann.	3 per Ct 1751	New Navy.	3 per Ct Scrip.	4 per Ct. Scrip	Exchq. Bills.	Lottery Tickets.
27	Sunday																				
28		81 3/8	80 3/4 a 5/8		102 1/2	118 3/4	24		13 1/2			106									
1	188	81 3/8	80 1/2 a 3/4		102 5/8	118 3/4	24		13 1/2												
2	189 1/4	81 7/8	81 1/8 a 81		103 1/4	119 1/8	24		13 1/2												
3	188 5/8		81 1/8 a 1/4		103 3/8	119 1/4	24		13 1/2			109					3/8				
4	188 5/8		81 1/8 a 1/4		103 1/4	119 1/4	24 1/4		13 5/8								3/8				
5			81 1/4 a 3/8		103 1/4	119 1/2	24 1/8														
6	Sunday																				
7			81 3/8 a 1/2			120			13 5/8												
8			81 1/2 a 3/4			120 1/8						108								20	
9																					
10			81 3/4 a 82			120 7/8			13 5/8			107					3/8				
11			81 1/4 a 3/4			120			13 5/8			106		81 5/8							
12			80 1/2			119 1/2				168 3/4							3/8				
13	Sunday																				
14			80 7/8 a 81 1/8			119 1/2						107					3/8				
15			81 3/8 a 1/2			119 5/8											3/8				
16			81 1/2 a 3/8			119 3/4						107					3/8				
17			81 3/8 a 1/2			119 1/2						107					3/8				
18						119 1/2						108					3/8				
19			81 1/2		103 1/4	119 1/2															
20	Sunday																				
21			81 3/8 a 80 5/8			119 3/8						109									
22			80 1/4 a 79 1/4			117 3/4						105								22	
23			79 a 77 1/2			116						98					1 1/4				
24	184 1/2	79 1/4	78 a 1/2			116 7/8				164		80					2			15	
25	179		77 1/4 a 1/2			115 1/2						70									
26			76 1/4 a 75 3/4			114 3/4											3 1/2				
27	Sunday																				

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols. the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stock the highest Price only.

The *Gentleman's Magazine*;

LOND. GAZETTE
GENERAL EVEN.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James's Chron.
Whitehall Even.
London Chron.
London Evening.
L. Packet—Star
English Chron.
Evening Mail
Middlesex Journ.
Courier de Lond.
Daily Advertiser
Public Advertiser
Gazetteer, Ledger
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
Woodfall's Diary
World—Argus
Bell's Oracle,
Times—M. Post
13 Weekly Papers
Bath 2, Bristol 4
Birmingham 2
Bury St. Edmund's
CAMBRIDGE
Canterbury 2
Chelmsford


ST. JOHN's Gate.

Coventry
Cumberland
Derby, Exeter
Gloucester
Hereford, Hull
Ipswich
IRELAND
Leeds 2
LEICESTER
Lewes
Liverpool 3
Maidstone
Manchester
Newcastle 3
Northampton
Norwich 2
Nottingham
OXFORD
Reading
Salisbury
SCOTLAND
Sheffield 2
Sherborne 2
Shrewsbury
Stamford
Winchester
Worcester
YORK 3

For APRIL, 1791.

CONTAINING

Meteor. Diary for Apr. 1791—Pr. of Grain, &c. 298
The Priory of St. Mary Overy's when founded 299
Character of Mr. Selwyn candidly illustrated 300
Miss Williams's Letters on France defended *ib.*
Weston's Adieu to nameless Correspondents 301
The Cenotaph for Mr. Holdsworth at Gopsal 305
A Character of the late Timothy Hollis, Esq. 306
Mr. R. Polwhele to Benjamin Incledon, Esq. 308
New Edition of the Biographical Dictionary? *ib.*
Letter of Bernardo Tasso to M. A. Broccardo 309
Tamar Gordon, a deranged Female, described 310
The History of Bp. Robert Heyrick de Stretton *ib.*
Epitaphs at Tonbridge—Mr. Henry Weller 311
On St George's Eve—Thoughts on Education *ib.*
Camden's Britannia corrected—Tilly's Remains 312
Franklin's Parable traced to its early Source 313
President Bradshaw's Family—The Mohocks 315
Gormagons, Freemasons, Antigallicans, &c. 316
Oxford Almanacks—Monument for Capt. Cook 318
The Divinity of Christ proved from Scripture 319
Peep into Hampshire concluded from our last 320
Illustration of the Curiosities in our Plate II. 321
The late Solar Eclipse observed at Hinckley *ib.*
Gray's Key to Old Testament—St. Anthony 322
Dr. Priestley's Toast at a late convivial Meeting *ib.*
Hinton Abbey—Bishop Robert de Stretton 323
Corrections—Extracts from Meares's Voyages 324
Present State of Improvements at Newcastle 325
On the Natural History of Llanbadarn Fawr 326
Local Customs—Diamonds—The Bradshaws 327
Jamaica Assembly—Grammatical Disquisition 328
In versus UN—Discovery of the Madawgwys 329
Character of Dr. Doddridge and his Successors 330
Drs. Jennings and Savage—Wesley's Ancestors 331
A Critical Query—Mr Thomas Bancroft? 332
Oxford Statues—Old Manuscript at Dublin? 333
St. Nicholas honoured in the Greek Church 334
Humanity to the Brute Creation recommended 335
Further Particulars and Illustration of Mohocks 336
Proceedings in present Session of Parliament 337
REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS 345—361
INDEX INDICATORIUS—Queries answered 363
SELECT POETRY, ancient and modern 364-368
For. Affairs, Domest. Occurrences, &c. 369-378
Marriages, Deaths, Preferments, &c. 379-391
Daily Variations in the Prices of the Stocks 392

Embellished with Picturesque Views of HINTON ABBEY near Bath, and of the Remains of ST. MARY OVERY'S PRIORY; a remarkable Miniature Portrait of DRYDEN; the COVER of the GOLDEN MANUAL; and various other Curiosities.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

Printed for D. HENRY by JOHN NICHOLS, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-street;
where Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for April, 1791.

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in April 1791.
Mar.	0	0	0		
27	39	46	40	30,	cloudy
28	42	46	46	,12	cloudy
29	47	49	44	,04	cloudy
30	43	49	45	,01	cloudy
31	43	51	43	,08	cloudy
Apr. 1	44	52	46	,	fair
2	43	53	47	29,78	fair
3	45	55	46	,75	fair
4	41	51	44	,88	fair
5	43	47	43	,70	cloudy
6	42	43	43	,38	rain
7	45	54	46	,76	fair
8	47	61	52	,92	cloudy
9	49	60	53	,90	fair
10	47	58	53	,97	fair
11	49	59	55	,96	cloudy
12	50	62	48	29,96	fair
13	51	56	46	,97	cloudy
14	47	63	48	30,02	fair
15	49	64	52	,05	fair
16	49	66	50	,07	fair
17	55	68	54	29,85	fair
18	55	66	52	,72	fair
19	53	62	51	,66	fair
20	52	59	49	,5	cloudy
21	51	57	50	,4	cloudy
22	50	58	47	,17	rain
23	48	56	44	,18	ſhowery
24	45	56	44	,44	ſhowery
25	46	51	42	,84	ſhowery
26	40	54	46	30,	fair

W. CARY, Mathematical Inſtrument-Maker, oppoſite Arundel-ſtreet, Strand.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from April 11, to April 16, 1791.

	Wheat s.	d.	Rye s.	d.	Barley s.	d.	Oats s.	d.	Beans s.	d.
London	6	0	3	4	2	11	2	3	3	1
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middleſex	6	1	0	0	2	10	2	6	3	4
Surrey	6	4	3	3	3	0	2	6	3	11
Hertford	6	1	0	0	2	11	2	5	3	9
Bedford	6	0	3	7	2	11	2	4	3	6
Cambridge	5	8	2	11	2	9	2	0	3	0
Huntingdon	5	7	0	0	3	0	2	1	2	11
Northampton	6	5	3	9	3	0	2	3	3	3
Rutland	6	3	0	0	3	3	2	3	3	5
Leiceſter	6	7	3	9	3	6	2	4	4	4
Nottingham	6	3	4	3	3	4	2	3	4	1
Derby	6	11	0	0	3	7	2	5	4	6
Stafford	6	10	0	0	3	10	2	9	4	4
Salop	6	4	4	9	3	7	2	4	4	9
Hereford	6	7	0	0	3	5	2	3	0	0
Worceſter	6	7	3	9	3	7	2	8	3	10
Warwick	6	6	0	0	3	6	2	9	4	5
Glouceſter	6	8	0	0	3	0	2	5	3	7
Wilts	6	6	0	0	3	1	2	5	4	1
Berks	6	4	0	0	2	9	2	3	3	2
Oxford	6	7	0	0	2	9	2	4	3	11
Bucks	6	1	0	0	2	9	2	4	3	3
COUNTIES upon the COAST.										
Eſſex	5	11	0	0	2	9	2	3	3	0
Suffolk	5	11	3	3	2	9	2	3	2	9
Norfolk	5	9	3	0	2	7	2	2	3	0
Lincoln	5	10	3	10	2	11	2	1	3	2
York	6	3	4	4	3	2	2	3	4	0
Durham	6	3	3	9	0	0	2	3	0	0
Northumberld.	5	9	4	0	3	3	2	2	4	2
Cumberland	6	7	3	8	3	0	2	3	3	2
Weſtmorland	7	2	5	9	3	7	2	6	0	0
Lancaſhire	6	8	3	7	3	6	2	7	4	1
Cheſhire	6	10	0	0	3	8	2	9	0	0
Monmouth	6	3	0	0	3	3	2	0	0	0
Somerſet	6	7	0	0	3	0	2	2	3	2
Devon	6	2	0	0	3	0	1	9	3	4
Cornwall	5	11	0	0	2	11	1	8	0	0
Dorſet	6	8	0	0	2	11	2	0	0	0
Hampſhire	6	4	0	0	2	10	2	4	3	8
Suſſex	6	0	0	0	2	10	2	2	3	4
Kent	5	11	0	0	2	11	2	4	2	11
WALES.										
North Wales,	6	7¾	5	0½	3	10¼	2	3	4	0¼
South Wales,	6	8¾	4	10	3	7½	1	8½	5	2

BILL of MORTALITY, from April 5, to April 26, 1791.

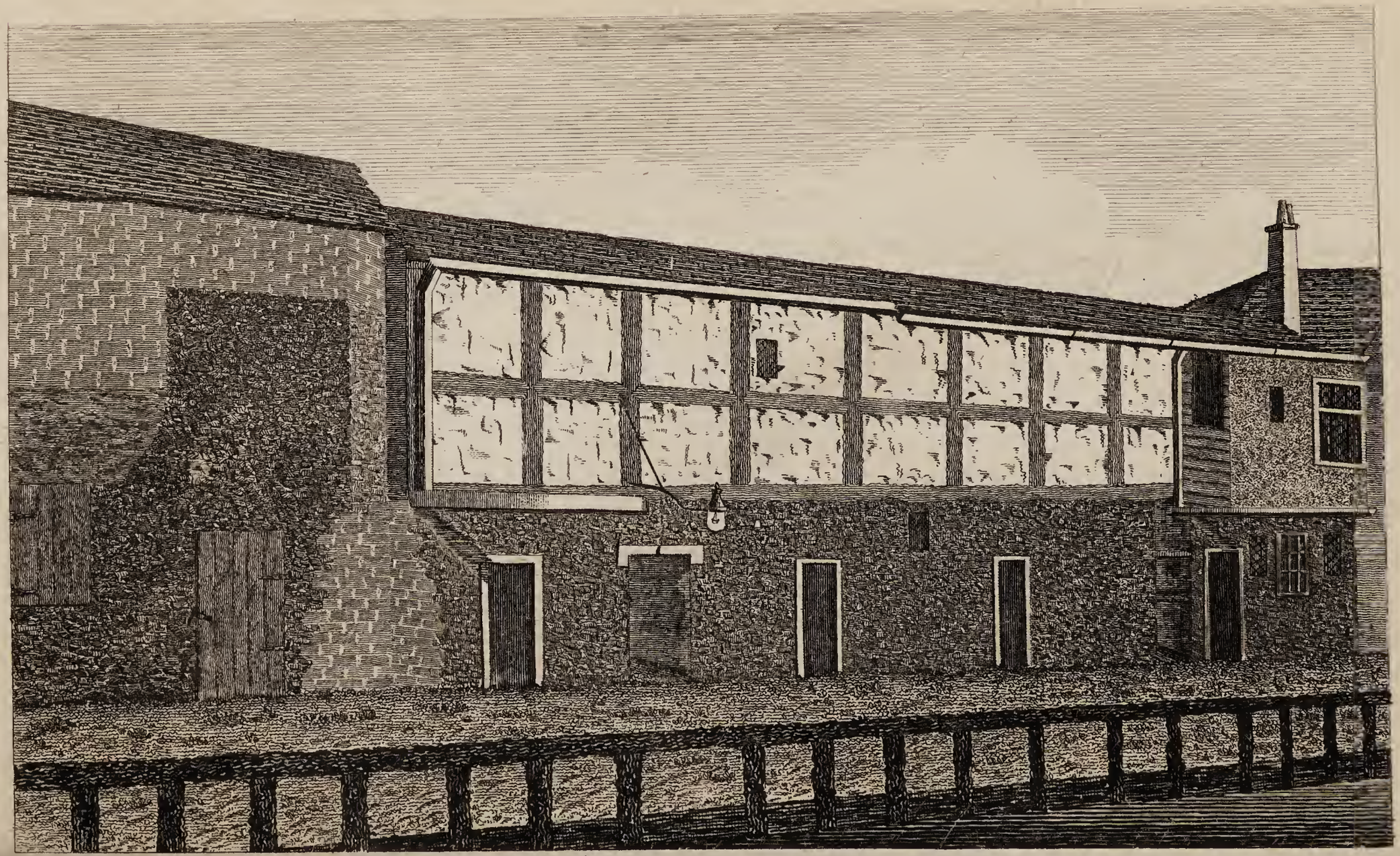
Chriſtened.			Buried.		
Males	650	1254	Males	639	1249
Females	604		Females	610	

Whereof have died under two years old 422

Peck Loaf 2s. 3½d.

Between					
2 and 5	114	50 and 60	130		
5 and 10	31	60 and 70	84		
10 and 20	28	70 and 80	62		
20 and 30	107	80 and 90	31		
30 and 40	128	90 and 100	5		
40 and 50	106				

THE



THE
Gentleman's Magazine:
For APRIL, 1791.

BEING THE FOURTH NUMBER OF VOL. LXI. PART I.

ST. MARY OVERY *(See Plate I.)*

WAS formerly, according to Bartholomew Linsted, a convent founded by one Mary a Virgin, owner of a ferry in that neighbourhood, wherewith she endowed her new convent; which was converted into a college of priests by the Lady Swithin. Its further history in our next.

Mr. URBAN, *Paris, April* 15.

I Am not suprized to find that in your Magazine for February, which I have but lately seen, you should have given, as a leading trait of Mr. Selwyn's character, a circumstance which has no foundation; for you copied it, I suppose, as you must many other things, from a mis-informed newspaper; but about which, lest it should escape others of his friends more capable (and I have not yet seen your Magazine for March) I am irresistibly impelled to set you and your readers right, from a feeling of the Sophoclean maxim of its being base to be silent. While he lived, it was his own affair; but now he is gone, it becomes us to help him who cannot help himself. Nothing could be more abhorrent than the taste for executions from his real character, which I presume you will allow me to know, from a friendship of forty years, of which I feel the deprivation most sensibly, as I may truly say, as David did of Jonathan, "*Very* pleasant hath he been unto me." He was better by Nature, as Jean Jaques will tell you we all are, than he was by Grace; for, besides excellent abilities, and a most pleasant imagination, as all the world knows, he had from her (as I could prove to you by a thousand instances) one of the most tender and benevolent of hearts; somewhat impaired indeed, and no wonder, by the pestiferous air of a Court; and was calculated, had he been bred to a profession (instead of having the misfortune to be so rich as to add one to the number of those who, if they cannot shine like him, seem to be born to no manner of end) to be as eminently useful to society, as he was delightfully ornamental. But, not attempting to delineate his character, what has been most happily drawn in quite a *Meyer* miniature that a friend has sent me, and of which I will subjoin a copy, I shall content myself with informing you, that this idle, but widespread idea, of his being fond of executions, of which he never in his life attended but at one, and that rather accidentally, from its lying in his way, rather than from design, arose from the pleasantries which it placed Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, and the then Lord Chesterfield, to propagate, from that one attendance, for the amusement of their common friends: and of the easiness with which such things set upon him you may judge from the following circumstance, which I have heard him more than once relate: Sir Charles was one day telling a large company a similar story to that of his attending upon executions, with many strokes of rich humour, received with great glee, before his face, when a gentleman, who sat next to the object of their mirth, said to him in a low voice, "It is strange, George, so intimate as we are, that I should never have heard of this story before." "Not at all strange," he replied in the same voice, "for Sir Charles has just invented it, and knows that I will not by contradiction spoil the pleasure of the company he is so highly entertaining." And such was his good-nature in every thing. The Dartford story, and some other mistakes on his subject, in your Magazine for January, are not worth noticing, as they affect not the character of my friend.

But there is, Sir, in your last mentioned publication, a mistake relating to another person, at which I must own I am greatly surprized; surprized that you should suffer your candour to be so surprized, in the insertion of the contemptuous review of Miss Williams's little book. Could any mortal, from such

ſuch a review of it, ſuppoſe the book worth reading? It happened to fall in my way yeſterday; and I was delighted with it, independently of its principles, however conſentaneous to them I have the happineſs to feel my own; for I think I ſcarcely ever ſaw, in equal compaſs, more happy expreſſion of juſt and elegant ſentiments, enhanced by the ſweeteſt of feminine grace. And I was delighted with the wit and eloquence of Mr. Burke's book, whoſe principles I diſlike. It has pleaſed Heaven to furniſh us mortals with ſpectacles of ſuch different hues, that it is impoſſible but that we muſt ſee objects in ſuch different lights. But is that any reaſon why we ſhould loſe ſight of truth and candour; thoſe guides, which, were I your political reviewer, I am ſure you would tell me, as far as I was capable to feel their influence, ſhould direct my pen? Thus, in reviewing Mr. Burke's book, I ſhould have candidly given every praiſe to, and many examples of, the qualities I have mentioned, with which it abounds: but then I ſhould have added, becauſe it ſeems to me to be the truth, that a great part, which ſhould have had their examples too, of what your preſent reviewer calls his "ſober reaſonings," would to many people appear a maſs of as groſs abſurdity and illiberality as ever inſulted the common ſenſe and common feelings of mankind, tricked out with a meretricious aid, which, like an *Ignis Fatuus*, might lead thoſe, who were not aware of its illuſion, into very dirty concluſions; and have foretold, from a reliance upon the good ſenſe of my countrymen, that, as ſuch a writer cannot be inſenſible to eſteem or its oppoſite,

"Turno tempus erit, magno cum opta-
"Intactum Pallanta;" [verit emptum

and that if ſuch a book could find laſting praiſe from the Engliſh, who have been called, from the noble ardour for liberty by which they have been diſtinguiſhed, the *Romans* of modern time, it would be enough to make the enlightened inhabitant of every country cry out with a poet of this,

"Je rends graces aux Dieux de n'être pas
"Romain, d'humain.
"Pour conſerver encore quelque choſe

But becauſe the political ſentiments of Miſs W's book do not appear to your reviewer to be juſt, he not only ſays nothing of the ſweet grace with which it is written, but throws contempt upon the whole; and forgets himſelf ſo far as to touch, I cannot help thinking not incomprehenſibly, upon a point which has nothing to do with authorſhip, by informing your readers that what a perſon of unimpeached veracity gives to her country, with her name, as ſerious facts, in the moſt intereſting and charmingly-related hiſtory of Mr. and Mrs. du F, in part of which ſhe is concerned herſelf too, he knows from "*undoubted* authority" to be true. I am ſure that Miſs W. could never have given him cauſe for ſo injurious an inſinuation—though his "*undoubted*" does not ſtand in Italics.

You, Mr. Urban, who always wear ſpectacles of candour, clear as thin cryſtals, will I know print my letter (though you may receive many upon ſubjects you like better) becauſe you ſee that I mean nothing that is uncandid by it, how much ſoever I may be miſtaken in any of my ideas. God knows! For, notwithſtanding our promptitude to dogmatize from our feelings, we are told that nothing, ſave number and meaſure, has yet been determined upon earth; and, if I am quite wrong, you will not think it extraordinary, when I tell you, in the famous line of Voltaire,

"Hélas, je ne ſuis rien; je ne ſuis qu'un
docteur."

If, this gay Favourite loſt, they yet can live,
A tear to Selwyn let the Graces give!
With rapid kindneſs teach Oblivion's pall
O'er the ſunk foibles of the man to fall;
And fondly dictate to a faithful Muſe
The prime diſtinction of the Friend they loſe.
'Twas SOCIAL WIT; which, never kindling ſtrife, [life:
Blaz'd in the ſmall, ſweet courteſies of
Thoſe little ſapphires round the diamond ſhone,
Lending ſoft radiance to the richer ſtone.

Mr. URBAN, *Solihull, April* 15.

THE Cauſe which flies for Aid to Artifice and Miſrepreſentation can be in no very flouriſhing Condition.—Of the one I have already convicted your Correſpondent B. L. A. (p. 139); and I ſhall preſently convict his Vindicator Norfolcienſis of an Artifice even more reprehenſible than *direct* Miſrepreſentation: becauſe—to preſent *Truth* to the EYE, and to convey its *Oppoſite* to the UNDERSTANDING—is the more dangerous, in Proportion as it is the leſs liable to Detection.

Suffer me, Sir, juſt to hint the relative Situation of my Adverſaries and myſelf.—I ſtand forth, the *unaiſguiſed* Champion of an unpopular Cauſe; the bold Accuſer of the Object of general Eſteem and Admiration

Admiration for half a Century.—The doughty DEFENDERS of this popular Character B. L. A. and Norfolcienſis, WEAR A MASK!—An Inference will, of Courſe, be drawn, not much in their Favour.—But indeed they who *attempt* to DECEIVE the Publick have no great Inducement to ſhew their Faces!—A ſlight Retroſpect will ſuffice for *my* complete Juſtification; and I ſhall then leave *them* to conſole each other as they may.

Miſs Seward, miſtaking the Meaning of a Paſſage in my Preface to the Woodmen of Arden, publicly accuſed me of aſſerting that Pope "meanly INFLUENCED his Friends to exalt his Compoſitions above their juſt Level, for the Purpoſe of lowering Dryden's, and tearing the Laurels from his Brow."—To this inconſiderate and unjuſt Accuſation your Readers will find an explicit, full, and deciſive Anſwer Vol. LX. p. 780; where it appears that the Expreſſion I had uſed was *not* "influenced," but "ſuffered."

B. L. A. *overlooking* my poſitive Denial and indeed entire Refutation of the Charge, re-urged the Accuſation—only ſubſtituting "incited" for "influenced;" and, with a Degree of Confidence to which every one is not equal, pretended to prove my Guilt from the very Page which evinced my Innocence.

Somewhat ſurprized, but NOT "furiouſly angry," I contented myſelf with reiterating my Denial, and with making the neceſſary References; beſtowing only a paſſing Smile on the "Chronological Deduction" by which it was attempted to be ſupported: which—had it been even as CLEAR and CONSISTENT as it is CONFUSED and CONTRADICTORY—would ſtill have been "nil ad Dionyſium;" as, in Reality, I NEVER BROUGHT the Accuſation which it affects to REFUTE.

However, ſince an Advocate for B. L. A. ſtarts up, (by whom the twice-exploded Charge is brought forward for the third Time,) and, in Language the moſt peremptory and exulting, aſſerts that I have been "diſarmed, and thrown to Earth"—that "my Cauſe is ruined"—and that "the Force of all the Evidence which I can produce is diſarmed" by this "fatal" and "undoing" Letter, I will, before I conclude, appropriate a few Lines to the Purpoſe of proving that this boaſted "Statement of Chronological Facts"—this "ſtrong Lance" of Argument is nothing better than a "Pigmy's Straw."

But, as the OLD Ground was perceived to be no longer tenable, and the *fictitious* Phraſes "influenced" and "incited" were obliged to be abandoned, it was determined that an Experiment ſhould be tried with the *real* Word "ſuffered;" to find whether *that* could not be *made* to anſwer the DESIGN *better*.—And *ſuch* an Experiment WAS tried as never yet *has* been, and probably never *will* be, exceeded in the Annals of Controverſy!

You may believe me, Mr. Urban, when I aſſure you that I feel no *common* Degree of Pain, while compelled to ſwell my Letter to a tedious Length by QUOTATIONS; but Neceſſity *muſt* plead my Excuſe.

In my Anſwer to B. L. A's Charge (p. 140) are the following Paſſages:

"Here, Mr. Urban, you find my Complaint againſt Pope to be—*not* that he INCITED—but—that he SUFFERED Swift to ridicule that Work which Pope himſelf pronounced to be "the moſt noble and ſpirited Tranſlation he knew in any Language.

"B. L. A. *aſſerts* (p. 1178) that I ſuppoſe Pope to have DICTATED the Tale of a Tub; but ſo far was I from entertaining any ſuch abſurd Suppoſition that, in your Magazine for November (p. 974) I continued my Obſervations on Pope's Conduct, in the following Manner:

"But how (Miſs Seward may aſk) can POPE be to blame?—Could HE prevent Swift's Attack on Dryden any more than SHE could prevent mine on Pope?—PROBABLY NOT; but HE might have acted on that Occaſion as SHE has on one nearly ſimilar—viz. have called *his* Friend to a public Account for his 'Prejudice' and 'Want of Taſte'—My generous Aſſailant muſt ſurely allow that either ſhe has done *too much* or he *—too little!*"

In the *firſt* of theſe Paragraphs, you perceive, Sir, that I complain of Pope for SUFFERING Swift to ridicule Dryden's Virgil; and, in the *laſt*, that I explain my full Meaning, and guard againſt Miſconſtruction, by allowing the *Poſſibility*—nay the PROBABILITY—of his being unable to PREVENT Swift's Attack; and by pointing out the *Manner* in which, in my Opinion, he ought to have RESENTED the Affront offered to his great Maſter.

But to guard againſt Miſconſtruction is not to guard againſt Miſrepreſentation.—*That* every one knows to be impoſſible.—The Advocate for B. L. A. has quoted the *firſt* Paragraph, which ſpeaks in *general* Terms of "ſuffering," but has omitted the *explanatory* Clauſe; DESIGNEDLY omitted: for it could not poſſibly *eſcape* this amiable Advocate's

Attention

Attention—as the *latter* Part of the very Paragraph which contains it is replied to, at conſiderable Length (p. 225).

But, indeed, had my fair, open, unequivocal Acknowledgement that Pope was *probably* NOT able to *prevent* his Friend's Inſult to Dryden been quoted *alſo*,—with what Shadow of Decency could the following taunting Obſervations have been introduced in the Letter from—*Yarmouth?*

* "B. L. A's. Letter obſerves that Dr. Johnſon avows his Belief that the Tale of a Tub, which contains that ridiculous Spite of Swift's to the great Dryden, was written in an Interval when Pope was between five and nine years old. He proves that it was publiſhed when Pope was only ſixteen—yet Mr. Weſton *takes no Shame to himſelf* for having imputed it as a Proof of Pope's Badneſs of Heart, that he did not INFLUENCE Swift to *ſuppreſs it*—What!—Could a Child of nine Years old, or a young Poet of ſixteen, poſſeſs the Power of INFLUENCING the proudeſt Man exiſting, concerning what he ſhould, or ſhould *not* WRITE!!'

"The Word SUFFER, applied to Swift, not only reſpecting ſuch a Child as Pope then was, but in Reference to any HUMAN BEING, is even more ridiculous than INCITE. An Infant might *poſſibly* tell Swift ſomething which might incite him to Anger, or might ſoften his Reſentment; but it is impoſſible to ſuppoſe a Man of his matchleſs Pride and Obſtinacy, dependant upon the SUFFERANCE of any Man living reſpecting his Writings."

† "Mr. Weſton's Advice to B. L. A. to *read* before he writes muſt put every body in Mind of a very vulgar Proverb about a Pot and Kettle. If Mr. W. had read before he wrote, he had not thus *expoſed himſelf by vilifying Pope at nine Years old for* SUFFERING *Swift to* WRITE *that ridiculous Sarcaſm, or at ſixteen for* SUFFERING *him to* PRINT *it.*"

To what "very vulgar Proverb" this well-bred Vindicator alludes, I, who am not much in the Habit of *converſing* with the Vulgar, ſhall not take the Trouble of enquiring; but where, Mr. Urban, WHERE have I "imputed it as a Proof of Pope's Badneſs of Heart that he did not INFLUENCE Swift to SUPPRESS" the Tale of a Tub? WHERE have I "vilified Pope at nine Years old for ſuffering Swift to WRITE that ridiculous Sarcaſm, or at ſixteen for ſuffering him to PRINT it?'

However raſh, however impudent it might have been for "the young Poet of ſixteen" to have entered his public Proteſt againſt the Abuſe of his immortal Maſter, I muſt continue to think that his neglecting to pay that Tribute of Juſtice and of Gratitude, when, by the Eſtabliſhment of his *own* Reputation, he was placed *above* the Dread of Swift's Reſentment, if it was a Proof of his WISDOM, was alſo a Proof of his MEANNESS.

SUCH, Sir, are the Expedients to which the Supporters of Pope's mouldering Reputation are driven—to prop *a little longer* the tottering Fabrick!

But ſome may wonder why B. L. A. and his zealous Aſſiſtant ſhould take ſuch *diſgraceful* Pains to convict me of bringing a Charge againſt their Favourite, which I *never brought*—of trivial Importance compared with *that* which I actually *did* bring, and which neither of them have made the ſlighteſt Attempt to diſprove!—A Motive is ſuggeſted, p. 224:

"B. L. A's. Letter is fatal to Mr. Weſton, BECAUSE whenever a Perſon has given, or at leaſt refuſes to *retract* an Accuſation, of which the Accuſed is proved innocent, *every* PREVIOUS and SUCCEEDING *Evidence* from ſuch an inveterate Enemy, naturally and inevitably *loſe* ALL Force upon Minds of free and candid Enquiry."

So, if the Crime of refuſing to retract ONE unjuſt Accuſation could have been *fixed* upon me, by *any* Means, *every* PREVIOUS, *every* SUCCEEDING *Evidence*, reſpecting *other* Accuſations—however reaſonable, however inconteſtable—was to ſtand for Nothing!

Moſt idle and deluſory Expectation! "Moſt lame and impotent Concluſion!"

Had I treated Pope as his Avengers have treated ME, I readily grant that I could not have hoped for much *future* Confidence in my WORD; but, as the Evidence which I have brought againſt him was his OWN, and of Courſe fixed and permanent, (for Scripta MANENT) I do not ſee how my Want of Veracity (had it been proved) could have affected my ARGUMENT.—Some Danger might, indeed, have been apprehended from the Probability of FALSE QUOTATION; but the inſulted Public, juſtly alarmed, would have regarded *my* Extracts with as wary an Eye, as they will, henceforth, any Quotations which B. L. A. or Norfolcienſis may be pleaſed to make!

But the grand Object of my artful Opponents is Procraſtination.—Procraſtination is a ſure Card.—I have given a Liſt of Charges which I have promiſed to ſubſtantiate; they feel moſt keenly, by what I *have* done, what I *can* do; and they have Nothing left for it, but to weary *me* out, or to make your *Readers*

SICK

* P. 224. † P. 225.

ſick of the very Names of Pope and Dryden.—As long as you, Sir, will *admit* their unmannered and unfounded Animadverſions, they will not fail to *ply* you with them.—You inſert;—I anſwer:—I confute.—What then?—SHAME cannot reach whom ENQUIRY cannot.—The Signature, perhaps, is changed, and the Charge *repeated*;—I again anſwer:—I again confute.—What follows?—Perſeverance may poſſibly gain Something; certainly can loſe Nothing: and the Charge rears *yet again* its Hydra-head.

Meanwhile the Trial of Pope is ſuſpended; my Chain of Evidence is broken; my Train of Reaſoning interrupted. Then comes in ſome petty Auxiliary, with his paltry Jeſt, and his pert Exclamation—that "the Controverſy is become TIRESOME!"—Throwing, *ſyſtematically*, perpetual Rubs in my Way, my generous Adverſaries affect to wonder at the Slowneſs of my Progreſs!

But, if this wretched Trifling with the Patience of the Public anſwers THEIR End, it does *not* anſwer MINE.—I am not ambitious of the Title of a "literary Gladiator;" and, though, in an open Field and in open Day, I ſhould not heſitate to meet ANY ONE—with whom it would not be mean or infamous to contend—on the Subject of Pope's moral Character, yet I have no Kind of Inclination to *return* every cowardly Shot that may be aimed at me from behind HEDGES or WALLS: nor, though I ſtill deem myſelf BOUND to proſecute TO CONVICTION the Libeller "who ſcattered his Ink without Fear or Decency," will I LONGER ſuffer the impertinent Croſs examination of thoſe whoſe matchleſs Effrontery appears to be their ONLY Qualification for the Taſk they aſſume; nor longer permit my Cauſe to be injured, by the pitiful Machinations of ANONYMOUS FOES!

With your Leave, therefore, Mr. Urban, my Letter relative to Pope and Lady Mary ſhall be yet once more poſtponed; and that Letter, next Month, ſhall cloſe the Buſineſs—FOR THE PRESENT;—reſume it I SHALL: but in a Way more likely to forward my upright Deſign.

After I have, (WITHOUT INTERRUPTION,) in a Pamphlet of which I ſhall think it my Duty to apprize your Readers, fully ſtated POPE'S EVIDENCE AGAINST HIMSELF, (and to *ſtate* will be to *convict*,) the whole hoſtile Phalanx may diſcharge their hoarded Shafts—and welcome*!—My Point will have been eſtabliſhed—my Cauſe—gained;—and the Cavils and the Clamours of a Myriad of ignorant, ſtupid, or malicious Critics will avail no more than Pebbles hurled againſt the Monument!

But I forget—I have not yet *quite* ſettled Accounts with them.—Commend me, therefore, to the Candour which ſoftens Pope's VILLAINY with reſpect to Lady Wortley into an "Error;" and which affirms that he had "recompenſing Virtues which chaſed and brightened the Gloom of that Error!"—Suppoſe Pope (for a Moment) to be proſecuted for the Slander; and ſuppoſe an Advocate to be pleading for a *Remiſſion* of Puniſhment, in ſome ſuch Language as the following:

"I will not trouble the counſel for the proſecution to call any WITNESSES; but frankly confeſs that my client's conduct is not to be juſtified.—I hope, nevertheleſs, the Court will reflect that, though he *be* too keenly "irritable," he is an "exquiſite poet;" and that poets are *proverbially* ſo: and, when it is conſidered that he is, likewiſe, a "warm Friend"—and a "tender and pious ſon," I flatter myſelf that theſe "recompenſing virtues" will be allowed amply to atone for the "error" which he has "committed."

Might not the advocate for the lady reply thus?

"I applaud the PRUDENCE of my *learned brother*, in deſiring to ſtop the production of that evidence which muſt demonſtrate what he mentions by the gentle appellation of "error" to be a CRIME of enormous magnitude!—But I cannot ſuppoſe that the circumſtances produced with a view to *extenuate* this crime will have any great weight with the Court.—From the Defendant's *poetical merit* the ſcandal of which we complain obtains a more extenſive circulation, and makes a more durable impreſſion; and, though *ardent friendſhip* and *filial piety* certainly BE *virtues*, I ſee not the propriety of ſtyling them, *in this caſe*, recompenſing ones: ſince they, in no way, tend to REPAIR the damage ſuſtained by my right honourable, and moſt amiable, Client's REPUTATION."

To examine yet further your *Yarmouth* Correſpondent's Remarks.

---

* Till Mr. WESTON's promiſed pamphlet ſhall be before the publick, we think it fair to decline inſerting any thing further on this ſubject, except the Letter of Mr. W. which is to appear in our next. EDIT.

"B. L. A's letter is accurate in point of information."—Of this ACCURACY my letter p. 139 pointed out *one* ſhining inſtance, and I ſhall preſently produce *another*.—It makes no diſplay of *claſſical* knowledge: it does not contain one word of criticiſm:"—conſult "Johnſon's Dictionary" (if neceſſary) for the meaning of the words claſſical and critical, and then conſult the text and notes of B. L. A's Epiſtle!—"But it ſpeaks with the moſt convincing good-ſenſe concerning the inference inevitably alike upon that accuſation againſt Pope, whether the word *incited* or *ſuffered* be applied: and this from the plain chronological facts it ſtates."—To the "convincing good ſenſe" I have *already* replied; and to the "plain chronological facts" I am *going* to reply:—but firſt for a little more of quotation.

Mr. Weſton, in ſneer, calls that letter 'an Olio of *claſſical*, *critical*, and *chronological* knowledge,' as if it had made falſe pretences to all three. To the two firſt it makes *no* pretences: (AGAIN!) and there muſt be proof that it quotes *falſe dates* before his ſatire can affect the laſt:"—Indeed?—May not, then, a "Chronological Deduction,"—even ſuppoſing it does *not* "quote falſe dates," become ridiculous, from the pompoſity of its introduction, and the groſſneſs of its miſapplication.

However, if proofs of "falſe dates" MUST be produced, they SHALL.

* "But theſe obſervations are intended for readers of another turn of mind than Mr. W. who may however, it is POSSIBLE, be aſhamed when he reads that Swift was born in 1667, Pope NOT TILL 1688. BEFORE 1688 Swift's Chamber-fellow is *ſaid* to have ſeen a copy of "The Tale of a Tub" in his own hand-writing. Dr. Johnſon *thinks* it was written between 1693 and 1697; and (not to trouble ourſelves with conſidering when, or by whom, it was *written*), we all know that it was *publiſhed* in 1704. The conſequences in favour of Pope's innocence ariſing from this CHRONOLOGICAL DEDUCTION are obvious. Pope was born IN the year when Swift's Chum ſaw a copy of the work, which Mr. W. ſuppoſes him to have dictated; he was from five to nine years of age when Dr. Johnſon *thinks* it was written; and when it was printed he was nxteen."

This "undoing" piece of chronology—ſo "ruinous" to my cauſe—ſo "fatal" to my fame—is certainly (to uſe the words of one of the characters in Foote's Bankrupt) "finely confuſed;" but ſurely *not* "very alarming!"—At the *Commencement*, we are informed that Pope was *not* born TILL 1688; and that Swift's Chamber-fellow is *ſaid* to have ſeen a copy of "The Tale of a Tub," in his *own hand-writing*, BEFORE 1688. At the *Concluſion*, we learn, with aſtoniſhment, that Pope was born IN the year when Swift's Chum ſaw the copy—conſequently that he *was* born BEFORE 1688.—Reconcile theſe paſſages who CAN!—Well.—We will not ſtickle for a year or two.—Swift's Chum ſaw the copy, if not BEFORE, at leaſt IN 1688; and Dr. Johnſon *thinks* it was written between 1693 and 1697.—Here we learn, with ſtill *greater* aſtoniſhment, that, if the Doctor be right, Swift's Chamber-fellow ſaw the Copy—*ſeveral years* BEFORE IT WAS WRITTEN!—To crown the whole of this incomprehenſible ſtatement, we are told, in a note, (p. 1177) that B. L. A. has long had *doubts* of Swift's TITLE to this work—that his *ſuſpicions* are much confirmed by obſerving that Dr. Johnſon (according to Mr. Boſwell) entertained the ſame idea—and that B. L. A. is inclined to give the work to Mr. Anthony Henley!

Thus, Mr. Urban, we are preſented—firſtly, with a REPORT—but the Lord knows from what authority; ſecondly, with a SURMISE—from the authority of Dr. Johnſon;—and, thirdly, with a SUSPICION—from the authority of B. L. A!—and, by the united force of the *report*—*ſurmiſe*—and *ſuſpicion*—I am laid, it ſeems, ſprawling on the earth!—Now let us examine the component parts of the complicated machine by which this utter "ruin" has been accompliſhed.

From the REPORT it appears probable that Swift wrote the Tale of a Tub PRIOR to the year 1688; from the SURMISE it appears probable that it was not written till ſome years AFTERWARDS; and from the SUSPICION it appears probable that Swift NEVER WROTE IT AT ALL.

I know of nothing to ſet in abſolute *competition* with this glorious climax of abſurdity!—King Phyz's droll diviſion in the Rehearſal approaches *near* it.

"The queſtion is—did they hear us whiſper?—Which I divide THUS;—into WHEN they heard us whiſper?—WHAT they heard us whiſper?—*and* WHETHER THEY HEARD US WHISPER OR NO."

JOSEPH WESTON.

Mr.

* Vol. LX. p. 1178.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 4.

IN a late excurſion, I had the pleaſure of viewing the ſpacious and magnificent manſion of Penn Aſsheton Curzon, eſq. at Gopſal, in Leiceſterſhire, the reſidence formerly of Charles Jennens, eſq. who built the houſe, and reſided in it many years with much ſplendour and hoſpitality.

The principal part of this houſe was the work of Mr. Weſtley of Leiceſter; the offices are by Mr. Hiorn of Warwick.

To ſay nothing of the pictures with which this houſe abounds; or of the elegant neatneſs of the chapel, wainſcoted with cedar, where the communion-table is a genuine part of the ROYAL OAK; or of the extent and real beauty of the pleaſure-grounds; the purport of the preſent letter, Mr. Urban, is to notice a compliment to the memory of the celebrated Illuſtrator of Virgil.

On a gentle eminence, near the extremity of the grounds, is erected a beautiful Ionic temple, on the centre of which is a capital figure, by Roubilliac, of Religion; in one hand the Croſs, in the other the Book of Life unfolded. Some writing was originally on the book, and alſo on a label over the figure, in caſt metal let into the marble; but, part of the letters having fallen out, the words are now illegible. Round the frieze, however, this inſcription remains:

ΤΩι ΘΕΩι ΧΑΡΙΣ ΤΩι ΔΙΔΟΝΤΙ
ΗΜΙΝ ΤΟ ΝΙΚΟΣ ΔΙΑ ΤΟΥ ΚΥΡΙΟΥ
ΗΜΩΝ ΙΗΣΟΥ ΧΡΙΣΤΟΥ.
ΙΕΡΟΝ ΝΙΚΗΣ.

Under the coverture of the temple, which is open on all its ſides, is a cenotaph, the production of Mr. Hayward, the top of which finiſhes with a large and elegant vaſe richly ornamented. The whole is executed in fine ſtatuary marble of Luna.

On the South ſide is a figure in high relief of a Genius in a penſive attitude, reclining over an extinguiſhed torch, as may be ſeen on many antient ſarcophagi; ſignifying, that after Death ceaſes all earthly honour, &c.

On the Weſt ſide is a beautiful repreſentation of Virgil's tomb.

On the Eaſt ſide, on the top of a ſeemingly ruined pannel, is a buſt of Virgil, taken from the only one known of him in the Capitol at Rome, with various fragments of antiquity at the foot, and this inſcription:

"E. HOLDSWORTH, natus 1684, mortuus 1746.
Inſcriptionem præſtolatus uſque ad 1764;
Miraris forſan, Lector, nec immeritò,
Hunc omni laude digniſſimum virum
Sine ſaxo & ſine nomine corpus
Tamdiu jacuiſſe!
Verum iſte Regulus, qui elogium pollicebatur
dum per plures annos
Orationibus vel Oratiunculis
Et verſibus Satyrico-Politicis
Scribendis, dicendis, & agendis,
Suo denique ſui ipſius elogio
Inanem ſibi gloriam aucupatum,
Famæ interim melioris oblitus,
Amicis quam dederat fidem fefellit."

On the North ſide:

"Quod Genius diu ſolicitatus negavit;
Promiſit enim, nec tamen præſtitit,
Id demum impar quidem conatui,
ſed indignata,
præſtat amicitia.
In memoriam viri integerrimi
EDWARDI HOLDSWORTH,
De quo, ſi magna loqui videar,
Quod Maronem feliciſſimè juvenis imitatus;
Pari felicitate ſenior illuſtravit, defendit;
Quod ædes Magdalenas,
Quas ingenio, eruditione, virtutibus alumnus ornaverat,
Doctrinâ ac peritiâ architectonicâ,
ab iiſdem ædibus imò & patriâ
per temporum iniquitatem extorris,
Eleganter inſtaurandas curavit:
Hoc multò majus:
Quod adoleſcentes pro virili ſuis artibus imbuit & moribus,
Contra degeneris ævi vitia,
Privata ſimul & publica,
Non minus exemplo quam monitis munivit:
Illud verò longe maximum;
Quod mundum Deo natus vicit,
Quod, Dei mandato obtemperans,
E gremio almæ matris exivit
Neſcius quo eſſet iturus,
Sed enim civitatem ΤΟΥΣ ΘΕΜΕΛΙΟΥΣ habentem,
Cujus Architectus eſt Deus,
Fide verè Abramicâ,
Verè Evangelicâ,
Fœtus expectavit.
Hæc ni fallor
Quicquid contra oblatrent pſeudo-politici;
Hæc conſenſu bonorum omnium,
Opinionibus quantumvis diverſorum,
Summa ſapientia."

The inſcriptions, I am informed, were written by Mr. Jennens; whoſe honeſt indignation could not be reſtrained from a cenſure on the famous Dr. William King, of Oxford, for neglecting to perform the kind office he had undertaken.

Mr. Holdſworth was buried in Coleſhill church, where a plain black marble graveſtone is thus inſcribed:

"Mr.

"Mr. EDWARD HOLDSWORTH was born at North Stoneham, Hants, Aug. 6, 1688; was early upon the foundation at Winchester College; where he continued till he removed to Oxford, and was chosen demy of Magdalen College; which he quitted, in 1715, on account of the Abjuration-oath. After this, he travelled with several Noblemen and Gentlemen till near the time of his death, which happened Dec. 30, 1746, at Colesshill, the seat of the good Lord Digby, in this neighbourhood. He was an elegant Latin Poet, a judicious Critick, a faithful Friend, and a good Christian.

Qui plura cupit,
Adeat Cenotaphium in Templo Gopsaliensi:
Ubi viri quem impensè amavit memoriæ
Imbellem sanè operam navavit,
C. JENNENS."

From so amiable a character as Mr. Holdsworth had in private life, and from the excellence of the few publications of his which have been given to the publick; you will perhaps, Mr. Urban, have no objection to print the following short abridgement of what is said of him in the "Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer:"

"Mr. Holdsworth took the degree of M.A. in April, 1711; became a college-tutor, and had many pupils. In 1715, when he was to be chosen into a fellowship, he resigned his demyship, and left the college, from an unwillingness to swear allegiance to the new government. The remainder of his life was spent in travelling with young noblemen and gentlemen as tutor; in which capacity he was at Rome in 1741 and 1744. He died of a fever, December 30, 1747. He was the author of the "Muscipula," a poem, esteemed a master-piece in its kind, and of which there is a good English translation by Dr. John Hoadly, in "Dodsley's Miscellanies," vol. V. He was the author also of "Pharsalia and Philippi; or the two Philippi in Virgil's Georgics attempted to be explained and reconciled to History," 1741, 4to; and of "Remarks and Dissertations on Virgil; with some other classical Observations, published with several Notes and additional Remarks by Mr. Spence," 1768, 4to. Mr. Spence speaks of him, in the "Polymetis," as one who understood Virgil in a more masterly manner than any person he ever knew; and Dr. Cobden, in an address to Bp. Lavington, thus pathetically laments his loss: 'How frail are the hopes! how confused and uncertain the lots of mankind! Whilst I am writing this, and congratulating the fortune and dignity of one old schoolfellow and friend, bad news, alas! has been brought me, which afflicts me with the greatest sorrow; that Mr. Holdsworth, my other *quondam* schoolfellow, and most delightful friend throughout his whole life, is lately dead;

'Qualem neque candidiorem
Terra tulit, neque cui me sit devinctior alter.'

For we were playfellows when boys; and likewise mutually intermixed our joys and sorrows, being chamber-fellows for six years together. He was of a natural disposition so ingenuous, that if ever any other person was, he seemed to be, born without vices. A pleasant companion, and a man of probity, because he could scarcely be otherwise. It is indeed to be lamented, that he fell into *one error*, by which he became lost to his country long before he died. As his life incited all to the practice of virtue and piety; so his death more admonishes us veteran fellow-soldiers, now reduced to a small number, to embrace one another more closely; for the more contracted the rays are, so much the more they ought to warm.'

"The *one* error (on which Dr. Cobden more particularly dwells) was Mr. H's declining to take the oaths. He did not, however, by it become *lost to his country*; since, as travelling tutor, he not only cultivated the minds of several young gentlemen with all polite literature, but formed their manners by the strictest rules of morality, and incited them, by his own example as well as precepts, to the practice of virtue and piety."

Any further particulars of Mr. Holdsworth would be a desirable acquisition.

Yours, &c. J. N.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 10.

LEST by universal silence such a character as the late Timothy Hollis should sink into oblivion, one, who had the happiness to know him, is at length induced to mark the progress of his virtues for general instruction. The publick have lost, in Mr. Timothy Hollis *, an excellent citizen, who was consistent even in these times of general dereliction of principles; he was from conviction a Dissenter, not from the mean spirit of party, but from reflexion and sentiment, thinking that every one has a right to exercise his own private judgement in all matters, both civil and religious, that concern his happiness and peace of mind; he was a diffident of the first order—he was an Unitarian. From incontestible principles he maintained, that all power is from the people, and all dominion a trust, and may be resumed at the will of those who gave it; he, therefore, claims the name of a Revolution Whig. He abhorred the assertion, that the English Government had a right to bind the Americans in all cases whatever. He smiled at the idea of conquering a people united as one man, and thought it absurd to call

* Who died at his house in Ormond-street, Dec. 14, 1791, aged 82.

the

the determined resistance of a whole nation rebellion; for, agreeable to Sidney, "a general opposition is not rebellion," but assumes a nobler name, sovereignty. He, therefore, rejoiced exceedingly at the revolution of America, as a glorious event, tending to spread universally the principles of general liberty, both civil and religious, and to exhibit to the world a government where dominion does not lurk from hand to hand, but is dignified by public choice, where each directs the sword he wears; and that now an asylum exists, before unknown, for the injured and oppressed, and where the long hands of tyrants cannot reach.

It was but natural for the nephew of Thomas Hollis *, the generous and liberal benefactor to Harvard College, to love America, triumph in her prosperity, and more so, as that people maintained principles so congenial with his own.

Having acquired an ample fortune, he enjoyed it by being liberal to the learned and ingenious, for he was a great encourager of all proposals which tended to promote knowledge, truth, and liberty. He was a generous friend to the injured and distressed; even the undeserving partook of his bounty, endeavouring to reclaim them by his benevolence,—for he had an eye for pity, and a hand open as Heaven for melting charity: he did not think, with the minute philosophers of the day, that "the poor and oppressed must be taught their consolation in the final portions of eternal justice."

His knowledge and liberal sentiments were the result of his own inquisitive mind, which was never permitted to be indolent or base: this principle prompted him to survey his own beloved island every summer; and none better informed, or made more exact observations. His books of travels, natural history, philosophy, and tracts, religious and political, are numerous and most valuable. His Atlas is rich; and his collection of natural productions is large, curious, and rare.

The distribution of his great property reveals the good citizen; he was no aristocratic, but a man. He was without guile, and his private virtues were amiable; no one ever imputed to him a single vice: if he ever hesitated as to action, it was when he was in doubt, like desponding Brutus, dubious of right in evil days; but when he saw his way before him, no one more determined and fixed to his purpose. If only apprehensive of having done wrong from misconception, he was the first to seek forgiveness, as he was, in the like case, to grant it to others. If any weakness discovered itself, it was in not declaring openly his detestation of private delinquency; by which reserve the wicked are not discriminated to deter others: but even this arose from his general philanthropy. When surrounded by his friends and numerous acquaintance, the idea of the mild majesty of private life broke out in full force.

He was elated at the divine regeneration of the French nation, and wished success to their endeavours to establish a government free from tyranny and superstition, under which the equal rights of men are the chief objects of the State; and, by governors proving themselves the preceptors of mankind, human-nature may become more and more perfect, to the utmost extent of which their faculties are capable, which still remains unknown; and there is no doubt that, under the protection of Heaven, their noble efforts will be crowned with "the radiant splendours of majestic peace;" and future generations, thus enlightened, will esteem as folly all the present indignant subjugation of mind and body to monarchical tyranny, and priestly superstition, which is now pretended to be wisdom and religion, and will with astonishment pity the weakness of their ancestors. Though this glorious prospect opened to his view, he greatly lamented the supineness and apathy which prevail among all ranks and orders in this country with respect to the public welfare, and considered it as an omen of approaching ruin.

He left no legacies to charitable foundations, from considering the abuse and perversion of them, which experience shews, and thinking the people of the present day know what is best for their time; not but seminaries of learning at their beginning, and before they are rich, seem proper exceptions.

He bore with complacency and resignation his bodily disorders and pains. During the latter years of his life, he was almost deaf, blind, and helpless, more distressing to him who had a natural delicacy of sentiment. No one cultivated the pleasures of society more, by a table liberally spread, and open to all, undistinguished by name, nation, sect, or

* Who died 1718.

or party,—the profligate and infamous only were excluded; but this luxury he was in a great degree deprived of by his infirmities; yet he fanned the embers with his expiring breath, and was happy in obtaining what he wished,—to depart suddenly.

After having considered with the severest justice this excellent character, nothing remains but to keep his memory alive by imitating his example; and, for our consolation, to reflect that he is gone to the mansions of the spirits of just men made perfect, there to receive the reward of his virtues; and to join that illustrious assembly may be esteemed the greatest happiness.

Yours, &c. JULIAN.

To BENJAMIN INCLEDON, *Esq.* *of* PILTON.

Sir,

IN his Preface to the Memoirs of Great Britain and Ireland, Sir John Dalrymple observes:

"There are some family-papers in London of great authority, which I wished much to have seen: but it required a train of solicitation to get access to them, to which no man of common pride could submit."

Of the humiliating nature of such solicitation, no author has more frequent experience than the writer of a county-history. Pressed by his friends and by the publick to make repeated applications for MSS. which possibly derive their consequence from having been long deposited in dust; though often repulsed, he is still compelled to solicit, and, IN THE VERY MOMENTS OF DISAPPOINTMENT from FRUITLESS ASSIDUITY, is ACCUSED, perhaps, of NEGLIGENCE!

Of the propriety of the *last* observation, as addressed to yourself, you, Sir, are sufficiently conscious.

You are reported to possess the pedigrees of several families in this county. The representatives, therefore, of some of those families wished me to apply to you for genealogical assistance. I lost no time in the application. My letter was couched in respectful terms; but it received no answer. I addressed to you *another*, with apologies for my intrusion: it shared the same fate as the *first*. A *third* letter was alike unfortunate. Permit me to add, that one of these letters conveyed to you the intelligence, that I had searched (though in vain) the *Kenton* register for you, according to the instructions which I had received from a common friend. I leave it to the publick to make their own comments on your conduct. To vindicate my own, as it is generally conceived that I have slighted your MSS, is my sole intention in thus addressing you.

I am, Sir, your humble servant,

R. POLWHELE.

P. S. If you think my letters were improper, produce them to the publick.

Kenton, near Exeter, Feb. 25, 1791.

To the Rev. Mr. MORRISON.

Sir, *Gray's Inn, March* 24.

PUBLIC report informs me, that you have undertaken to publish a new edition of the *Biographical Dictionary*. I hope you will believe, that nothing but a wish to extend and promote the reputation of English literature impels me to express a hope, which is also the hope of all men of letters, that the *new edition* will have a much better claim to public patronage than the last. A work so extensive and multifarious, you, Sir, need not to be informed, is much too important to be hastily sent out into the world. It is a work in which our national credit is concerned. It has, with many readers, superseded all other Dictionaries of this nature. With most it has become a *succedaneum* for the General Dictionary—with many, for the entertaining and instructive volumes of Bayle—not to mention several inferior works, such as Floyd's Biography, now not likely to regain the place they once occupied in popular esteem.

I am sorry to say, that, in a pretty extensive intercourse with men of letters, I have never once heard the Biographical Dictionary mentioned, without frequent insinuations against its accuracy, sometimes accompanied with an invidious comparison of it to the *Nouveau Dictionnaire Historique*; a book, Sir, permit me to say, from an intimate acquaintance with it, that deserves all the praise it has received, and is every day rising in public estimation. This is a work of unquestionable authority, and is never appealed to without the greatest satisfaction. It is, I am sure, not my wish only, but the wish of the publick at large, that our *Biographical Dictionary* should be able to furnish all admirers of English Biography with those advantages which the cultivators of French literature have long possessed; and you will be considered as a benefactor to one of the most useful and entertaining branches of knowledge, if

you

you contribute to ſupply this great *deſideratum*.

No apology can be neceſſary for this public addreſs. It comes from one who has paſſed many an inſtructive hour in the pleaſing walk of Biography. To a man not engaged in the wide and barren field of politicks, this ſpecies of writing is much more uſeful than Hiſtory. In the volumes of the Biographer, he can ſoothe his cares, and alleviate his diſtreſs, by the recollection that the wiſeſt and beſt men have had their afflictions, and that talents and virtues, however exalted, are no ſecurity againſt the viciſſitudes of this life; and that adverſity, that great teacher, has often elicited latent excellencies, which an uninterrupted flow of proſperity, ſo elegantly called by the Greeks Εὐροια, could never have produced.

I ſhall conclude with applying to all works of Biography the words of *Nepos*, who was himſelf an elegant Biographer:

"Quibus libris nihil poteſt eſſe dulcius iis, qui aliquam cupiditatem habent notitiæ clarorum virorum." Vita Attici.

PHILELEUTHEROS.

BERNARDO TASSO *to* M. ANTONIO BROCCARDO.

I COULD wiſh that my heart were compoſed of a quality ſo lucid and tranſparent, that all my thoughts might be viewed diſtinctly like a flower incloſed in cryſtal*; or, at leaſt, that you were poſſeſſed of a ſight ſo perceiving, as to penetrate the inmoſt receſſes of my ſoul. I ſhould be then certain that, when you beheld the love, the honour, and the reſpect, that I entertain for you, and my wiſhes for your intereſt, your glory, and your dignity, you would bluſh for having ſuffered ſo mean an opinion of my friendſhip to have entered your thoughts. And, if you had meaſured my heart by your own, would you not have diſcovered, that I muſt love you in return for the affection you bear me? that I muſt reverence you for the obligations I lie under to your goodneſs? I cannot refrain from being grieved and aſtoniſhed that a man of ſo much knowledge, prudence, and experience, ſhould have fallen into this error. You ought to give credit rather to ſo many teſtimonies that beſpeak the truth of my affection; to ſo many proofs that you have ſeen of my fidelity; to my virtue, which you have not only known but commended; than to the malignity and envy of the world. And to ſpeak to you plainly, in the very words of Cicero—if you really believe what you write to me you have heard from others, you are in a great error; if you hear it from others, you are ſtill in fault for liſtening to it. I will love you as much as it will be agreeable to you to be loved by me as long as your virtues ſhall exiſt, which form the foundation of my affection for you, and of the many obligations that I feel to you. And what more certain teſtimony can I give of the truth of my aſſertion than my writings, full of a deſire for your glory, ſincere, and free from any cloak of malice? Do you not know, that virtue can no more ſubſiſt without envy than light without ſhade? I intreat you to eſteem me more particularly your friend; and to perſuade yourſelf that my friendſhip, like a ſolid and firm rock, will reſiſt all the ſtorms of human perfidy. Take care of your health, and in the mirror of your own thoughts behold the faſhion of mine.

From Venice.

Mr. URBAN, *H— Street, March* 15.

THE account given in vol. LX. p. 1081, of Jenny Darney, and a ſubſequent one, I believe by Mr. Elderton, brings to my remembrance an almoſt ſimilar character, which about ten or twelve years ago frequented the neighbourhood of the city of Durham. She went by the name of *Tamar Gordon*, and ſpoke the Scotiſh dialect. Her intellects evidently appeared deranged; but through the gloom of misfortune a beam of native dignity ſhone, which impreſſed on the mind a conviction of her being of a birth, or at leaſt of an education, ſuperior to what is in common met with. She was always dreſſed in white, and her cloaths always very clean. No one knew (that ever I heard of) where ſhe came from, nor to what place ſhe went in the winter, for it was only in the ſummer that ſhe came into that neighbourhood. She would not accept of any lodging in an inhabited houſe;

* This thought is rather too pretty for a letter of ſo ſerious a nature. Ovid applies the compariſon to a beautiful youth bathing:

"Ut eburnea ſi quis
Signa tegat claro, vel *eburnea lilia vitro.*"

Thomſon has uſed it in the ſame meaning:

"As ſhines the lily thro' the cryſtal mild."

The original may probably be found in ſome of the Greek writers; but I do not remember where.

house, but usually sheltered herself in a barn or some hovel in the fields, and in the day generally spent her time in a wood to the East of Durham. I was at that time very young, not above eight or nine years old; but, if I remember right, she was rather above the common female size, stout-made, and had very long, light-coloured hair, and often went with her feet bare, *more Scotico*. Her demeanour was very decent; but she was very reserved, and, when questioned concerning her family, &c. gave evasive answers; and, when more closely pressed on the subject, she would sigh, and let drop a tear, and then apparently lose herself in the bewildering mazes of a brain distracted at the remembrance of past sufferings.

Being at that time so young, I have only at present an imperfect recollection of her; but, from what I have written, some of your correspondents may perhaps know something farther of her, and may have the goodness, through the medium of your Magazine, to communicate to the publick a more particular account of so eccentric a character. She appeared to be about forty years of age.

In a collection of Manuscripts which has lately fallen under my observation, I met with one which appears to me to have been written about the time of Henry VIII. It is on paper of a small folio size. The Manuscript is imperfect; but on the back of it two or three lines are in a more modern legible hand, informing us, that it is a translation of Boëthius *De Philosophicâ Consolatione*, by J. Lydgate, the poetical Bury monk. As I do not remember reading in any biographer whether Lydgate did really write such a translation or not, some information hereon will much oblige,

Yours, &c. GIOVANNI.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 6.

IF the Querist, in p. 259, will turn to Le Neve, Fasti, p. 122, he will find, that Peter, who was consecrated Bishop of Lichfield in 1067, removed the see to *Chester* in 1075. And in the following page it is entered, that Robert de Limesey, not liking the situation of his see at *Chester*, removed it to Coventry in 1102. The Bishops of Coventry, however, were afterwards sometimes styled Bishops of *Chester*. There is one instance in the reign of Henry III, noticed in Rapin, Acta Regia, pp. 46, 53; and Bishop Burnet, in History of Reformation, vol. III. App. p. 414, thus writes of another prelate so denominated:

"There is a very singular instance in the Year Book, 43 Edw. III. 33, 6; for a *quare impedit* was brought by the King against him called Bishop of *Chester*: the judgement given at the end of it is, that he should go to the *Great Devil*. This is a singular instance of an extraordinary judgement; there being no precedent like it in all our records."

The Bishop here meant was *Robert de Stretton* *, who was promoted to the bishoprick of Lichfield 34 Edw. III. A. 1360; and, as the chantry in question was at *Stretton*, he is probably the *Robert Heyrick* enquired after, though why so called I have not discovered. Of Bp. Robert Stretton, see Angl. Sac. vol. I. pp. 44, 449; Godwin de Præsul. p. 262; Abington's Antiq. p. 45; Britann. Antiq. et Nova, vol. V. p. 133. From his taking the name of *Stretton*, the presumption is, that he was born there; and this is the more likely, because he there endowed a chantry priest.

It can hardly be new to the Querist, that Tanner, Biblioth. Britan. p. 636, has mentioned a Franciscan who assumed the name of Robert de Leycester, as being a native of that town; but he may not be aware that this learned friar, or a person who bore the same name, was Archdeacon of Ely in 1238—1241. See Le Neve, p. 73.

P. 198, col. 1, l. 23. Dr. Dalton, who was chaplain to the Duke of Somerset, published five sermons:

1, 2. Prov. ix. 1. 4to, 1745. Two Sermons on Education, addressed to the younger Students in the two Universities, upon the Excellency of the Education there afforded them.

3. John v. 14. 4to, 1746. The religious Use of the Visitation of the Sick. For the benefit of the Bath infirmary.

4. Gal. ii. 18. 4to, 1747. Nov. 5, with some historical observations to illustrate the discourse. Preached before the University of Oxford.

5. Matt. v. 16. 4to, 1751. Middlesex Hospital.

---

* In Birchington, Vit. Archiepisc. Cantuar. (A. S. p. 44), he is styled Robertus *de* Stretton. Might not *Heyrick* be his paternal name? Can any family of that name be traced in Stretton, or in any other neighbouring parish in Leicestershire? Concerning this prelate, it may be as well to consult Whitlocke de Episc. Cov. et Lichf.; and his Will, prob. 10 Apr. 1385, Registr. Courtn. fol. 211. Godwin, Richardson edit. p. 321, not. g.

The

The four elegant monumental inſcriptions, p. 214, in Tonbridge church, are correctly printed at the end of "Regiſtrum Roffenſe," by Mr. Thorpe, pp. 858, 856, 851, 861; not quite ſo the copies of them in Gent. Mag. The interſtices between the paragraphs do not correſpond, and in Reg. Roff. the lines are in a proſaic form. In Gent. Mag. the prefatory words (*ad lectorem*, and *reader*), to the Latin and Engliſh leaves are omitted, and there are theſe *errata*—for *mannos* r. *mortuos*—for *bæ* r. *hæc*—for *integre* r. *inſigne*—*livoris* is tranſpoſed, it ſhould follow *caliginem*—for *ſequere* r. *ſequare*—for *loſs* r. *loſt*—for *thy* r. *the*—and, in inſcription the third, for *Panwell* r. *Panuwell*. The inſcription to the memory of Richard Children was written, it is believed, by Mr. Cawthorn, formerly maſter of Tonbridge ſchool, whoſe monumental inſcription precedes that for Mr. Children in Mr. Thorpe's Collection. I have an interlined MS inſcription, in memory of Henry Weller, of the family here recorded: but whether it may be extant in any church, or in print, I am not aware. It is as follows, as I read it:

"I. S. E. Henricus Weller, gen. Thomæ filius, Henrici Weller de Tonbridge nepos, qui morum ſuavitate, antiqua ſimplicitate et fide ipſa generis ornamenta exornavit. Cœlebs, at non ſibi ſolum, vixit, multiplici enim ſcientiâ et rerum uſu edoctus, imprimis autem legum peritiâ inſtructus, conſilii inopes quoſcunque, quibus aditus ad eum gratis patuit, ſublevavit. Natus die an. Chriſti obiit 2° die Martis 1720. Pluſquam octogenarius, at multum deſideratus, nulli tamen flebilior, quam Roberto Weller ex fratre majore nepoti, et hæredi ſupremis tabulis conſtituto; qui hoc tam chari capitis et gratitudinis ſuæ monumentum poſuit."

On Eaſter eve, though it be the anniverſary of the renowned St. George, will it not be as indecorous for the Society of Antiquaries to hold a feaſt, as it was for Lady Gadwell to play at cards (Gent. Mag. for Jan. p. 35). A hint to this purpoſe was ſubmitted, a few days ago, to the Director of the Society; but how it will be directed* is unknown to one rural F. S. A.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 26.

IT was cuſtomary with the antient philoſophers to begin their ſpeculations on any ſubject by giving a definition of it: a cuſtom which the revivers of learning adopted, and which was almoſt invariably obſerved by thoſe tranſcendent geniuſes who enlightened and adorned the end of the laſt, and the commencement of this, century. The refinement of the preſent times, ſo averſe to form and reſtraint of every kind, has indeed purſued a different plan; and you may now read two or three hundred pages, nay, a whole treatiſe, without being able to gueſs the author's intention or deſign. With due deference and reſpect to the ſuperior abilities and more enlarged views of our contemporaries, we beg leave to revert to the cuſtom and practice of their anceſtors and predeceſſors in the paths of learning and ſcience. By education, then, we underſtand the art of enabling a man to diſcharge the various duties which ariſe from the different relations of life, and to attain the higheſt degree of happineſs his nature will admit. However diverſified theſe relations may, at the firſt view, appear, they are all capable of being reduced to three; the relation in which a man ſtands to himſelf, to ſociety, and to his Creator: and, conſequently, the duties that ariſe from theſe relations are of three kinds; they may be called the perſonal, the ſocial, the religious duties.

Man, as an individual, is ſubject to a variety of wants, and expoſed to innumerable evils, both phyſical and moral. Nature has implanted in him appetites and paſſions, in the gratification of which conſiſt his happineſs and his miſery. Surrounded by objects, to which they have an immediate relation, and towards which they naturally tend, he is urged, impelled, and drawn away by a force, which reaſon, unaided by habit, can neither reſtrain nor withſtand. To enable him to ſatisfy theſe wants, reſiſt and provide againſt the moral, and bear up againſt the phyſical, evils, of life, to regulate his paſſions, and to govern his appetites according to the precepts of reaſon, is to contribute to the perfection of his nature, to raiſe him to his proper rank and dignity in the ſcale of being, to give him that characteriſtic eminence which is the privilege of no man by birth, but which, if poſſeſſed at all, muſt be acquired in the ordinary and progreſſive courſe eſtabliſhed by the Governor of the world.

Further, every man is born a member of ſome political ſociety or civil community,

* The day of dining, we underſtand, is, on this occaſion, poſtponed to May 5, being "Old St. George's day." EDIT.

community, to which he is attached by his very frame and conſtitution, by feebleneſs, by the pleaſures ariſing from ſocial intercourſe, and the gratification of the benevolent affections. Hence he is bound to diſcharge a variety of moral obligations, which flow from the different relations in which he ſtands towards his fellow-citizens. His life, his property, and what to a well-formed mind is more valuable than both, his reputation, are protected by the government of his country; he, therefore, owes it a ready and chearful obedience. Is he a magiſtrate? he is to inſpect the execution of thoſe laws of which he is appointed a guardian. Is he a father, a maſter, a ſervant? each of theſe relations has many and important duties, which he muſt not only know, but perform; not occaſionally and reluctantly to keep up external decorum, but ſteadily and invariably, at all times and in all places, perſuaded that, as long as the relations ſubſiſt, the duties which depend on them can never be ſuſpended.

But, whatever may be a man's ſituation or circumſtances in the world, he is a dependent creature; dependent on that Being who is the God of his life, and the length of his days, by whoſe providence he is preſerved, and from whoſe goodneſs he derives all the comforts and bleſſings of the preſent, and the hopes of a future, life. He ought, therefore, to love, fear, and obey Him, to regulate his whole conduct by the laws which He has preſcribed, whether they are diſcoverable by reaſon, or made known by revelation.

That education may then, ſurely, be conſidered as perfect and complete, which fits man for the performance of the duties which we have mentioned, and conciſely explained; which teaches him to view them as diſtinct in themſelves, yet intimately blended togerher, forming by their union, and effecting by their connexion, one entire and uniform ſyſtem of life and manners. The care of the body, in as far as it relates to health and vigour, which is undoubtedly a part of education not to be neglected, belongs rather to the nurſe and the phyſician, whoſe province we ſhall not invade, than to the preceptor. His charge begins at a period when Nature requires little more than to be left to herſelf, to be neither provoked nor violently reſtrained, in order to carry on her work to maturity. But, in caſes where an improper culture of the body has a direct tendency to enfeeble, enervate, and corrupt the mind, and the inſtances are many, we ſhall give our opinion freely, and without reſerve; for we deſire not to captivate the affections of an ignorant father, or to ſoothe the folly of a doating mother; if they are reſolved to ſow in weakneſs, they muſt be content to reap the fruit of corruption. The oak of the foreſt enduring heat and cold, ſummer and winter, rain and drought, and all the ſtorms and blaſts of Heaven, ſpreads its root, and flouriſhes amid the revolutions of time and the deſtruction of empires; while the puny, ſickly plant of the hot-houſe frequently fades, withers, and periſhes, beneath the baneful care of the hand that foſters it. In the moral as in the natural world, every plant muſt have its proper expoſure, air, ſun, and ſhade, now feel the refreſhing breezes of the Weſt, and now the piercing winds of the North and the Eaſt.

In the next eſſay, we propoſe to conſider how far the power of education extends over the human mind; its importance in life, as having a tendency to procure us thoſe objects which all men more or leſs eagerly purſue; and its importance in a view religious and moral. ANDRONICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 3.

YOUR Magazine being the repoſitory of valuable and uſeful knowledge, I trouble you with a correction of a paſſage in the new edition of Camden's Britannia.

"In the rocks of Whitſand Bay, —— Tilly, Eſq. who died about fifty years ago, remarkable for the freedom of his principles and life, was incloſed by his own order, dreſſed in his cloaths, ſitting; his face to the door of a ſummer-houſe at Pentilly, the key put under the door, and his figure in wax, in the ſame dreſs and attitude, in the room below *."

Mr. Gough is right in point of fact, though wrong in the ſituation. The ſtory is as he relates it; but Mr. Tilly's remains were entombed in a ſtone building, after his deceaſe, in his garden at Pentilly Caſtle, which is moſt beautifully ſituated on the banks of the river Tamar, a few miles above Saltaſh.—When you are on the river Tamar, the ſtone building alluded to, in which Mr. Tilly's remains are incloſed, at a diſtance has ſomewhat the appearance of a

* Gough's Camden, vol. I. p. 12.

man in armour, and is a very curious building, built by his widow, to inclose the remains of a moſt ſingular character; of whom if any biographical anecdotes can be procured, they ſhall be faithfully tranſmitted to you, by

ANTIQUARIUS SECUNDUS *.

P. S. Pentilly Caſtle is many miles from Whiteſand Bay.

Mr. URBAN, *Liverpool, March* 12.

THERE are few occupations more amuſing to a literary mind than tracing up the hiſtory of a celebrated compoſition, and aſcertaining its claim to originality. No writers have ſucceeded better in this critical employment than the two Wartons; and the ſatisfaction they have given to the publick muſt amply reward their patience in the inveſtigation.

The appearance of an article in p. 109 of your preſent volume, inclines me to attempt ſomething in a ſimilar way, in hopes it may be deemed worth your acceptance. In your vol. L. p. 27, was inſerted "a parable againſt perſecution, in imitation of Scripture language, copied from Dr. Franklin's Miſcellanies, juſt publiſhed." In vol. LI. p. 514, occurs a letter from H. S. a ſenſible correſpondent, to which you have with propriety given the running-title of, "*A Plagiariſm of Dr. Franklin.*" This parable, the writer obſerves, "it is ſaid, Dr. Franklin often impoſed on his friends and acquaintance as part of a chapter of Geneſis, and that it has been much and deſervedly admired." But he confronts it by a literal tranſcript of a paſſage at the cloſe of Biſhop Taylor's "Liberty of Propheſying;" and adds:

"To what cauſe ſhall we attribute this ſtrange coincidence in thought and expreſſion? to diſingenuity in Dr. Franklin, in concealing his obligations to Taylor; or to a ſimilar turn of mind, that led him not only to think, but to expreſs his thoughts, almoſt in the ſame manner as the other had done? Or ſhall we ſuppoſe, that Franklin found the ſtory in ſome Jewiſh book, and cloathed it in the language of Scripture, without acknowledging where he diſcovered the foundation on which he erected ſo elegant a ſuperſtructure?"

To diſingenuity in Dr. Franklin is the appearance of the fable in a new dreſs to be attributed.—And here might the pretence of authenticity in the compoſition have quietly reſted, had not your correſpondent Inquiſitor, vol. LX. p. 969, thought proper to diſturb its manes by ſome queries irrelevant to the buſineſs. It ſeems this fable appears again, in a queſtionable ſhape, in the Aſiatic Miſcellanies, as an invention of Sadi's. Having not ſeen that publication, I can form no judgement of the ſimilarity of Sadi's fable and the two in diſpute. Inquiſitor ſays:

"Taylor, we believe, was not converſant in the Oriental languages; yet the reſemblance is ſo ſtriking, that we can entertain but little doubt of the ſtory's having been originally imported from the Eaſt."

He goes on with a ſuppoſition, that,

"This fable of Sadi's muſt have been tranſlated into ſome Claſſic or European language, from whence Dr. Taylor *borrowed it* without acknowledging the obligation; in the ſame manner as Dr. Franklin ſerved him:—ſo that you ſee there is nothing new under the ſun, &c. &c."

Permit me to make a remark on the doubts Inquiſitor has ſuggeſted, before I proceed with the hiſtory of the eclat which the two pieces have occaſioned. —He ſays, "We believe Taylor was not converſant in the Oriental languages." How then could he procure the ſtory, as he ſimply and candidly confeſſes he did, *from the Jews' books?* Is it more probable to ſuppoſe that he or Dr. Franklin was moſt converſant in the language of the Eaſt? But this queſtion will have a ſatisfactory anſwer from an examination of their writings; and if Inquiſitor will look into the ten ſermons of Biſhop Taylor publiſhed after the Reſtoration, and as a ſupplement to his ΕΝΙΑΥΤΟΣ, or Courſe of Sermons for the Year, he will there find exhibited a ſeries of deep reading and cloſe argumentation, a perfect knowlege of moſt authors, Jewiſh, Grecian, or Roman, and the fire, which blazed forth in his earlier writings, burnt down to a ſteady though brilliant flame, and the warmth of his imagination attempered by a cool judgement.

In your preſent volume, p. 109, Mr. Hamilton, amidſt the ample diſplay of his reading and perfect acquaintance *with Mr. Gibbon* and *his* writings, profeſſes his total ignorance of Dr. Taylor and *his*; and ſays, "he does not deem himſelf competent to determine from whence Biſhop Taylor borrowed it, or whether

* We ſhall be thankful for this correſpondent's promiſed favours. EDIT.

whether he borrowed it at all." From theſe gentlemen, I fear, there is little reaſon to expect a ſolution to the queries reſpecting Biſhop Taylor, in your vol. LX. p. 30.

Let us now enter on a compariſon of the two pieces in the order they occur in your Magazine, though the latter is evidently prior, in point of time, to the former. I ſhall lay them before you in one view, with only this declaration, by way of preface, that Dr. Franklin cannot reaſonably be ſuppoſed to claim, in this caſe, the merit of an *original compoſitor*.

A Parable againſt Perſecution, aſcribed to Dr. Franklin:

"And it came to paſs after theſe things, that Abraham ſat in the door of his tent, about the going down of the ſun; and behold a man, bent with age, coming from the way of the wilderneſs, leaning on a ſtaff. And Abraham aroſe and met him, and ſaid unto him, Turn in, I pray thee, and waſh thy feet, and tarry all night; and thou ſhalt ariſe early in the morning, and go on thy way. And the man ſaid, Nay, for I will abide under this tree. But Abraham preſſed him greatly, ſo he turned, and they went into the tent; and Abraham baked unleavened bread, and they did eat. And when Abraham ſaw that the man bleſſed not God, he ſaid unto him, Wherefore doſt thou not worſhip the high God, Creator of heaven and earth? And the man anſwered and ſaid, I do not worſhip thy God, neither do I call upon his name; for I have made to myſelf a God, which abideth always in my houſe, and provideth me with all things. And Abraham's zeal was kindled againſt the man, and he aroſe, and fell upon him, and drove him forth with blows into the wilderneſs. And God called unto Abraham, ſaying, Abraham, Abraham, where is the ſtranger? And Abraham anſwered and ſaid, Lord, he would not worſhip thee, neither would he call upon thy name: therefore have I driven him out from before my face into the wilderneſs. And God ſaid, Have I borne with him theſe hundred ninety and eight years, and nouriſhed him, and cloathed him, notwithſtanding he rebelled againſt me; and couldſt not thou, who art thyſelf a ſinner, bear with him one night?"

The ſame Parable, at the cloſe of Biſhop Taylor's Liberty of Propheſying:

"I end with a ſtory which I find in the Jews' books. When Abraham ſat at his tent door, according to his cuſtom, waiting to entertain ſtrangers, he eſpied an old man ſtooping and leaning on his ſtaff, weary with age and travel, coming towards him, who was an hundred years of age. He received him kindly, waſhed his feet, provided ſupper, cauſed him to ſit down: but obſerving that the old man eat and prayed not, nor begged for a bleſſing on his meat, he aſked him why he did not worſhip the God of Heaven. The old man told him, that he worſhiped the fire only, and acknowledged no other God. At which anſwer Abraham grew ſo zealouſly angry, that he thruſt the old man out of his tent, and expoſed him to all the evils of the night and an unguarded condition. When the old man was gone, God called to Abraham, and aſked him where the ſtranger was. He replied, I thruſt him away, becauſe he did not worſhip thee. God anſwered him, I have ſuffered him theſe hundred years, although he diſhonoured me, and couldſt not thou endure him one night, when he gave thee no trouble? Upon this, ſaith the ſtory, Abraham fetched him back again, and gave him hoſpitable entertainment, and wiſe inſtruction.—Go thou, and do likewiſe; and thy charity will be rewarded by the God of Abraham."

An attention to Scriptural language is, indeed, cloſely preſerved in the firſt; but there are ſome fine touches in the old one, which appear to have eſcaped Dr. Franklin's critical diſcernment.

On a declaration of the ſtranger's religious ſentiments, ſays the author,

"Abraham thruſt him out of his tent, and expoſed him to all the evils of the night and an unguarded condition—"

The very language of Biſhop Taylor!

"I'll take the ghoſt's word for a thouſand pounds." HAMLET.

The application or moral to the apologue, ſo conſtant an attendant on compoſitions of this kind, which have the claim of antiquity, is likewiſe in Dr. Franklin's omitted, as being immaterial to his purpoſe. Abraham's reconciliation with the ſtranger, in conſequence of God's queſtioning him on the ſeverity of his behaviour, has a peculiar beauty; and the author's cloſe of his ſtory has a moſt happy connexion with the doctrine delivered in the body of the treatiſe.

"Upon this, ſaith the ſtory, Abraham fetched him back again, and gave him hoſpitable entertainment and wiſe inſtruction.—Go thou, and do likewiſe, and thy charity will be rewarded by the God of Abraham."

By this time, I fear, Mr. Urban, you are tired with this long chace; but, as I am a dear lover of the ſport, permit me to ſtart ſome ſmaller game, which will be

be much leſs fatiguing both to you and me.

In looking over Biſhop Wilſon's Works, publiſhed by his chaplain Mr. Cruttwell, I have very often met with the following ſentiment:

"Death is ſo like ſleep, that I never dare truſt the latter without my prayers."

This ſentence occurs very frequently in different parts of the good Biſhop's writings. More than half a dozen times I have ſeen it, and only once, as I recollect, with the following or a ſimilar introduction, "as a certain author obſerves." It ſhould ſeem the Biſhop was ſo pleaſed with the juſtneſs of the thought, that, from its frequent recurrence to his mind, he at length believed it his own, and in all other inſtances inſerts it as ſuch, without any preface or acknowledgement. Though the fact is, it firſt occurs in that *Olla Podrida*, Dr. Brown's "Religio Medici," whence Dr. Wilſon took it; as you may ſee by conſulting the book in 12mo, p. 192.—Speaking of ſleep, he ſays:

"It is, in fine, ſo like death, I dare not truſt it without my prayers and a half adieu to the world, and take my farewell in a colloquy with God."

Before I take leave, let me obſerve, Mr. Urban, that your correſpondents, amidſt the variety of their enquiries after the place of the famous Preſident Bradſhaw's nativity, family, and deſcendants, have never exactly hit upon the truth. He was certainly born in an old, ſtrong, ſtone houſe, in Marple, which I have ſeen; and was, in conſequence of his advancement, enabled to purchaſe the houſe and eſtate there, from his time called *Marple Hall*.—A moſt admirable collection of books, made chiefly by Mr. Henry Bradſhaw, an excellent ſcholar, and uſeful juſtice of the peace, was ſold, a few years ago, at Mancheſter, for a trifling ſum of money. A few duplicates in the library he gave to a relation of mine, which I have now in my poſſeſſion.

Mr. Thomas Bradſhaw, the laſt of the name, died unmarried, and entailed the eſtate on the iſſue male of Mr. Pimlott of Bolton, and, in caſe of failure there, on that of Mr. Iſherwood. The former gentleman left only one daughter, lately married; and the latter, with nine girls and not one ſon by his firſt, ventured on a ſecond wife, who brought him iſſue male, in whoſe poſſeſſion the eſtate now is. R. N.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 9.

IN a collection of remarkable trials at the Old Bailey Seſſions, I find the following relative to *Mohocking*: "Sir Mark Cole, bart. John Reading, Robert Squibb, and Hugh Jones, were all indicted at the Old Bailey, June 6, 1712, for a riot and aſſault committed on the 11th of March, 1712. The evidence was John Bouch, a watchman in Eſſex-ſtreet; who depoſed, that, while he was at his watch-houſe, a company of men came along the ſtreet, and, after a while, entered into a conſultation; and then two of them fingled out, and came to him, and aſked him, what he did with that dog? to which he anſwered, he took care of the ſtreet: whereupon one of them ſtruck him, and ſaid, 'D—n me, I'll take care of your dog and you too;' and the watchman defending himſelf, one cried *Stout*, as he thought, and preſently came up near twenty, with whom the watchman ſkirmiſhed, and kept them off a long time, they intending (as he ſaid he underſtood by them) to nail him up in his watch houſe, and roll him about the ſtreet. They laid at him, ſome with ſwords, and ſome with ſticks, but he defended himſelf with his ſtaff, till at length they retired; he purſued them, and, by the help of a conſtable and ſome more watchmen, took ſeveral of them, among whom (he ſwore) were the ſeveral defendants; and that Mr. Salt, the high-conſtable, let others go. They, in their defence, had ſeveral witneſſes to prove their deſign to be otherwiſe than it was repreſented; amongſt whom was the aforeſaid Mr. Salt, who ſwore, that being informed ſome gentlemen had procured a juſtice of the peace's approbation to an intention of theirs to ſearch the ſtreets for Mohocks, on the night they aſſembled at the Bear tavern, and he with them, to put that deſign in execution, and after ſome conſultation, reſolved to go two and two, and to meet at certain places of rendezvous, as in Golden-ſquare; then in Marlborough-ſtreet; after in Newport-ſtreet; from thence to Covent-garden, where they took thirteen men out of a gaming-houſe; and afterwards went to Clare-market, where they heard the Lord Hinchingbroke was in the round-houſe in the Strand, and the Mohocks in Devereux-court; and, making down that way, found three perſons in Piſſing-alley knocked down, in a bloody condition, whom he had to ſurgeons, and got them looked after; and

and as to what was in Eſſex-court, he knew not. He ſaid alſo, that while they were abroad in couples they agreed, upon any ſurprize or attack, to uſe the word *Stiff* (which the watchman miſtook, and called *Stout)*; and that their going out was not to moleſt, but to preſerve the Queen's peace. They had other witneſſes to prove they were not near the watch-houſe; and that, the watchman's dog barking, one of them threw a ſtick at him, upon which the watchman called him Rogue and Villain, ſwore he would knock his brains out, and ſtruck at him with his ſtaff, which begun the fray. But, upon the full hearing, the jury finding them guilty, the Court fined them 3s. 4d. a piece."

Among the Miſcellanies publiſhed by Arbuthnot, Pope, Swift, and Gay, is "A wonderful Prophecy, taken from the Mouth of the Spirit of a Perſon who was barbarouſly ſlain by the Mohocks; Proving alſo, that the ſaid Mohocks and Hawcubites are the Gog and Magog mentioned in the Revelations, and therefore that this vain and tranſitory World will ſhortly be brought to its final Diſſolution. Breathed forth in the Year 1712." In it is this paſſage: "I am the porter that was barbarouſly ſlain in Fleet ſtreet; by the Mohocks and Hawcubites was I ſlain when they laid violent hands on me. They put their hook into my mouth, they divided my noſtrils aſunder, they ſent me as they thought to my long home; but now I am returned again to foretell their deſtruction. The time is at hand when the Freethinkers of Great Britain ſhall be converted to Judaiſm, and the Sultan ſhall receive the foreſkins of T—d and C—ns in a box of gold." The Spectator mentions the public papers of the time being full of accounts of the depredations committed by the Mohocks. If there was really any perſon ſlain by them, as from the circumſtances detailed in the preceding trial ſeems likely enough, notice of it might be obtained by conſulting the News-journals of 1711 and 1712. In the Hiſtorian's Pocket Dictionary, 12mo, notice is taken of the barbarities and indecencies committed by the Mohocks in 1711 *, and of a reward of an hundred pounds being offered by royal proclamation for the apprehending any one of them. The *Hell fire club*, an inſtitution of ſimilar iniquity, was aboliſhed by order of privy council in 1721.

Pope, in the concluding book of his Dunciad, verſe 576, makes mention of the orders of Gregorians and Gormagons, which his commentator, in a note, defines to be "a ſort of lay-brothers; ſlips from the root of Freemaſons." In a pamphlet, intituled, "Maſonry diſſected," publiſhed by one Samuel Prichard, with intent to expoſe the ſecrets of the Freemaſons, the following account is given of the Gormagon fraternity: "From the real Maſons ſprang the Accepted Maſons; from both ſprang the Gormagons, whoſe grand-maſter, the Volgi, deduces his original from the Chineſe, whoſe writings, if to be credited, maintain the hypotheſis of the Pre-Adamites, and conſequently muſt be more antique than Maſonry. The moſt free and grand ſociety is that of the Grand Kaiſhebar, which conſiſts of a ſelect company of reſponſible people, whoſe chief diſcourſe is concerning trade and buſineſs, and promoting mutual friendſhip, without compulſion or reſtraint." I will be obliged to any of your correſpondents to inform me, whether it was not from this publication that Hogarth took the hint of ridiculing both inſtitutions, in his print of "The Myſtery of Maſonry brought to light by the Gormagons." I would wiſh to know whether any perſons then living were intended by Chin-Quaw-Kypo, firſt Emperor of China, and the ſage Confucius; and who were meant by In-Chin, preſent œcumenical Volgi, and the Mandarin Hang-Chi. The ſatire conveyed by the beggar playing on the bladder and ſtring, the monkey in character of the widow's ſon, the aſs laden with the Maſonic emblems, Don Quixote, the inn keeper and boy, I readily underſtand; but am at a loſs to know what perſonage it is that laughs beſide Sancho; what is meant by the figure, decorated with necklace and earrings, that rides on aſs-back; and what is alluded to by the ſtrange ſalutation the candidate performs at attaining the third ſtep in the ladder, as there is none of the ceremonial part of Maſonry that correſponds to it as I can recollect. Prichard's publication, though the Free Maſons affected to deſpiſe it, and invalidate its contents, ſtrongly excited their anger and reſentment. In a Maſonic prologue, publiſhed by Lawrence Dermot, in his "Ahiman Rezon, or, Help to a Brother," are the following lines relative to this ſubject:

* See another letter on this ſubject in the preſent month, p. 336. EDIT.

"As

"As some crack'd chemist of projecting brain,
Much for discovery, but more for gain,
With toil incessant labours, puffs, and blows,
In search of something Nature won't disclose,
At length his crucibles and measures broke,
His fancy'd gain evaporates in smoke:
So some, presumptuous, still attempt to trace
The guarded symbol of our antient race:
Enwrapt in venerable gloom it lies,
And mocks all sight but of a Mason's eyes."

Again:

"Glorious the temple of the Sylvan Queen,
Pride of the world, at Ephesus was seen;
A witless wretch, the Prichard of those days,
Stranger to virtue, and unknown to praise,
Crooked of soul, and fond of any name,
Consign'd the noble monument to flame.
Vain madman! if so thinking to destroy
The Art, which cannot but with Nature die.
Still with the Craft, still shall his name survive,
And in our glory his disgrace shall live;
While his Cowans no more admittance gain
Than Ephraimites at Jordan's passage slain."

In a song, in the same book, are these other lines:

"Let moderns and critics, with impious rage,
Amuse the vain town, and against us engage;
Let Prichard and 's followers, apostates pro-
fane, [&c.
With false tenets puzzle each lethargic brain,"

In another Masonic song, composed 1758, and published in "The Freemason's Pocket Companion," is this verse:

"What tho' some of late, by their spleen,
plainly show, [would know;
They fain would deride what they gladly
Let ev'ry true brother these vermin despise,
And the antient grand secret keep back from
their eyes."

D'Anvers is satirized in another song, because, in No. 653 of The Craftsman, he said, "the rioters who hanged Porteus at Edinburgh were all Freemasons, *for* they kept their own secrets."

"In vain would D'Anvers with his wit
Our slow resentment raise;
What he and all mankind have writ
But celebrates our praise;
His wit this only truth imparts,
That Masons have firm, faithful hearts," &c.

I am not acquainted with the allusion in these verses of another song:

"Inspiring virtue by our rules,
And in ourselves secure,
We have compassion on those fools
Who think our acts impure:
From ignorance we know proceeds
Such mean opinion of our deeds.
Then let us laugh, since we 're impos'd
On those who make a pother,
Who cry, the secret is disclos'd
By some false-hearted brother;
The mighty secret gain'd, they boast,
From Postboy, or from Flying Post."

Qu. Was there any discovery of the Masonic mysteries pretended to be published in The Postboy? In their poetic effusions, the Masonic Laureates have preserved the memory of more than one sect of heretical apostates, who had distinguished themselves by opposition to the progress of the Craft, or pretending to disclose a full knowledge of its secret *arcana*. One of these initiated versifiers thus exclaims:

"How happy are the antient Brave,
Whom no false Cowan can deceive!
And may they so remain!
No modern Craftsman e'er did know
What signs our Masters to us show,
Though long they strove in vain.
The horned Buck and Gallican *,
As th' monkey imitates the man,
Their Clubs do Lodges call;
While antient Masons know full well
No fools like these amongst them dwell;
No, no, nor ever shall."

In a note it is added, "* A certain club, who call themselves *Antigallic* Masons, are here meant, and not the laudable association of *Antigallicans*, whom the Author esteems as an honourable and useful society, and worthy of imitation." Qu. What is the history of this institution?

Another son of Masonry writes:

"The Grigs, Antigallics, and others, they say,
Have set up their Lodges, and mimic our way:
But frogs claim a curse when they croak from
the fen,
And monkies a kick when they imitate men.
In vain, shallow mortals, ye rivals would be
To the man who is own'd for a Mason, and
Free."

I have a copy of "A new Buck's Song (published 1756), humbly addressed to the Gentlemen of that Noble Order, by a Brother." A plate is prefixed, representing their club-room, decorated with a buck's-head and antlers, and the members drinking, smoking, &c. with bottles, bowls, and glasses, but not distinguished by any peculiarity of dress, as the Freemasons are in their lodges. In this song the Grand Master of the Order is noticed, and the origin of the Order is traced from the Scripture history of Nimrod; mention is made of the Buck's Lodges at the Bell, the Platter, the Vine, the Ship, and the Rose; candour, sociality, freeness, honesty, are celebrated as the accomplishments of the Fraternity, though, from the context, it might be inferred, the r
regulations

regulations were equally favourable to the celebration of the Bacchanalian rites, and ſolemnizing of the myſteries of Venus. Another Buck's ſong (which, from its claſſical alluſions, and peculiar verſification, I ſuſpect to have been the production of George Alexander Stevens) deduces the title of Buck from Bacchus:

"From Bacchus our name is, though ſome ſay from Jove, [love;
For he was the firſt (like a Buck) who made
To a bull, for the ſake of Europa, he turns,
And bequeath'd, to the man ſhe ſhould marry, his horns."

The Author traces the progreſs of the Order from the time of the Trojan war:

"When for glory the Greeks round the world us'd to roam, [home."
Each wife a true Buck dubb'd her hero, at

And obſerves, if Achilles, inſtead of being dipped in Styx, had been plunged overhead in a wine hogſhead,

"He 'd have match'd among mortals ſecure from all evil; [the devil."
For a Buck, when he 's drunk, is a match for

I ſhould like to be favoured with ſome account of what became of the Gormagons, Gregorians, Antigallic Maſons, and other inſtitutions, erected in imitation of the Freemaſons' communities, with any anecdotes relative to their origin, peculiar ceremonies, and hiſtory; as alſo, the deſign and hiſtory of the Antigallican Society, and the meaning of the Choice Spirits from Comus's Court, mentioned by Jerry Sneak in Foote's "Mayor of Garrat." I have not been able to obtain the etymology of the term *Cowan*, nor can I find the word in any Dictionary I have conſulted; it comprehends all perſons not *Free Maſons*, and, I conceive, is peculiar to the Fraternity.

If you approve of theſe obſervations, and think them worthy of inſertion in your entertaining Magazine, I may probably be induced to ſend you ſome further remarks on the ſubject of Maſonry, and the revolutions it has undergone in its principles. A——I.

Mr. URBAN, *April 7.*

PERMIT W. H. to return thanks to L. L, in which he makes no doubt but you, Mr. Urban, and many of your readers, will join, for the very great entertainment derived from his moſt excellent and lively letter on the Oxford Almanacks, p. 207; to every ſentiment of which W. H's heart accords, and is happy that he has been the occaſion of furniſhing ſo much entertainment to the readers of the Gentleman's Magazine; and, if L. L. will be ſo obliging as to continue his remarks on the ſucceeding years, it will add greatly to the obligations already conferred on W. H.

Mr. URBAN, *April 7.*

SOME time ago, vol. LVII. p. 386, I troubled your readers with a propoſal for erecting a monument to the memory of Capt. Cook, in or near Marton, the village where he was born. Nothing has been yet done in conſequence of this idea, though it is often the ſubject of converſation in the neighbourhood, and, I believe, has been in the contemplation of ſome gentlemen of ſuperior rank, well able to execute the ſcheme. Not far from Marton, in the range of the Cleveland hills, is the celebrated conical mountain, called Roſeberry-Toppin. The proprietors of this mountain, it is reported, have thrown out a hint that they would promote a plan for erecting a monument for this purpoſe on its ſummit. The ſituation ſeems well-choſen, as the cone of the mountain is a mark for ſeamen as they paſs the mouth of the river Tees, and is viſible at the diſtance of thirty or forty miles in the counties of York and Durham.

The firſt conſideration, ſuppoſing ſuch a plan to be brought forward, would be, what kind of building would be moſt conſpicuous at a diſtance; a column, a tower, or a pyramid. From the greatneſs of the elevation, it is probable a column, of whatever height or ſize, would not be equal to the magnificence of the mountain. There is no near point of view where it could be ſeen; and at a diſtance it would not be viſible at all. A tower upon a large ſcale, particularly if it were built with large apertures in the ſides, like a Chineſe pagoda, would certainly anſwer the purpoſe much better. But, as the ſituation of ſuch a tower would expoſe it to every blaſt, this open form would render it liable to continual damage. But that ſhape which ſeems calculated for the longeſt duration is the pyramid, if we may draw a concluſion from the nobleſt monuments of antient art. A pyramid, erected on a mountain approaching to that form, would be conſpicuous at a great diſtance, and appears, to me at leaſt, the beſt calculated to anſwer our preſent purpoſe. Mr. Bruce met with a pyramid of this nature; and, as his deſcription agrees in a great meaſure

ſure with my idea, I ſhall take the liberty of tranſcribing his words:

"The pyramids, which had been on our right-hand, at different diſtances, ſince we paſſed the Saccara, terminated here in one of a very ſingular conſtruction. About two miles from the Nile, between Suf and Woodan, there is a pyramid, which at firſt ſight appears all of a piece; it is of unbaked bricks, and perfectly entire: the inhabitants call it the falſe pyramid. The lower part is a hill, exactly ſhaped like a pyramid for a conſiderable height; upon this is continued the ſuperſtructure, in proportion, till it terminates like a pyramid above; and, at a diſtance, it would require a good eye to diſcern the difference, for the face of the ſtone has a great reſemblance to clay, of which the pyramids of the Saccara are compoſed *."

A correſpondent in your laſt Magazine, p. 230, mentions a monument on a hill near Stourhead to the memory of Alfred the Great. Our Northern mountains would acquire additional celebrity from a monument erected to the memory of a man who was born amongſt them; who, by the ſtrength of his mind, and a noble perſeverance, raiſed himſelf from an humble ſtation to honours and diſtinctions; who ſoftened all the hardſhips of a ſeaman's life; who, while he wanted not reſolution to brave the moſt difficult ſituations, poſſeſſed all the tenderneſs which was requiſite to diffuſe benevolence amongſt untutored minds; and who, at length, fell a ſacrifice to that nobleneſs of ſpirit, which was not to be ſubdued by any difficulty. He fell, as all great men *ſhould do*, as CHATHAM did, as HOWARD did, in the field of glory, while they were executing thoſe duties they were commiſſioned to perform. Let the gratitude of their country make them ſome return: let their examples be held forth, that future Howards, future Pitts, and future Cooks, may emulate their well-earned fame.

Yours, &c. CLEVELAND.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 9.

A CORRESPONDENT, p. 216, very triumphantly demands, why the Trinitarians inſiſt on detached and unconnected paſſages of Scripture in ſupport of their argument, and do not rather ſtrive to ſhew that the general ſenſe of Scripture is in their favour? Perhaps he has never ſeen the admirable collation of texts in proof of this doctrine by the worthy and learned Mr. Jones; wherein, as far as verbal coincidence is proof, I conceive the doctrine in queſtion is amply ſupported. But I agree with him, that it would be more ſatisfactory could we deduce the divinity of Chriſt, not from ſingle and detached paſſages, but from the general ſpirit of the Goſpel: this likewiſe, I think, may be very ſufficiently effected. Difficult it will be, Mr. Urban, to comprize what I would ſay within the compaſs admiſſible in your valuable Miſcellany; I would, therefore, offer what I ſhall obſerve only in the ſhape of an hint.

There is an idea which pervades the Old and New Teſtament, which may be termed the animating ſpirit of each. In each it is ſalvation through the means of a Power diſtinct from man's agency. In the Old Teſtament, this ſalvation and redemption is promiſed generally at the hand of God, and the power is *excluſively* veſted in him. By the Goſpel, the ſame offer is made in Chriſt Jeſus; and thoſe who would be ſaved are directed to come to him, to accept the offer at his hand, to partake of the merit to be effected by his death. The ſpirit of each Teſtament is thus far clearly deducible; and I conceive that every Chriſtian will allow, that Chriſt, in the New Teſtament, effects what Jehovah, in the Old, had promiſed. If, therefore, the New Teſtament had been ſilent as to the nature of Chriſt, I ſhould have conceived of it, that it was highly *myſterious*; and, although I might not have preſumed to have allowed him divine honour, I ſhould have been very cautious in reſtraining the nature of Chriſt merely to the human.

But in the Goſpel I ſee clearly that my doubts may be reſolved. In many places Chriſt elucidates his nature: he aſſerts his pre-exiſtence; *Before Abraham was*, I AM. The expreſſion too is particular, inaſmuch as he takes to himſelf a name of Jehovah. If he exiſted before his appearance on earth, he exiſted in another form. I am ſatisfied, therefore, as to his twofold nature; and, although I preſume not to eſtimate thoſe peculiarities which are above our comprehenſion, yet I can thence proceed to gain further ſatisfaction from his own words. It appears, I think, that we are too apt to gather only moral inſtructions from our Lord's parables where doctrinal is rather intended; and, till the Unitarians can baniſh one from the Goſpel, I, for one, can never ſubſcribe to a faith which it ſo ſtrongly combats. In the 20th chapter of St. Luke's Goſpel, our Saviour,

* Bruce's Travels, vol. I. p. 78.

viour, in a parable, gives us an hiſtory (a ſpiritual hiſtory I mean) of the world. He repreſents God's excluſive choice of the Jewiſh nation under the ſimilitude of a Landlord tenanting out a vineyard to certain huſbandmen. On their refuſing to give him the fruit of his vineyard, he ſends to them his ſervants; wherein is pourtrayed the miſſion of the prophets. On the failure of this expedient, he determines on ſending one of ſuperior degree, even *his beloved ſon*; on whoſe approach the huſbandmen thus argue: *This is the heir; come, let us kill him, that the inheritance may be ours.* We agree (however St. Paul may reaſon *inconcluſively*), that our Saviour, in his parables, is minutely exact in his application of ſimilitude; and, when I find him elſewhere aſſerting his pre-exiſtence, and thus ſtating his relative connexion with man, with the prophets, and with God himſelf, I thankfully accept the intimation which he gives, and ſhall ever ground my faith on his illuſtration of the Goſpel-ſcheme, even to worſhip him as the Redeemer of the world, inaſmuch as he himſelf aſſures us of its propriety.

This parable I conſider as an epitome of Scripture hiſtory; and any reader, who doubts, need only obſerve the 17th and 18th verſes of the ſame chapter to be convinced of the magnitude of the doctrine intended to be conveyed by it. I conceive myſelf juſtified in arguing from it, that the general ſenſe of Scripture favours the doctrine; and, ſpeaking as an individual, will own, that I neither underſtand the Goſpel, nor feel intereſted in its leading doctrines, but as it is illuſtrated, and ſtands ſupported, by that all-cheering one, *the divinity of the Saviour.*

Yours, &c. M. B.

A Peep into Hampshire.

(Concluded from p. 232.)

IN the vallies near Hambledon oaks grow plentifully, but I ſaw few large ones. Mr. Tucker has a tolerable houſe, called [Denmead?], which was the Hides, a branch of the Earl of Clarendon's family, and has paſſed to him by deſcent.

From Hambledon, I croſſed the foreſt of Bear to Southampton by a very bad road, and difficult to find. There was not much large timber to be ſeen, but the hills were ornamented with many hollies of great ſize. I do not know whether this is conſidered as part of the New Foreſt, or whether it is diſtinct from it. I paſſed near two gentlemen's houſes before I came to Wickham, a remarkably neat and well-built village. Beyond this is* a houſe of the Rev. Mr. Eyre, about which there is ſome appearance of a park. The ſtunted trees in front of the houſe were in ſtraight lines, filling the whole ground; and, where they did not ſeem thick enough, ſome ſtarved little ones are ſtuck in to fill up the vacancies. After paſſing a miſerable heath, the ſcene is very agreeably changed to a fertile and beautiful country. Deſcending through a little village, the road runs by the bank of a fine ſtream to South Stoneham, where are two good houſes; the firſt was Mr. Dummer's, now is Mr. Dance's, who married his widow; the other is Mr. Sloane's.

Approaching Southampton, the ſuperb houſe of white ſtone, called *Belvoir*, ſtrikes the eye. It is properly named, for it ſtands on a brow, at the foot of which is the Southampton water, enlivened by numerous veſſels continually paſſing, and the oppoſite ſhore beautifully cloathed with wood. This houſe was built by General Carnac, has ſince been inhabited by Sir Thomas Rumbold, and was lately Mr. Delmé's. It is, however, a great drawback on the beauty of this ſituation, that the ebbing tide leaves a naſty muddy ſhore.

A little farther is the houſe which Mr. St. André lived in many years. His ſhare in the ſtory of the rabbit-woman will be long remembered.

The approach to South'ton is through a ſpacious well-built ſtreet; at the end of it is the old gate, through which you paſs into the principal ſtreet, wide and handſome. In this is a lately-built market-houſe, well ſtocked with proviſions three times a week. The walls round the town are pretty entire, though in many places they are covered with buildings. The mount, on which is a round tower, commands a view of the water every way. The building called the Polygon is very handſome. This town is much frequented as a bathing place; and, though nothing can be more diſguſting than the mud when the tide is out, the variety of the amuſements, and the beauty of the adjacent country, bring together a crowd of viſitors: add, that the Duke of Glouceſter ſometimes honours the place with his preſence. The market is ſupplied with fiſh from Torbay.

Lord Palmerſton has built a handſome

---

* Some years ago.

houſe

Fig. 1. p. 321.



Fig. 2. p. 313.

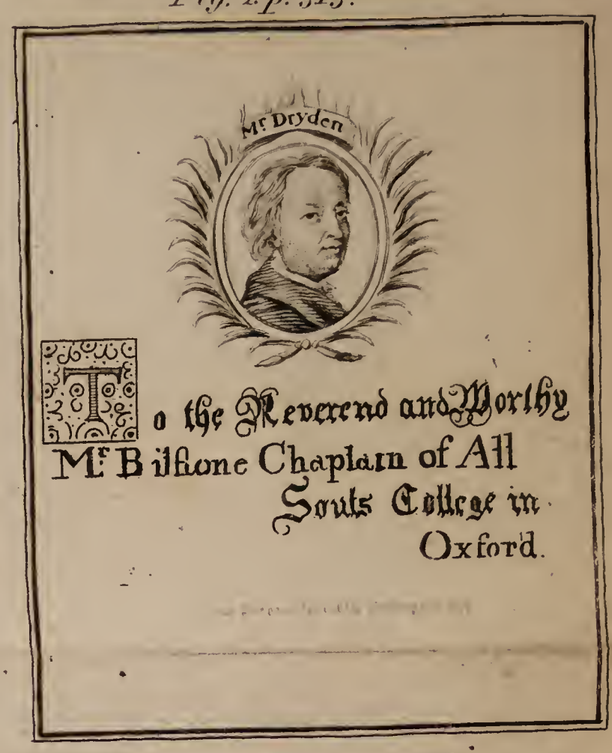


Fig. 3. p. 321.



Fig. 4. p. 321.



Fig. 5. p. 321.

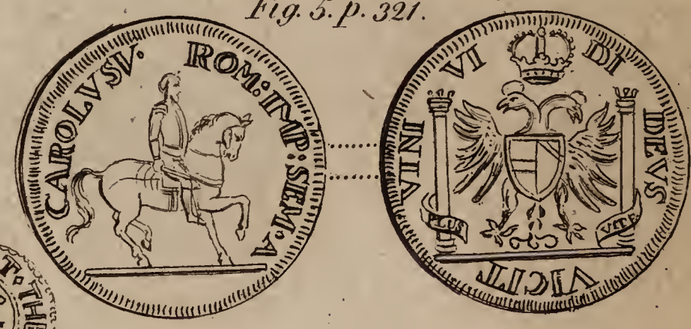


Fig. 6. p. 321.

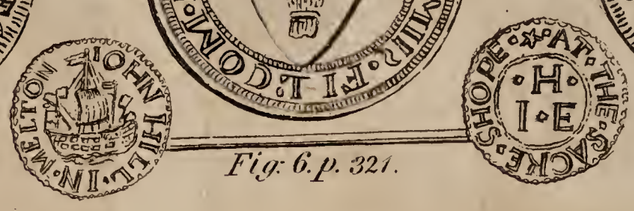


Fig. 7. p. 322.



Fig. 8. p. 323.



house near Romsey, with some good plantations, which reach up to the town. The river Test runs through his grounds in its way from Andover to the sea, and, in the town, is crossed by an elegant stone-bridge, which very agreeably terminates Lord Palmerston's grounds. This river is beautifully clear, and abounds with trout, but in its way from Stockbridge waters a long track of the coarsest meadows I ever saw. The vale through which it runs is narrow, bounded on each side by hills. In this valley is Mottesfont, the seat of Sir John Hoby Mill, a large old house, formerly a priory. In the miserable village of Kings Somborne all the houses except one were thatched; the walls of most of them were of mud; the sides of the stables of wattles without plaster.

The town of Stockbridge is a wide street, tolerably well-built, with several branches of the clear trout-stream. The fish are sent from hence to London in the season. An old man, living some years ago, remembered when there was no poor-rate, and only one person in the place would accept any alms. The case is altered now. This is a borough: the majority of the voters join together, like the Christian club which subsisted at Shoreham some years ago, and choose two members.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 10.

AS you have given an excellent account, p. 28, of the contents of the Manual of Prayers, perhaps a view of its outsides may be satisfactory, (*see Plate II. fig.* 1). That account, from the hand of a master, seems compleat in all respects, except perhaps that it doth not explain the arms on the back of the first title-page, and supposes that the leaves wanting were cut out in order to make the book more portable. But, as half a dozen thin leaves would make but little difference in its portability, I guess the castration was made for the sake of getting the whole into the unyielding back. Yours, &c. G. A.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 31.

THE small portrait of Dryden, (*Plate II. fig.* 2) with the writing under it, is an exact copy of the original, which is now in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Cruttwell, author of the "Concordance of Parallels, &c." noticed in your last volume, p. 632. At the back of the portrait is this memorandum:

"Dryden's head, by Fab Steele. This I desire my friend Dr. Wilson to accept of, from his humble servant, JOHN BILSTONE."

Mr. URBAN, *Apr.* 3.

I SEND you a drawing from a silver medal in the possession of Thomas Dale, M.D. (*See Plate II. fig.* 3)

In Perry's Medals it is thus described:

"T. SACKVILL, B. D. BUCH. ANG. THES. EQ. AURA.

The arms surrounded with the garter, on which is,

HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE.
SEMPER FIDELIS.

On a wreath, a leopard (the family crest) between 1602."

In Perry are also engraved two other medals of the same date: one of Sir Robert Cecil, then Secretary of State, Master of the Court of Wards; the other of Sir Edward Coke, Attorney General. Why these were struck so exactly at the same period, I should be glad to be informed. It was just at the period of Queen Elizabeth's death.

Fig. 4. is an ancient silver seal, found in the monastery of Zungland in Galloway in 1788.

Fig. 5. a copper coin of the Emperor Charles V.

Fig. 6. a token of "the sacke-shope" in Melton.—Qu. in what county?

Yours, &c. M. GREEN.

Mr. URBAN, *Hinckley, April* 4.

I SEND herewith my observations on the late solar eclipse:

	h.	m.	sec.
Beginning, apparent time	0	10	25
A macula covered	0	39	42
Middle - -	1	34	17
End - - - -	2	58	10
Duration -	2	47	45

Digits eclipsed, 7 deg. 15 min.

In making some alterations on our Derby turnpike-road, the workmen have dug up two skeletons near the gravel-pit at the Old Gallows; an additional confirmation to that adduced by the Historian of this town, from Burton, that the general assizes for the county were formerly held at Hinckley. The teeth were firm, sound, and white; one of the skulls was broken by the workman's mattock, and the other entire. A partial decay shewed itself on the bones of the arms, legs, and thighs, especially on the heads of the bones. Some of the ribs appeared tolerably sound. The human bones found near this place

place on the incloſing of our fields *, as I have been lately informed, were three ſkeletons. Thoſe now found lay near each other, the head of one to the Eaſt, and the head of the other to the Weſt. The workmen alſo dug up the remains of a poſt, about a foot ſquare, which probably belonged to the place of execution. J. Robinson.

P.S. *April* 8. The workmen have diſcovered a few more human bones. I wiſh I could give you further particulars relating to theſe matters, about which much enquiry is now making. J. R.

Mr. Urban, *April* 10.

As your Magazine is ſo generally diſperſed over the whole kingdom, the Clergy in the more remote parts of it may probably be pleaſed by being informed, if they are not already, that there has lately been produced, by one of their own body, as uſeful and as judicious a performance as has made its appearance for many years, *viz.* "the Rev. Robert Gray's Key to the Old Teſtament." It was ſent to me lately, and I have read it with much ſatisfation and improvement. In my opinion, it does great credit both to the head and heart of the author, whoever he be, for it is only ſignified in the title-page, "late of St. Mary Hall, Oxford." I wiſh he could have added ſome more ſubſtantial preferments, to which his merit in this performance, and I do not doubt in all other reſpects, ſeems fairly to entitle him. It has been received with much commendation and approbation in this part of the kingdom. It is profeſſedly upon the plan of "Biſhop Percy's Key to the New Teſtament," but only more enlarged. Theſe two excellent treatiſes may, I apprehend, be of much ſervice in both our Univerſities, and ſhould be in the poſſeſſion of every Divine, and of every Student in Divinity, as well as, I will venture to affirm, that every ſerious Layman may receive much religious inſtruction from an attentive peruſal of their contents.

The two very able ſermons by the editor of Lye's Saxon Dictionary, which are reviewed in p. 253, are a proof of their author's great knowledge in that branch of Divinity. The publick have long conſidered him as a great Antiquary, and look forward to his favouring them with a compleat Hiſtory of the County of Surrey. C.

* See the Hiſtory of Hinckley, p. 26.

Mr. Urban, *March* 29.

St. Anthony having lately again engaged the attention of your correſpondents, I have the pleaſure of ſending you the identical ſketch alluded to by H. W. in your vol. LV. p 25. It is one of the pannels of Mr. Greene's altar drawn in a larger ſcale by Mr. Stringer of Lichfield, *(ſee fig. 7)*. The original pannel is 10½ inches by 13.

On the ſtory, which you have already given from Caxton, ſee alſo Jac. de Voragine.

St. Anthony the Hermit had the credit and reputation of curing the *fire* denominated from him; and the Author of *The Devotions of the Romiſh Church* obſerves, p. 239. that the benefit of the cure "accrued not only to men, but to cattle alſo; and from thence, we are told, the cuſtom came of picturing this Saint with a hog at his feet, becauſe, as the ſame Author ſays, on this animal God wrought miracles by his ſervant." See alſo an *Illumination*, p. 341, in a MS. Manual of Latin Prayers in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Pegge.

Qu. the meaning of the bell in St. Anthony's left-hand? It has no connexion with the bell uſually hung about the necks of the *Tantony Pigs*; as this was intended only to diſtinguiſh theſe pigs from thoſe of other people, and had nothing to do with the Saints. L. E.

Mr. Urban, *April* 5.

At a late meeting of the Unitarian Society, Dr. Prieſtley in the chair, the following ſentiment was given after dinner: "May the ſun of liberty riſe on Oxford, as it has on Cambridge, and long ſince on the Diſſenters!" The Publick cannot but be highly intereſted in the religious and political ſentiments which prevail in a place ſo largely connected with the education of the riſing generation as Oxford. As Dr. Prieſtley was in the chair, every one, who is at all acquainted with this *Diſſenting Clergyman's* Republican principles, and the ſeditious licentiouſneſs of his publications, his anti-conſtitutional doctrines of Government, and his anti-chriſtian opinions of Religion; if he is a Friend to the ſubſiſting Government, and to the Religion of the New Teſtament, and a Well-wiſher to Oxford, muſt rejoice that that Univerſity merits the cenſure of the Unitarian Society. I hope and believe that Cambridge does not deſerve the calumny of their approbation.

Yours, &c. Philopatris.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Bath, Feb.* 7.

THE inclosed is a drawing (*fig.* 8) made from the West side of a ruin, commonly called Hinton Abbey, about five miles from Bath, in the county of Somerset; which if you think worthy of a place in your useful Miscellany, I shall esteem it a favour if you will insert a plate of it, and would be obliged to any of your readers for some particulars respecting the same. Mr. Grose has not favoured the publick with any view of it. Speed calls it a monastery of the Carthusian order, founded by William Longspee, Earl of Salisbury, in the reign of Henry the Third, and valued, at the suppression, at 262*l.* 12*s.*

JOHN LANGLY FRYER,

Mr. URBAN, *April* 13.

THE first difficulty, p. 259, in discovering who was the founder of the chantry at Stretton may very easily be removed[1]. Peter, Bp. of Lichfield, *temp. Will. Conq.* removed his see to Chester; and, though his immediate successor, Robert de Limesey, translated it from thence to Coventry, yet the succeeding bishops are as frequently styled Bishops of Chester as Bishops of Coventry[2]. It is, therefore, among the bishops of this see that we must look for the founder of the chantry; and there were only three between the Conquest and the Reformation who bore the name of Robert, *viz.*

Robert de Limesey, consecrated A. D. 1086; died A.D. 1117[3].

Robert Pecthe, consecrated A. D. 1121; died A.D. 1127[4].

Robert Stretton, consecrated A.D. 1360; died A.D. 1385[5].

This last Robert might, not improbably, be a native of Stretton, and take his surname from thence, as was usual for ecclesiasticks in that age. Perhaps it may be objected, he would then have styled himself Robert *de* Stretton, and so in fact he is called by Birchington[6]; and his contemporary, the Bishop of Winchester, wrote himself sometimes William Wykeham, and sometimes William de Wykeham[7], though, according to the best accounts, Wykeham was a name assumed by him from the place of his birth[8]. And if it should be further objected, that Bishop Stretton had a brother who also bore the name of Stretton[9], and that, therefore, it is more likely to have been the family-name derived from their common parent than one taken up by the Bishop, we also find many of Wykeham's kindred who bore the same name, not originally taken from their ancestors, but adopted by them in compliment to that prelate[10]. I conjecture, therefore (and I give it only as a conjecture), that Robert Stretton, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, was born at Stretton, in Leicestershire, of parents whose name was *Heyrick*; that he founded, either in his life-time, or by will, a chantry at Stretton, where a priest was to celebrate masses for the souls of his father and mother; and that hence the name of *Heyrick*, unknown to our ecclesiastical historians, was preserved by the oral tradition of the village. If the Register of Lichfield was searched for the Bishop's will, and the Patent Rolls of Edward III. for the licence of mortmain, something might perhaps be discovered to confirm or refute this hypothesis.

Bishop Stretton was chaplain to the Black Prince, Doctor of Laws, and one of the Auditors of the Rota in the Papal Court. The Prince's interest procured him his election; but he was rejected for insufficiency, both at Rome, and by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and his assessor the Bishop of Rochester. His royal master, however, still continuing to him his support and protection, the Archbishop at length commissioned two of his suffragans to perform what he disdained to do himself, and Stretton was consecrated 27 Sept. 1360, by the Bishops of London and Rochester. The next year he made his profession of canonical obedience before the Archbishop at Lambeth, *alio professionem legente*, as the Register expresses it, *quòd ipse legere non posset*. In 1381, the chapter of Canterbury, in the vacancy of the archiepiscopal see, enjoined him, within ten days, to take a coadjutor, because he was become, through age and blindness, incapable of performing the episcopal duties;

---

[1] See a similar answer, p. 310. EDIT.

[2] See Anthony Harmer's [Wharton] "Specimen of Errors in Burnet's History of the Reformation;" or consult any of our older writers; for instance, to take the first that comes to hand, "Chronicon de Dunstaple," edit Hearne, pp. 39, 40, 243, 584.

[3] Anglia Sacra, tom. I. p. 431.

[4] Ibid. p. 432. [5] Ibid. p. 449.

[6] Ibid. p. 44.

[7] Lowth's "Life of Wykeham," edit. 1758, p. 3. [8] Ibid. p. 8.

[9] Anglia Sacra, I. p. 449.

[10] Lowth, pp. 4, 5, 6.

and

and four years after, *viz.* 28 March, 1385, he ended his life in his manor of Heywode[11]. Yours, &c. P. L.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 8.

YOUR correspondent SINGLETON, p. 215, seems to mistake the meaning of our Saviour's words about the lightning coming out of the East, and shining to the West, as if his own second coming was to be in that direction; whereas I conceive he only compares it to the lightning for its suddenness.

P. 219. J. C. B. refers the inscription in the Tower to the *fathers*; whereas it is really taken from 1 Pet. i. 23. "The word of God abideth for ever." *In eternum* is erased or lost in the inscription.

The reference in p. 183 to vol. LX. p. 160 is confounded with the death of Mr. Richard Connop, Feb. . . . p. 279; the former person being a surgeon.

P. 277. You will please to take Mr. Lilly Smith Ainscombe up once more, and bury him at *Clewer*, near Windsor. He died at *Wimbledon*, and not at *Mortlake*, as stated in p. 188. ***

Mr. URBAN, *April* 9.

I Suppose the following extract from Capt. Meares's "Voyages made in the Years 1788 and 1789, from China to the North-West of America," just published, may match with any paradoxical story in the Abyssinian Voyager; and as such recommend it to the extensive circulation of your Miscellany, without further comment.

On leaving Nootka, Capt. Meares directed his course along the coast to the Southward, as well to examine the coast, as to trade with the natives. They entered a harbour which they called Port Cox, in or about the latitude of 49° 22′ N. where Wicananish, a chief of great power, resided, and who received them in a most friendly manner. The splendour in which this chief lived is described at some length; and I shall endeavour to give your readers the best idea of it, by extracts, that your limits will permit.

"In consequence of a message from the chief, to invite us to a feast at his house, we landed about noon; when we were met by a large crowd of women and children, and conducted by the brother of Wicananish to the place of entertainment.

"On entering the house, we were absolutely astonished at the vast area it inclosed It contained a large square, boarded up close on all sides to the height of twenty feet, with planks of an uncommon breadth and length. Their enormous trees, rudely carved and painted, formed the rafters, which were supported at the ends and in the middle by gigantic images, carved out of huge blocks of timber. The same kind of broad planks covered the whole, to keep out the rain; but they were so placed as to be removed at pleasure, either to receive the air and light, or to let out the smoke. In the middle of this spacious room were several fires, and beside them large wooden vessels filled with fish soup. Large slices of whales' flesh lay in a state of preparation to be put in similar machines filled with water, into which the women, with a kind of tongs, conveyed hot stones from very fierce fires, in order to make it boil: heaps of fish were strewed about; and in this central part of the place, which might very properly be called the kitchen, stood large seal-skins filled with oil, from whence the guests were served with that delicious beverage.

"The trees that supported the roof were of a size which would render the mast of a first-rate man of war diminutive on a comparison with them; indeed our curiosity as well as our astonishment was on its utmost stretch, when we considered the strength that must be necessary to raise these enormous beams to their present elevation, and how such strength could be found by a people wholly unacquainted with mechanic powers. The door by which we entered this extraordinary fabrick was the mouth of one of these huge images, which, large as it may be supposed, was not disproportioned to the other features of this monstrous visage. We ascended by a few steps on the outside, and, after passing this extraordinary kind of portal, descended down the chin into the house, where we found new matter for astonishment in the number of men, women, and children, who composed the family of the chief; which consisted of at least eight hundred persons. These were divided into groupes, according to their respective offices, which had their distinct places assigned them. The whole of the building was surrounded by a bench, about two feet from the ground, on which the various inhabitants sat, eat, and slept. The chief appeared at the upper end of the room, surrounded by natives of rank, on a small raised platform, round which were placed several large chests, over which hung bladders of oil, large slices of whales' flesh, and proportionable gobbets of blubber. Festoons of human sculls, arranged with some attention to uniformity, were disposed in almost every part where they could be placed, and were considered as a very splendid decoration of the royal apartment.

"When we appeared, the guests had made a considerable advance in their banquet.

Before

[11] Anglia Sacra, I. pp. 44, 449.

Before each perſon was placed a large ſlice of boiled whale, which, with ſmall wooden diſhes filled with oil and fiſh-ſoup, and a large muſcle-ſhell by way of ſpoon, compoſed the œconomy of the table. The ſervants were buſily employed in preparing to repleniſh the ſeveral diſhes as they were emptied, and the women in picking and opening the bark of a tree, which ſerved the purpoſe of towels. If the luxury of this entertainment is to be determined by the voraciouſneſs with which it was eaten, and the quantity that was ſwallowed, we muſt conſider it as the moſt luxurious feaſt we had ever beheld. Even the children, and ſome of them were not more than three years old, poſſeſſed the ſame rapacious appetite for oil and blubber as their fathers. The women, however, are forbidden from eating at theſe ceremonies.

"Wicananiſh, with an air of hoſpitality which would have graced a more cultivated ſociety, met us half way from the entrance, and conducted us to a ſeat near his own, on which we placed ourſelves, and indulged our curioſity, during the remainder of the banquet, in viewing the perſpective of this ſingular habitation."

They continued with Wicananiſh till the 28th, with much ſatisfaction to themſelves, and, as it appears, with equal ſatisfaction to him; for he was rich in ſea-otter ſkins, and they in copper utenſils, which were as captivating, in his eyes, as if they had been of gold.

Mr. URBAN, *Newcaſtle, Feb.* 10.

SEVERAL years having elapſed ſince Mr. Brand collected ſome of the materials for his "Hiſtory of Newcaſtle," which has lately been under your review (vol. LIX. p. 333), it may not be improper to have it known, that

The annual amount of the revenue of cuſtoms at this port, which Mr. Brand ſtates at 41,000l. is now upwards of 70,000l.

The coals carried out of it annually (on an average for the laſt ſix years) are near 448,000 Newcaſtle chaldrons; the weight of which is 1,187,200 tons.

The manufacture of earthen-ware is greatly increaſed, and carried on to great perfection, in its neighbourhood, in ſeven potteries; and their produce exported hence to foreign parts, as well as to the different ports of this kingdom; ſome of which potteries conſtantly employ upwards of 100 perſons, men, women, and children.

New works, of conſiderable extent, for the manufacture of iron, have been eſtabliſhed; as alſo a very capital manufactory for white lead, milled lead, &c. &c.

The trade with the Weſt India iſlands is increaſing, and may, in time, become very conſiderable, as the port has great advantages in being able to ſupply, on the cheapeſt terms, many articles wanted in thoſe iſlands; ſuch as coals, grindſtones, lime, bricks, tiles, iron-wares, &c.; and is moſt advantageouſly ſituated for the re-exportation of the Weſt India produce to the ports on the Baltic, to Germany, the United Provinces, Flanders, and part of France; and, moreover, the riſk of navigation, and the rate of inſurance, not being greater than between thoſe iſlands and Liverpool, and ſome other ports on the Weſtern coaſt of this kingdom.

The town of Newcaſtle is daily increaſing in its population and opulence; and it would be well if it could not be added, in luxury, the almoſt neceſſary conſequence of riches;—but it ſhould not be omitted, that it is noted for hoſpitality and good living.

Great improvements have been made in the town, by opening new ſtreets, and paving the principal ones, in the ſame manner as in London. It cannot be ſaid that it is well lighted, the few lamps ſcattered here and there ſerving but to make *darkneſs viſible*; nor have the orders, repeatedly given by the magiſtrates, for cleaning the ſtreets, been attended with the full deſired effect.

To the liſt of public edifices, of modern erection, viz. the grand aſſembly-rooms, and the elegant theatre, which were built by ſubſcription, and the ſuperb pariſh-church of All Saints, built, at a very great expence, by the pariſhioners, may be added a commodious riding-houſe, built alſo by ſubſcription.

Yours, &c. A. B.

MORRISIAN MISCELLANY.

Hiſtory of Llanbadarn Fawr, *in* Cardiganſhire. (*Continued from* p. 221.)

Query 18.—*Anſwer.*

THE cattle here are ſmall and hardy; and none from other countries will anſwer ſo well as the breed of this place. The horſes are alſo ſmall and good. They have alſo wild horſes, and wild cattle, of a different kind from the common breed. See No. 28.

19. There are ſeveral apple-orchards in the pariſh, but none large enough to make cyder, except a ſmall quantity for their own uſe.

20. None.

21. The

21. The ſtratas generally as mentioned in No. 4.

22. The country is all-over ſprings, and moſt excellent water, except in the town of Aberyſtwyth, where the pump-water is brackiſh.

23. No.

24. No.

25. Arable meadow and paſture are from 12*d.* to 5*s.* an acre, unleſs it be a particular field now and then near the town, which may let from 10*s.* to 13*s.* an acre.

26. There are no quantities of large timber, the mine-works deſtroying them all; but oak-wood, of 20 or 30 years growth, is ſold at 6*d.* a foot.

27. The plough here is the lighteſt and moſt ſimply conſtructed of any I ever met with; a man can with eaſe carry it on his ſhoulder, and two ſmall horſes are very frequently uſed to draw it; but the team is generally two horſes and two oxen, and never more. Their ſmall oat ground is ploughed in the winter to be ready to be ſown in March, it requiring but once ploughing, the ground being very light. In April they ſow their barley and peas. Their fallow having been cut the winter before to be prepared for rye, they fold it in the ſummer with ſheep and cattle, and, according to the ſtrength of the ground, they plough it three or four times, and ſow in October, November, and December, and ſome even in January, and have excellent crops of rye. Their big oats is generally black or greyiſh; they have alſo red oats, and naked oats, which laſt they call *filied bendiged*, i. e. the *bleſſed ſhell'd oats*. The ſoil of this country is too looſe for wheat, unleſs it be ſome particular ſpots in the vallies.

28. They raiſe too many ſheep in this pariſh and country in general, for the ſake of their ſummer's grazing on the commons, which are many miles in extent. A farm of ten pounds will have 200 ſheep, which ſo demoliſh all quick-ſets and young woods, that they will never be able to have any incloſures, ſo that the whole country is open almoſt like a common field. The commons here are not ſtinted, but every man may keep as many ſheep as he is able to get and pay a ſhepherd for the keeping; ſo that there are ſome in theſe parts that have many thouſands, even to fifteen or twenty thouſand; which is more than Job had. They have alſo wild horſes, and wild cattle, which run out all the winter on the common. The cattle are ſmall, and very hairy. The ſheep feed on graſs, and, in hard winters, on the tops of heath. The mutton is very ſmall, but of excellent taſte; a quarter weighs from ſeven to ten pounds.

29. The people of this country are remarkable for wreſtling, and pitching a bar over arm. They have a meeting once a year at certain chapels, *Yſpytty Kenwyn*, *Yſpytty ar Yſtwyth*, &c. where they remain all night in the chapel to try their activities in wreſtling, all the benches being removed, and the ſpectators generally young women and old champions, who are to ſee fair-play. The women are noted here for bearing twins, and very often three: and ſo prolific are they here, that in this neighbourhood there was a woman (who died lately in childbirth) who in her ſecond lying-in had two children, in her third had three, in her fourth had four, in her fifth had four, and died in labour when it was thought ſhe had four or five. It is alſo remarkable, that a miner's wife here had twelve daughters without ever a ſon, much contrary to the common rule of Nature. Her huſband is a luſty man, and ſhe but a ſlender, weakly woman.

30. The diverſions of the gentry are chiefly cock-fighting and courſing, hares being very plenty. The diverſions of the common people are chiefly ſhooting-matches, for the benefit of ſome poor perſon.

31. The nature of the air is generally dry and healthy; fevers or agues very ſeldom heard of, becauſe the ground is dry, and the earth ſoon ſoaks-in the rains; and yet quinſies are pretty frequent.

32. No petrifying ſprings.

33. No hot wells.

34. No figured ſtones, ſuch as the Belemnitæ, &c.; no impreſſions of plants, fiſhes, ſhells, &c. or animals of any kind, on ſtones.

35. All the pariſh is high land, and cannot be ſubject to ſea floods; but the river Rheidiol, either after great and ſudden ſhowers of rain, or great thaws of ſnow on the mountains (which happen in ſummer), doth overflow its banks, and ſweep away hay, and corn, and cattle.

36. Thunder and lightning ſeldom happen to do any execution in the low grounds, but frequently on the hills, where rocks are torn, and the earth as it were ploughed up. We have ſeldom any ſtorms or whirlwinds, nor any earthquakes, though the country is full of mines, and veins which contain ſulphureous bodies, as pyrites, &c.; ſo that it

ſeems

ſeems earthquakes have ſome other cauſes beſides theſe combuſtibles.

37. No echoes of note in the whole country, there being no rocks with natural cavities; which, it ſeems, are requiſite to form an echo.

38. In the year 1749, in the harveſt-time, at the edge of night, the wind being Weſt, a black cloud drove from Weſt to Eaſt over the bay of Aberyſtwyth, with a ſlow motion, and had the moſt aweful appearance of any thing I ever ſaw; for, at about the diſtance of every minute, the cloud opened like a grand portico with a ſtrong white light, out of which iſſued an arrow of fire, ſuch as are uſed in antient paintings to repreſent the fury of the gods; and then the thunder rumbled like minute guns, and, by the diſtance of time between the fire and the ſound, it ſeemed to be about five or ſix miles off. Thus it went on, opening and firing regularly, for about half an hour, and till the mountains of Merionethſhire intercepted my ſight. It is impoſſible to deſcribe the grandeur of this appearance: the cloud was very black; and the white light appearing as it were from behind the cloud, as if a door had been opened, gave it an air of majeſty, which muſt raiſe an uncommon idea of the Great Hand that performed it. I have ſeen here a night rainbow; but, as I have not my notes by me, I cannot deſcribe it perfectly. Clouds have frequently broken upon our high mountains, which have brought down very ſudden floods in the river Rheidiol. A water-ſpout hath been ſeen in Aberyſtwyth bay, very near the town. In the year 1753, in the night, a kind of ſleet fell, in the nature of hoar froſt, which inſtantly freezed as it fell; what fell of it upon branches of trees, by its weight tore them all down. Though, it is ſaid, this is a common thing in ſome parts of Britain, it hath not happened here before in the memory of man; but the extent of it was but a few miles.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Lincolnſhire, April* 1.

"U. P. K. ſpells May goſlings," is an expreſſion uſed by boys at play, as an inſult to the loſing party. U.P.K. is *up-pick*, that is, up with your pin or peg, the mark of the goal. An additional puniſhment was thus: the winner made a hole in the ground with his heel, into which a peg about three inches long was driven, its top being below the ſurface; the loſer, with his hands tied behind him, was to pull it up with his teeth, the boys buffeting with their hats, and calling out, "Up-pick, you May Goſling;" or, "U.P.K. Goſling in May." A May Goſling, on the firſt of May, is made with as much eagerneſs in the North of England, as an April noddy (noodle) or fool, on the firſt of April.

In 1688, when James II. left the kingdom, a riſing of the Roman Catholicks was expected in the South of Lancaſhire, when an order was iſſued, as ſaid, by the Earl of Derby, for the men of the Northern parts, from ſixteen to ſixty years of age, to meet at Kirkby Lonſdale, a town on the borders of Lancaſhire and Weſtmorland, with a fortnight's proviſion, and with ſuch armour as could be procured, on pain of being hanged up at their own doors: numbers came, but no enemy appearing, after ſtaying their time, they departed. The following verſe is yet remembered, and made on that occaſion:

In eighty-eight was Kirkby feight (fight),
When ne'er a man was ſlain;
They eat their meat, and drank their drink,
And ſo went yham (home) again.

Why diamonds are called picks ſeems to be from the ſharp points, picked or pointed, a pick being a tool, uſed in digging in ſtony ground, with two ſharp points: hence hearts, clubs, ſpades, and picks. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Threekingham, Lincoln, April* 9.

OBSERVING in your former volumes ſeveral agreeable particulars relating to Preſident Bradſhaw, induced me to ſend you a copy from a braſs plate of a memorial of a perſon of that name on the floor of the nave of the pariſh-church of Somerby by Grantham, in this county. I have not ſeen that inſcription noticed before, nor can I account for the perſon being buried there, as it does not appear (as far as I can make out) that any ſuch perſon owned any eſtate at that place, or any where in the neighbourhood. Yours, &c. C.

No arms.

"Here lyes Peregrinus Bradſhaw, eſq. who departed this life 17th of Auguſt, 1669. He was youngeſt ſonne of Anthony Bradſhaw, of Duffield, in the county of Derby, eſq. and was page to Queen Anne, and eſquire to the body of King Charles the Firſt.

"Here alſo lyes Mrs. Suſanna Bradſhaw, his wife, who departed this life May 14th, 1673. She was daughter to William Bradford,

ford, of Hollum, in the county of Somerset, esq."

Mr. URBAN, *Jamaica, Dec.* 10, 1790.

THE Gentleman's Magazine has so many readers and admirers in this island, that I hope you will indulge them by preserving in it the inclosed speech, lately delivered in our Assembly, on a question which I consider as of great constitutional importance to all the subjects of the British empire.—Another reason which induces me to urge this request is this,—that it is apprehended the proceedings of the House on this occasion may be misrepresented at home, particularly among the commercial part of the nation, whom it is highly proper we should set right. Being engaged in trade myself, I am not insensible of the necessity of maintaining our credit unimpaired; but I should ill deserve the name of an Englishman, if I did not consider the preservation of an English constitution as an object of much greater concern,—the foundation of which rests undoubtedly in the freedom of election.

Yours, &c. THOMAS WILLS.

*** We are sorry that our limits will not permit the insertion of our correspondent's favour; but the cause which occasioned it shall here be fairly epitomised:

"John Gardner Kemeys, Esq. Feb. 15, 1785, was committed to the custody of the Provost Marshal, on a writ of "Ne exeat insullâ," issued by the Court of Chancery. He was detained in prison by sundry writs of execution lodged in Feb. 1786. Jan. 27, 1790, being still in prison, he was put up as a candidate at the Portland election; but, Mr. Jordan and Mr. Thomson being returned, he petitioned the House, and on the 18th of November the Select Committee reported, "That he was duly elected, and ought to have been returned instead of Mr. Thomson." The House immediately amended the writ, and, it appearing that Mr. Kemeys was still in confinement, directed the Provost Marshal to make a return in writing, the next morning, of the cause of his caption and detention. On this return being read, Mr. Whitehorne, barrister-at-law, moved, "That a Committee should be appointed to search for precedents." Mr. Bourke, on the other hand, signified that he should press for an immediate decision, and read sundry Resolutions to this effect:

"That Mr. Kemeys is entitled to privilege:

"That the privileges of the House do not tend to an extinction of the rights of creditors:

"That the Provost Marshal should be fully indemnified and saved harmless from all consequences for obeying the orders of the House:

"That the Serjeant at Arms should go with the mace, and discharge Mr. Kemeys from confinement, that he might be admitted to take the oaths and his seat."

[As it was necessary to dispose of Mr. Whitehorne's motion before the others could be argued, Mr. Edwards (after many Gentlemen had spoke) delivered his sentiments, as they are stated in the speech which Mr. Wills has sent us.]

"On the question being put, after a debate of eight hours, Mr. Whitehorne's motion was negatived, by a majority of twenty to sixteen. After which Mr. Bourke's motions were carried, and Mr. Kemeys took his seat the same night, amidst the acclamations of a great concourse of people."

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 21.

THE English language has of late years been so much studied, as to have received great improvement, and also to be more perfectly understood. Most of our writers, consequently, that compose in it, are found to acquit themselves with far more precision, perspicuity, and grammatical accuracy, than formerly they were wont to do. All this must be admitted; but still the use of the prepositive particle *un*, which, I presume, never occurs but in compound words, seems to require some further consideration and elucidation; and I beg leave to submit the following observations concerning this monosyllable to the judgement of the publick, through the channel of your Magazine. It is a business of greater importance in my eye, than to many, perhaps, at first sight may appear, as it most materially affects a very large portion of our words, substantives, adjectives, and adverbs, as may be seen by turning into Dr. Johnson's Dictionary.

The particle *un*, in compound words, implies a thing's being put into a different state or condition from what it was in before, as to *undo*, *untie*, *unlock*, &c.*; or displaced from its former situation, as *unthroned*†, *unhorsed*, *unparadised*‡, &c. But now, Sir, in a very large catalogue of our words, this natural and original idea of *un* is in a manner abandoned and lost, by its being confounded with *in*, and made convertible with it, so as merely to signify *not*.

* Dr. Johnson, *v.* "*un*."

† Milton.

‡ Knox, Winter-Evening, vol. II.

Thus,

Thus, for inſtance, we have *unpatient* for impatient, Pſalm xxxix. 3.; and many will ſay and write *unfunded*, for not funded, and *ungrateful*, for ingrateful, *&c.*; whereas *impatient*, and *ingrateful*, would not only better preſerve the etymology, but afford us a clearer notion of the thing or perſon meant to be expreſſed *. What I propoſe therefore is, that *un* ſhould never be uſed in ſuch compounds, but always *in*, either literally retained, or ſoftened, *euphoniæ gratiâ*, into *im* or *il*, as *impertinent*, *illiberal*, &c. and that all our future Engliſh Dictionaries ſhould correct our orthography in this reſpect, the better to preſerve analogy, and to give to readers a truer and more adequate ſenſe of the reſpective words. L. E.

Discovery of the Madawgwys.

THE period is now arrived when the people of Wales may conſider it a cauſe of triumph, that the truth of their Annals, reſpecting an uncommon enterprize of one of their antient Princes and his followers, will be made evident to the world; and they will have alſo to contemplate the very intereſting idea of having found, ſecluded in the wilds of America, a people that they may call their brethren, ſpeaking the ſame language, and enjoying the additional honour of preſerving the Cambrian independency down to the preſent time.

The emigration, and conſequent ſettlement of Madawg ab Owain Gwynedd on the American continent, was an event which, conſidering the period when it is reported to have happened, it is no wonder it ſhould have been diſcredited, notwithſtanding the proofs of hiſtorical documents, and the more explicit evidence of the fact, that the deſcendants of ſuch emigration do now exiſt as a diſtinct race, unmixed with the aboriginal natives. Indeed, one of the Reviews of laſt month, unfortunately for its credit as a prophetic oracle, in paſſing its judgement on Dr. Williams's Inquiry reſpecting Madawg's Voyage, calls it "a revival of the almoſt-exploded ſubject." However, I have the ſatisfaction of having received ſuch proofs reſpecting that curious occurrence in the Hiſtory of the Antient Britons, as will procure it the full credit from the world it has heretofore received from myſelf and many of my friends.

Within the laſt two years I have received no leſs than three ſeveral accounts, perfectly agreeing with one another, proving the exiſtence of an extenſive *nation of white people, ſpeaking the Welſh language*; and we find them even noticed in our common maps, under the name of *The White Padoucas*, the centre of them being about lat. 40, long. 100; though the curious circumſtance of a White people being placed there hath not attracted the public notice! Thoſe accounts are now moſt deciſively corroborated by the teſtimony of *Mr. Bowles*, and the companions of his expedition to this country.

The *Madawgwys*, or *The People of Madawg*, are very well known to the Creeks, and the other Indians in general, and are called indiſcriminately *The Padoucas*, and *The White Indians*. Mr. Bowles deſcribes them to be "white, as we are, ſome having red, ſome ſandy, and ſome black hair."—"They are very numerous, and one of the moſt warlike nations on the Continent."—He "travelled their Southern boundary, from one end to the other."—"The tract they inhabit is rather high and hilly; but one of the moſt fruitful and delightful countries" he had ever ſeen.

Yours, &c. William Owen.

(To be continued.)

Mr. Urban, *Taunton, April* 13.

SOME particular inſinuations, and the general ſtrain of the letter of your correſpondent, "A Chriſtian Man," p. 127, ſeem to require animadverſion. His apparent aim is to fix ſome invidious (and, I will add, unfair) reflexions on a reſpectable part of the preſent Diſſenters, while they ſhew that the author has not a full and exact acquaintance with the points on which he writes.

"I was diſappointed," he ſays, "in ſeeking for a Life of Dr. Doddridge in the old Biographia Britannica; and am afraid it will not be admiſſible into the new, whoſe principles are ſo oppoſite to that catholic and candid Diſſenter."—It would at leaſt have abated his diſappointment, if he had conſidered the date of the laſt volume of the firſt edition of this work; for it appeared from the preſs in the very year 1766, when Mr.

* Mr. Knox, vol. III. p. 225, writes, *an unoffending individual*; whereas the common word *inoffinding*, or *inoffenſive* rather, would be equally as proper.

Mr. Orton's Life of Dr. Doddridge was publiſhed: ſo that, when it went to it, the authors, whoever they were, (and it by no means appears that they were Diſſenters,) moſt probably were not furniſhed with materials for ſuch a Life.

His inſinuation, with reſpect to the editor of the *preſent* edition of the Biographia, is as ungrounded as it is uncandid. The editor, I can with confidence aſſert, has much pleaſed himſelf with the thought that his undertaking this work would give him an opportunity to offer to the publick a new Life of Dr. Doddridge, worthy his greatly-eſteemed and beloved tutor, and the ſentiments he himſelf is known to entertain of his character, as "one of the greateſt and beſt of men." But, independently of this deſign, the publick is already poſſeſſed of Dr. Kippis's ſentiments of Dr. Doddridge, whom he calls "that *excellent man*," in his Life of Dr. Lardner, p. 42, and "that *eminent divine*," in the Biogr. Britan. vol. II. article *Benſon*, p. 207, *note*.

The truth is, that "A Chriſtian Man" has to be informed, that thoſe, whom with an evident ſneer he ſtyles "the *liberal* and *rational* of our times," know how to appretiate and eſteem excellence and worth, where it is found, though in perſons from whom they eſſentially differ in ſome matters, and tho' they may think their characters, in ſome inſtances, cenſurable. Of this a proof in point occurs in Mr. Lindſey's *Hiſtorical* VIEW *of the State of the Unitarian Doctrine and Worſhip*. "I profeſs," ſays that writer, while at the ſame time his intention was to mark ſome blemiſhes in *The Family Expoſitor*, "a great reſpect for the memory of the late Dr. Doddridge of Northampton, though in perſon wholly unknown to me. He will be *always honourably diſtinguiſhed from ordinary men*, by his eminent piety, modeſty, and amiable ſocial qualities, beſides his learning and labours in the inſtruction of youth in literature and religion. His *Family Expoſitor, or Paraphraſe and Verſion of the New Teſtament*, muſt have coſt him prodigious pains, and is a very valuable work, ſincerely intended by him, and in itſelf calculated, to promote piety and the knowledge of the Goſpel.

Your correſpondent aſſerts, Mr. Urban, "that, as much as Dr. Doddridge laboured to eſtabliſh and extend Chriſtianity, ſo much do his ſucceſſors, even in the very academy where he taught, labour to corrupt and ſubvert it."—"A Chriſtian Man," as that ſignature implies a character both for veracity and candour, ſhould not bring forwards a charge of this kind without knowledge and evidence. The immediate ſucceſſor of Dr. Doddridge was *Dr. Caleb Aſhworth*, whoſe ſyſtem of divinity was known to be *Calviniſtic*. He was followed by *Mr. Robinſon*, *Mr. Belſham*, and *Mr. Horſey*. Three of theſe gentlemen (as, I doubt not, does the laſt,) have made Dr. Doddridge's Lectures their text-book. It is the text-book in other ſeminaries of the Diſſenters, and is now read by Mr. Belſham in that academy where he is at preſent a tutor. This gentleman, when he ſaw reaſon to depart from the ſyſtem which was by Mr. Coward's will directed to be the ſtandard of inſtruction, is known to have declared the change of his ſentiments to Mr. Coward's truſtees, with an ingenuouſneſs and frankneſs that will ever do him honour. But his pupils will atteſt, that, till he made this acknowledgement of the revolution in his ideas, he ſo fairly and fully ſtated the argument on the orthodox ſide, and concealed from them the impreſſions he felt from the evidence on the other ſide, that they knew not the change in his opinions. Had "A Chriſtian Man" been well informed of theſe particulars, he could not, admitting the truth of his own ideas of Chriſtianity, have ſaid, that the ſucceſſors of Dr. Doddridge laboured to corrupt and ſubvert it.

He further aſſerts, "that politicks made no part of Dr. Doddridge's character; and that his exertions were not directed to fill the heads of men with metaphyſical diſcuſſions of the rights of men." It is eaſy to ſee againſt whom this repreſentation is levelled. But it is certain that it is not a juſt ſtatement. Dr. Doddridge was by no means inattentive or indifferent to the politicks of *his* day. He took an active part at the Rebellion in 1745; and exerted himſelf with great zeal, and at a conſiderable expence, in the cauſe of his King and Country, beſides printing ſeveral political ſermons. If politicks have, ſince his time, taken a different turn, and ſome *modern Diſſenting teachers* have been advocates for ſentiments not pleaſing to a Premier, it does not argue any deviation from the principles and ſpirit of that excellent man, but *a change in the views of men in power*. For *the metaphyſical diſcuſſions*, as they are called,

ed, of the present day, would have found an advocate in Dr. Doddridge, as they were actually advanced by him in his Lectures. "Every man," he asserts, Prop. LXVII. Lect. lxxix. "is born in *a state of freedom*; i. e. he is, so far as appears by the light of Nature, no further obliged to support or submit to the form of Government in the country where he is born, than he shall judge, upon a view of present circumstances, that a subjection to such Government shall be for the good of the whole." From his demonstration of this Proposition he deduces two corollaries, *viz.* 1. "Hence it will evidently appear, that virtue will allow us to resist the Supreme Governor, if any circumstances should arise in which such resistance shall appear to be most for the public good. 2. Much more may it be allowed in a *mixed* Monarchy, that the other branches of the Legislature should resist the Monarch, when he goes about to subvert their constitution, in direct violation of that *contract* on which he was admitted to the crown." And he concludes with this scholium, "That it is true this doctrine may be abused, and may in some cases be attended with evil consequences; yet, considering the *temptations of royalty*, the doctrine of *passive obedience* and *non-resistance*, is likely to be much more abused, *as it has certainly in fact been.*

These strictures, I conceive, will shew that "A Christian Man" may advance groundless assertions, and apply them impertinently. We are all liable to mistakes; but surely we should be cautious how we bring forward our crude misconceptions to the publick; especially when the tendency and design of them is to fix an odium on any man, or body of men.

My pen being in my hand, I beg leave to correct another error in your correspondent, in ascribing the "Two Discourses on preaching Christ" to Dr. David Jennings. They came from the pen of his brother, Mr. John Jennings. See Orton's Life of Doddridge, p. 15.

On the article in your Obituary for February, relative to Dr. Samuel Morton Savage, I would remark, that the sermons on submission to divine chastisements, Heb. xii. 9, 10; on the general fast, 1745, Prov. xiv. 34; and the funeral sermon, 1749; are not justly ascribed to him. The last, I apprehend, but most certainly the two former, were the production of the Rev. Samuel Savage, a worthy and sensible Dissenting Minister, who was settled at Edmonton, and died there in a very advanced age. To the well written and deserved character of Dr. Savage, it may be added, that in early life he spent a year or two in the shop of an uncle, Mr. Toulmin, an eminent apothecary in Old Gravel-lane, Wapping. But the bent of his mind to the Ministry rendered this situation unpleasant to him; and he introduced himself, by a letter stating his wishes, to the knowledge of the great and excellent Dr. Watts, who, on receiving it, sent for him; and discovering in conversation the strong traits of learning, genius, and seriousness, seconded his wishes, became his patron, and honoured him with intimate friendship to the day of his own death.

Dr. Savage publ'ished in 1782 a sermon on the state of public affairs, from Jer. xviii. 7, 8. His first publication was a laboured and learned introductory discourse delivered at the ordination of Mr. William Ford, jun. at Miles's-lane, Dec. 14, 1757, printed with a sermon by the Rev. William Ford, and a charge by Dr. David Jennings, on the same occasion. JOSHUA TOULMIN.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 11.

I BELIEVE the following notice, relative to one of the ancestors of the late John Wesley, has not found its way into any of the accounts which have hitherto been published of that extraordinary character.

Anthony Wood, speaking of Samuel Wesley, the father of John, says: "The said *Sam. Westley* is grandson to .... *Westley*, the fanatical Minister sometime of *Charmouth*, in *Dorsetshire*, at what time (1651) the Lord *Wilmot* and King *Charles* II. had like to have been by him betrayed, when they continued *incognito* in that county." Ath. Oxon. 2d edit. vol. II. col. 963.

The story to which Wood alludes is told in a very lively manner by Dr. Geo. Bate, in the second part of his *Elenchus Motuum nuperorum in Angliâ*, ed. 1676, p. 255. I would transcribe the whole narrative, but it is rather too long, and Bate's book is by no means uncommon. This tale is also related by Lord Clarendon, and indeed by most of the Historians and Annalists of those times. Clarendon does not mention Wesley's name, but says the man was "a weaver, who had been a soldier."

Yours, &c. R. P.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *March 7.*

IN one of Biſhop Hurd's notes on Horace's Epiſtles to Auguſtus, we find the following paſſage:

"The ſufferings which *unhappy wit* is conceived to bring on itſelf from the *envy* it excites, are, I am apt to think, ſomewhat aggravated; at leaſt if one may judge from the effects it had on this *complainant* (Pope). That which would be likely to afflict him moſt, was the *envy* of his friends. But the generoſity of theſe deſerves to be recorded. The *Wits* took no offence at his fame, till they found it eclipſe their *own*. And his *Philoſopher and Guide*, it is well known, ſtuck cloſe to him, till another and brighter ſtar had gotten the aſcendant. Or, ſuppoſing there might be ſome malice in the caſe, it is plain there was little miſchief. And for this little the Poet's creed provides an ample recompence,—*Extinctus amabitur idem*: not, we may be ſure, by *thoſe* he moſt improved, enlightened, and obliged; but by late impartial poſterity; and by *one*, at leaſt, of his ſurviving friends, *who generouſly took upon him the patronage of his fame, and who inherits his genius and his virtues.*"

Now, Sir, I wiſh to be informed, by ſome of your correſpondents, whether the learned Critick deſigned this compliment as a ſequel to his dedication of the volume to Biſhop Warburton, or it was intended his readers ſhould apply it (as they *juſtly* may) to Mr. Maſon. T. W.

Mr. URBAN, *March 9.*

IN your vol. XLVI. p. 8, I find ſome enquiries made reſpecting an old pamphlet, intituled, "Two Bookes of Epigrammes and Epitaphs, dedicated to Two top Branches of Gentry, Sir Charles Shirley, Bart. and William Davenport, Eſq. by Thomas Bancroft, 4to, 1639." As I have lately met with the book, I requeſt the favour of ſome of your correſpondents to communicate what intelligence they may have met with reſpecting the author. He appears to have been born at Swarſton *, as he has an epigram addreſſed to it, and another on his father and mother, buried in the church there. The regiſter of that place might probably afford ſome light as to himſelf and his family. Another of his epigrams is addreſſed "To his brother, John Bancroft, deceaſed," who, as appears from the verſes, had ſold his eſtate, in order to go to New England, but died on the voyage. In ſome verſes on the Trent he mentions having often been "layd on its flowry margin;" and he has ſome lines on a Captain Milward, drowned in that river; another copy addreſſed to John Milward, Eſq. his brother; and another to Sir Thomas Milward, who, from the ſubject of the verſes, was probably a Judge. Beſides the two gentlemen to whom the work is dedicated, the author appears to have been intimately acquainted with many perſons of fortune and eminence, whoſe names I ſhall ſet down, hoping that ſome of your correſpondents may be ſo obliging as to inform me reſpecting themſelves, or their family manſions. One of his epigrams is addreſſed to Sir John Harpur, of Swarſton; another to "Miſtris Dorothy Harpur, now the Lady Fitzherbert;" another to Sir John Fitzherbert, of Narbury, probably huſband of this lady. *Narbury*, I imagine, is Norbury Hall, the antient ſeat of the Fitzherberts. He has ſeveral copies of verſes addreſſed to the family of *Knyveton*. Epitaph on Mrs. Anne Knyveton; to Sir Andrew Knyveton in his travaile; on his return,—he there ſpeaks of *his Ulyſſean courſe*; on Mrs. Anne Gray, grandmother to Sir Andrew; to Sir Gilbert Knyveton; epitaph on Captaine Knyveton; to Gilbert Knyveton, gent. ſon of Sir Gilbert; "to the honourable Eſquire, John Mannours, of Haddon." Of this perſon he ſays,

Your honour'd anceſtour was ſtiled King
Of the *High Peake*, for royall houſe-keeping.

To Tho. Pegge, gent.; to Tho. Dixie, gent.; "to Maſter Peſtell of *Packington* *;" epitaph on Mrs. Anne Roberts of *Nayſton* *; to Will. Jernegan, gent.; to Captayne Roberts; to John Fretchville, Eſq. one of whoſe anceſtors, Sir Peter Fretchvile, as he mentions, was called the White Knight; to Aſton Cokaine, Eſq. &c. One of his epigrams is ſtiled, "To Thomas May, of *Sutton Cheney* *, gent." Is this May the poet †? He ſpeaks much of his beauty, and May was reckoned a very handſome man.—There is another on Thomas Randall, whom he mentions as having "drank too greedily at the Muſes' ſpring." This is perhaps Randolph the poet. He died in 1634. A perſon of this name, the principal of Broadgate Hall, Oxon, is ſtiled by Wood, "*Tho. Randall or Randolph.*" Faſt. Ox. vol. I. p. 71.

In ſome verſes to James Shirley, the author ſays,

James, thou and I did ſpend ſome precious yeeres
At Katherine Hall.—

This may be Shirley the poet, who, according to Wood, was firſt of Oxford,

* Swarkeſton in Derbyſhire. EDIT.

* All in Leiceſterſhire. EDIT.

† The Poet was a Suſſex man. EDIT.

but

but afterwards removed to Cambridge. He has also some verses on *Grace Dieu*, near *Charnwood* *, in Leicestershire, the family-seat of the Beaumonts, in which he praises "their brave heroick Muses." I have been thus minute in this detail, as the book appears to be little known, survives only perhaps in a very few copies, has little chance of being transmitted to posterity by means of a re-publication, and as on its own existence in fame depends the existence of many whom it celebrates.

I shall conclude with transcribing two epigrams on Shakspeare †, which do not seem to have been noticed by Malone:

"Thy Muses sugred dainties seeme to us,
Like the fam'd apples of old Tantalus:
For we (admiring) see and heare thy straines,
But none I see or heare those sweets attaines."

"Thou hast so us'd thy pen, (or shooke thy speare,)
That poets startle, nor thy wit come neare."

Mr. URBAN, *April* 19.

YOUR anonymous correspondent, vol. LIII. p. 926, is in part right in his conjecture about the statue at Oxford. The name of the person represented and the sculptor have been confounded, for want of attending to the inscription on the base. The fact is, there are, at the North end of the gallery, two statues of Roman emperors, differing from each other only in the age of the features; the one representing a young, the other an old, man, and in the situation, the one looking to the right, and the other to the left; both habited alike in armour, and the *paludamentum* or military robe; both have on the fringe of their armour the heads of horses, dogs, and lions, intermixed; both have their sword on the right side, and the helmet on the base on the left. The strap of the helmet of the younger figure divides the inscription thus:

ÆGIDIUS MORETTUS
ROMANUS FACIEBAT

which is the sole origin of the error of your correspondent R. C. in the same vol. p. 675; for, had he attended to the other statue, where the helmet is placed on the contrary side by the right foot, he would have seen that the inscription ran thus in two lines without interruption:

ÆGIDIUS MORETTUS
ROMANUS FACIEBAT

and that *Ægidius Morettus* was the name of some *sculptor* at *Rome*, though in what age remains to be discovered.

I have only to add, that the manifest inferiority of the workmanship justly induced the compilers of the "Marmora Oxoniensia" to reject these statues, though they have found a place in the "Oxford Guide," and are numbered agreeable to the list therein: 3. "A statue of a Roman emperor, seven feet high, wants one arm, and the nose;" and, 5. "A statue of a Roman emperor, seven feet high, wants one arm."

Yours, &c. A TRAVELLER.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 17.

IN vol. LIX. p. 33, a short letter from *Lynx* gave a general hint of a Greek MS. of the New Testament lately found in a college at Dublin by the Under-librarian, and that a Latin work has been written over the Greek MS, by which the Greek letters have been in a great measure effaced. In the specimen annexed it is signified, that the margin has been cut off, and with it the last letter of most of the lines.

I was in hope that we should, before this time, have had a more particular account of this invaluable discovery. As this hath not been given, will you, Sir, be so obliging as to insert this with the following queries, if convenient, in the next number of your Miscellaneous Repository? Some one of your correspondents, if not Lynx, or the fortunate discoverer himself, perhaps, may be able to give an answer to them, and a particular account of the whole matter. Such an account, I doubt not, you, Mr. Urban, would readily insert.

Is the whole of the Latin work, or only a part of it, written on the antient Greek MS. of the New Testament?

If the whole, how much, and what part, of the New Testament is it written on; or is it written on every part of the antient Greek MS; and can the whole be rendered legible?

Whether all or only part be there; does the mutilation above specified respect only the part whence the fac-simile is taken, or does it respect the whole?

If only part of the New Testament be there, does that part consist of consecutive or unconnected leaves of antient MS?

What is the general opinion of the Learned who have seen it as to its age? Does it not seem, from the fac-simile published, to be of the fifth century?

If it contains the Catholic Epistles, does

---

* Of these our Printer would thank this correspondent for a copy. EDIT.

† Book I. Ep. 118, 119.

does it exhibit the noted text 1 John v. 7, the controverſy on which has been lately revived in your literary Miſcellany by ſome of your learned correſpondents? S. F. D. C. A. L.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 6.

AT p. 1076, vol. LX. a reaſon is aſſigned for St. Nicholas being a ſaint in high repute among mariners; and in the next page is a reference to Patrick's Devotions of the Romiſh Church, where he figures in this character. Equally honoured is he in the Greek Church, and eſpecially by ſailors and voyagers in the dominions of the Empreſs of Ruſſia, as appears from the following paſſages in Bell's Travels from St. Peterſburg to divers Parts of Aſia:—Vol. II. p. 20. "The 6th of December, being St. Nicholas' Day, a great feſtival in the Greek Church, the Ambaſſador went to the Ruſſian chapel in Pekin, to hear divine ſervice." ——Vol. I. p. 275. "Between Irkutſky and the lake Bayhall in Siberia is a ſmall chapel dedicated to St. Nicholas, where travellers uſually pay their devotions, and pray for a proſperous paſſage over the lake. About this religious houſe there are a few fiſhermen's huts. Two monks conſtantly attend, to put people in mind of their duty, and receive a ſmall gratuity from the paſſengers."—P. 283. "After paſſing the lake, ſtyled by the pilots and ſailors who navigate it, the Holy Sea, and ſpeak of it with much reverence, we ſailed up the river Selinga to a ſmall oratory, dedicated alſo to St. Nicholas, where all hands went aſhore to return thanks for their ſafe paſſage." The veneration of the Ruſſians for St. Nicholas is not diminiſhed, it being thus related of them, Annual Regiſter for 1788, p. 68: "As this event (the blowing up of the powder magazine at Oczakow) took place on the feſtival of St. Nicholas, the great patron of the Ruſſian empire; ſo the ſuperſtition of the ſoldiery and common people attributed the guidance of the fortunate ſhell entirely to their tutelary ſaint, who they ſuppoſed had gained a complete victory over Mahomet." St. Nicholas was alſo the favourite tutelary ſaint of the Dominicans, by whoſe intereſt ſo many churches were dedicated to him. Kennet's Parochial Antiquities, p. 608. From what motive theſe friars became ſo much attached to St. Nicholas, I am at a loſs to determine: certain it is, there was not the leaſt reſemblance between the founder of their order and the infantine ſaint. St. Nicholas, we read, "lyved all his lyf in the virtues of meekneſs and ſimpleneſs;" whereas Dominic was for years a furious flaming perſecutor, and thus anſwered to his mother's prognoſtick, who, before his conception, dreamed ſhe ſhould be pregnant with a whelp with a firebrand in his mouth *. St. Nicholas, according to his legend, twice preſerved from execution three ambaſſadors of the Emperor Conſtantine. Dominic's works of wonder were more marvellous, for he reſtored to life three perſons †. But, as I ſuſpect, the meritorious acts which occaſioned his being beatified in the Romiſh Calendar, were the human victims offered, on a pretext of hereſy, at his inquiſitorial ſhrine. How many—who can enumerate? W. & D.

"Let it not be thought beneath the dignity of the philoſopher to examine the laws that ſubſiſt between man and the inferior animals of the creation. * * * The powers of the mind cannot be more honourably exerted, than in preventing the unneceſſary extenſion of actual pain in the univerſe; or in pleading the cauſe of that claſs of beings, to whom nature, though ſhe gave capacity of pain, denied the power of remonſtrating againſt their ſufferings." Roſcoe, on the comparative Excellence of the Sciences, &c.

IT has been remarked, Mr. Urban, and I believe very juſtly, that no people are more alive to the emotions of pity than the Engliſh. Numerous, in this iſland, are the aſylums for wretchedneſs which ſhe has raiſed, and copious the ſtreams of bounty which flow for their ſupport. *So* alive, indeed, are the Engliſh to theſe amiable emotions, that this part of their character has been called a national weakneſs, and has cauſed them to become proverbial for their credulity, when even fictitious objects implore relief. Let real, or apparent diſtreſs preſent itſelf to their view, and the wiſe maxim, "Be juſt, before you are generous," is forgotten,

* Mater ejus antequam ipſum conciperet dicitur in ſomnis vidiſſe: ſe geſtare catulum accenſam ore faculam bajulantem, qui egreſſus ex utero, totum mundum magnis latratibus commoveret, et admotâ faculâ quam ore præferebat, videbatur accendere. Limborch, Hiſtor. Inquiſit. lib. I. c. x. p. 40.

† Ob ſingularem meritorum gratiam tres mortuos ſuſcitavit. Martyrolog. Roman. Auguſt. IV. p. 379.

or ceaſes to influence: at ſuch times prudence reſtrains not the purpoſe of awakened philanthropy. I uſe the term *philanthropy* with a critical exactneſs that occaſions ſome degree of pain, and in a ſenſe that derogates from the dignity with which it is uſually applied. For, I am ſorry, Mr. Urban, to believe that thoſe emotions of tenderneſs and compaſſion, above mentioned, are (in many an Engliſh breaſt) only excited by diſtreſs or calamity incident to *Man*. The poor, ſuffering *brute* is too frequently deemed an unprivileged object for either tenderneſs or compaſſion.

To relieve the wants and wretchedneſs of our own ſpecies, is certainly the firſt and moſt exalted office of mercy. But ought the dumb, uncomplaining beings, which move in a lower ſphere of exiſtence, to be precluded from our tender regard? It is ſaid (and there is much beauty in the expreſſion), that "Man is the prieſt of nature:" that he was endued with reaſon and ſpeech to offer up praiſes to the Great Creator for the vaſt congregation of dumb, inferior beings. He has alſo been called (perhaps too arrogantly) "the lord of nature."—The *guardian* of nature would be a more *amiable*, and he ought to ſtudy to make it, a more *appropriate*, title: for in *ſuch* a capacity he ought to think himſelf placed by that Supreme Parent whoſe "tender mercies are over all his works;" "who feedeth the young ravens that call upon him, and without whoſe permiſſion not even a ſparrow falleth to the ground."

But how often, and how flagrantly, does this "prieſt," this "lord," this "guardian of nature," diſgrace his office, and abuſe his power! How often does cruelty *torment*, when pity ſhould *ſpare!* How often is power (that power which is delegated to man by the father of the univerſe, for the *protection* of his creatures), how often is it *wantonly* only exerciſed to *injure* and *deſtroy!* "to weary out nature by repeated ſufferings; or to extinguiſh at once that vital ſpark, the immediate gift of the divinity, which no human power can reſtore!"

To particularize inſtances of this barbarity would be a taſk more eaſy than profitable. "All NATURE cries aloud." The inhabitants of air, earth, and water, arraign the "ſanguinary tyrant, Man," for innumerable and unwarrantable cruelties committed upon them. The courageous cock is mutilated and armed to lacerate and kill his heroic adverſary, in order to make *ſport* for, and perhaps to ruin, an unfeeling multitude. "The majeſtic bull is tortured by every mode which malice can invent, for no offence but that he is gentle, and unwilling to aſſail his diabolical tormentors." Some kinds of fiſh are taken abroad, and made to endure a painful exiſtence, till they can be brought to the table of luxury. "Turtles," ſays the benevolent author of a deſcriptive account of the Iſland of Jamaica *, "during their paſſage from the Grand Caymanas to England, were uſed to bring out ſuch heart-felt ſighs as were really affecting; at the ſame time that their eyes were ſuffuſed with tears. It was melancholy to look at them, and to be conſcious of their deſtination: and well indeed might the poor creatures ſo ſigh and weep; and much may luxury be deſpiſed and execrated for entailing ſuch a length of ſuffering, and cauſing to die a kind of living death, this much enduring, and (for itſelf, unfortunately) delicious animal."—"The generous horſe, who has carried his ungrateful maſter for many years with eaſe and ſafety, at laſt, worn out with age and infirmities contracted in his ſervice, is by him condemned to end his miſerable days" in painful drudgery as "a hack on the road;" or perhaps it is his fate to be ſo loaded by a mercileſs owner (who cannot afford him food) as to ſink under "a burden too heavy for him to bear." In this ſtate he is whipped to exert his little remaining ſtrength, that his brutal maſter may be ſpared the trouble of removing the load which ſunk him to the earth.

This, Mr. Urban, is no imaginary picture, as many perſons, I preſume, who, like myſelf, reſide in the neighbourhood of mines, can teſtify. The pathetic hiſtory of "the high-mettled racer," in ſuch places, but too frequently occurs to, and affects the mind. Many a poor brute of this deſcription,

* No one will read this account without lamenting that ſo pleaſing and uſeful a work ſhould be written within the confines of a priſon! Can a mind ſo tenderly alive to the beauties of nature, the beauties of virtue, and the emotions of humanity,—can it, is it poſſible that it ſhould, have allowed its unfortunate poſſeſſor to *deſerve* the diſtreſs in which he is now involved? If he does *not* deſerve it, relax, O creditor! the ſeverity of thy claims: read the reflexions with which his writings abound; and, if thou haſt the ſoul of a man, or the principles of a Chriſtian, thou wilt "*looſe him, and let him go!*"

"lame,

"lame, ſpavined, and wind-galled, turned out of the ſtud," is ſeen trembling under a weight which its nature was never deſtined to bear, and whoſe broken ſpirit ſeems to ſpeak a conſciouſneſs of its unjuſt degradation.

Surely Law ſhould reſtrain the outrages committed againſt theſe, and other much-injured, animals! Upon our public *roads* we place machines to prevent *their* being abuſed by bearing too heavy burdens. Have we more pity for theſe (*concern* we certainly have) than for thoſe uſeful creatures which toil upon them, and without which travelling would be tedious, irkſome, and laborious?

If this cannot be done, if the Legiſlature will not empower the humane to awe the hard-hearted by the dread of penalty,—what a ſource of enjoyment might the affluent poſſeſs, by purchaſing thoſe animals which they ſo frequently ſee on the public roads groaning under a miſerable exiſtence, and either cauſing an eaſy period to be put to that exiſtence, or ſuffering them to "reſt from their labours" in ſome allotted paſture, ſet apart for the purpoſe from thoſe extenſive demeſnes which the laws of property have ſecured to them.

But as I fear I am wandering into the field of improbability, I ſhall conclude theſe obſervations with a wiſh, that they may (though in the ſmalleſt degree) excite tenderneſs in man towards the brute creation. B.

Mr. Urban, *April* 12.

In the Memoirs of the Marquis de Torcy is an account of various ſchemes of violence attributed to the Whigs, as intended to have been executed if Prince Eugene had arrived in England in November, 1711; and of a propoſition aſcribed to the Duke of Marlborough himſelf, as made to Prince Eugene, when that hero did come, in January, 1712.

The illuſtrious Duke, it is ſaid,

"....propoſed to employ a band of ruffians, who were to be encouraged to ſtroll about the ſtreets by night, and, under pretence of buffoonry, to inſult people paſſing along; increaſing this licentiouſneſs gradually, ſo as to commit greater and greater diſorders every day. He pretended, according to the Marquis, that, when the inhabitants of London and Weſtminſter were accuſtomed to the inſults of theſe nightly rioters, it would not be difficult to aſſaſſinate thoſe of whom they might wiſh to be freed, and to caſt the whole blame on the intended band of ruffians."

This improbable project the Prince is ſaid to have rejected *.

Swift alſo, in his Hiſtory of the Four laſt Years of Queen Anne, deſcribing Prince Eugene's viſit to this country, attributes this ſcheme to the Prince himſelf, through his hatred to Treaſurer Harley.

"He propoſed," ſaid Swift, "an expedient often practiſed by thoſe of his country [Italy], that the Treaſurer, to uſe his own expreſſion, ſhould be taken off *à la negligence*; that this might eaſily be done, and paſs for an effect of chance, if it were preceded by encouraging ſome proper people to commit ſmall riots in the night. And, in ſeveral parts of the town, a crew of ruffians were accordingly employed about that time, who probably exceeded their commiſſion, and, mixing themſelves with thoſe diſorderly people that often infeſt the ſtreets at midnight, acted inhuman outrages on many perſons, whom they cut and mangled in the face and arms, and other parts of the body, without any provocation; but an effectual ſtop was ſoon put to thoſe enormities, which probably prevented the execution of the main deſign.

"I am very ſenſible that ſuch an imputation ought not to be charged upon any perſon whatever upon ſlight grounds or doubtful ſurmiſes; and that thoſe, who think I am able to procure no better, will judge this paſſage to be fitter for a libel than a hiſtory. But, as the account was given by more than one perſon who was preſent at the meeting, ſo it was confirmed beyond all contradiction by ſeveral intercepted letters and papers: and it is moſt certain, that the rage of the defeated party, upon their frequent diſappointments, was ſo far inflamed, as to make them capable of ſome counſels yet more violent and deſperate than this; which, however, by the vigilance of thoſe near the perſon of her Majeſty, were happily prevented."

Did I not know how much Stateſmen regard the means as being conſecrated to the end, I ſhould regard all theſe aſſertions as crude abſurdities: in every light, they are certainly ſufficiently improbable.

The ſtories of the Mohawks appear to have been enormouſly exaggerated by the uſual effects of popular panicks: and perhaps even then it was as doubtful as it is now, how far theſe diſorders exceeded thoſe ſo uſual and even faſhionable formerly in the midnight ſtreets of London, under the name of drunken frolicks. Tho. F. Hill.

* It however appears from hence, that the Mohocks did not appear till 1712; not in 1711, as noted in p. 316, from the Hiſtorical Pocket Dictionary.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1791. (*Continued from p. 240.*)

H. OF LORDS.
Feb. 23.

RECEIVED from the Commons, and read the firſt time, the bill to indemnify thoſe who have omitted to qualify themſelves as directed by the Teſt and Corporation Acts. Adjourned.

In the Commons, the ſame day, the names of the Committee, appointed to try future offenders coming from the Eaſt Indies, were called over.

New writs were ordered to be iſſued for the boroughs of Tiverton and Colcheſter, in the room of the Right Hon. Dudley Ryder and Thomas Steele, Eſq. who have accepted the office of Joint-Paymaſters of his Majeſty's forces.

Captain Parſloe's divorce bill was brought from the Houſe of Lords, and was read the firſt time. Adjourned.

H. OF LORDS.
Feb. 24.

The Committee, in ſearch of impeachment precedents, continued their ſittings; preſent, Lords Grenville, Cathcart, Bathurſt, Dacre, Lauderdale, and Milton.

In a Committee of Privileges, Mr. Solicitor-general was heard in reply to the ſupport which had been given to the right of Lord Caſtleſtewart and Sir James Erſkine to vote as Lords Ochiltre and Caithneſs. The further conſideration was put off till Tueſday. Adjourned.

In the Commons, the ſame day, there not being a ſufficient number of members to conſtitute a ballot, no buſineſs.

H. OF LORDS.
Feb. 25.

Affirmed the decree from Scotland, in which Madame Barbarie de la Motte was appellant, and Sir William Jardine reſpondent. The appellant was wife of the reſpondent, and appealed againſt a divorce for Crim. Con.

Lord *Grenville* preſented a meſſage from the King, relative to the eſtabliſhment of an upper and lower government in Canada. Adjourned.

In the Commons, the ſame day, balloted for a Committee to try the merits of the Sterling election petition.

The chairman of the Poole Committee reported that Benj. Leſter and M. A. Taylor, eſqrs. were declared duly elected; and the Deputy Clerk of the Crown was ordered to amend accordingly.

Mr. *Dundas* moved for ſeveral papers of India correſpondence; which were preſented, and ordered to be printed.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, on account of the urgency of buſineſs, moved, that all private petitions be put off till Monday next. Agreed.

The *Chanc. of the Exchequer* brought a meſſage from the King, importing, that "his Majeſty judged it expedient to divide the province of Canada into two ſeparate provinces, under the title of Upper Canada and Lower Canada; that his Majeſty recommended this propoſal to the conſideration of the Houſe. His Majeſty alſo recommended to the conſideration of the Houſe to provide for the maintenance of the Proteſtant clergy in that province." He then moved, "that the Houſe ſhould take his Majeſty's meſſage into conſideration on Wedneſday next. Agreed.

Mr. *Fox* moved, that the order for taking into conſideration the petitions of the Weſtminſter election be diſcharged.

Lord *Hood* had no objection to the motion made by the right hon. member; at the ſame time, he wiſhed it to be underſtood that he was ready to go on.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* was of opinion, that it would be better to decide on the merits of the petitions as ſoon as poſſible, in order that a precedent might be eſtabliſhed for future elections. He then moved for its conſideration on Friday, the 8th of April; which was agreed to.

Mr. *Loveden*, after a ſhort preface on the importance of the object of his motion, and the public anxiety on that ſubject, moved, "that there ſhould be laid on the table a liſt of the proprietors of Bank and South-ſea ſtock down to the 31ſt of January, 1780, containing the amount of their reſpective dividends, together with a deſcription of their perſons, as correct as could be obtained."

Mr. *Huſſey* conceived, that the public advantage would be more conſulted by bringing down the liſt to the year 1785. He therefore moved that amendment.

Mr. *Thornton* (Bank Director) oppoſed this amendment. He obſerved that, by bringing the liſt down ſo late as the year 1785, a deſcription of perſons would be expoſed to the public view who did not wiſh to be known.

The

The amendment was negatived by a majority of 82; and the original motion put, and carried without a diviſion.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved for leave to bring in a bill for applying to the public ſervice 500,000 l. from the unclaimed dividends; which was carried, and the Houſe adjourned.

H. OF LORDS.

Feb. 28.

Read the third time, and paſſed, the indemnity bill, Walford's divorce bill, and ſeveral private bills.

Heard counſel in an appeal from Scotland between William Morehead, eſq. appellant, and Charles Edmonſtone, eſq. reſpondent. This appeal was brought againſt the reſpondent's title as a freeholder in the county of Stirling, which had been ſuſtained by the Court of Seſſion.

The Lord Chancellor ſaid, that upon conſidering the whole merits of the cauſe, he could not adviſe their Lordſhips to reverſe the decree of the Court of Seſſion. The Chancellor therefore moved to affirm the decree. Ordered.

Lord *Grenville* moved, "that an addreſs of thanks be preſented to his Majeſty, thanking him for his gracious meſſage relative to Quebec, and promiſing they would take it into conſideration."

In the Commons, Sir *Henry Clinton* preſented a petition from the American Loyaliſts, praying for further relief; which was ordered to lie on the table.

The bill for appropriating to the public ſervice 500,000l. of the unclaimed dividends was read the firſt time

Mr. Dundas's India bill was read the third time, and carried to the Lords.

Mr. *Thornton* preſented a petition, ſtating, that George Hunter, eſq. H. Thornton, eſq. and about 100 merchants, had agreed, and entered into a certain ſubſcription, for the purpoſe of carrying on a trade to the Weſtern parts of the coaſt of Africa, and praying the ſanction of that Houſe to the ſaid plan, which will tend to the great advantage of this country. The petition was referred to a Committee of the whole Houſe.

The chairman of the Oakhampton Committee reported, that John St. Leger, eſq. and Robert Ladbroke, eſq. were duly elected.

Mr. *Hippeſley* moved the reading of the act of the 24th of Geo. III.; which act prohibited the entering into any war in India for the purpoſe of extenſion of territory, or unleſs hoſtilities were actually commenced againſt us or our allies. He next moved the reading of ſeveral reſolutions of the Houſe, entered into in May, 1782, to the ſame purpoſe. He read a letter he had received by the Houghton, ſtating the impolicy of the war entered into, and of the melancholy proſpect of our affairs; after which, he adverted to ſeveral reſolutions of the Company entered into in the years 1768, 69, and 70, which turned upon the impolicy of aiding the Mahrattas againſt the only barrier between them and us, the Myſore country. The Hon. Gentleman was ſo extremely indiſpoſed as ſcarcely to be heard, and was unable to proceed further.

Mr. *Francis* lamented that, from the Hon. Gentleman's indiſpoſition, the taſk had unexpectedly fallen on him to ſtate to the Houſe his opinion upon the impolicy and unjuſtneſs of the war into which this country was plunged in India. After a long detail of India tranſactions, he concluded by moving, "that the preſent war with Tippoo Sultan appears to have originated in the purchaſe of the forts of Cranganore and Jacottah from the Dutch by the Rajah of Travancore."

Mr. *Hippeſley* ſeconded the motion.

Mr. *Dundas*, in a ſpeech of conſiderable length, combated the arguments of the Hon. Gentleman. He ſaid, the war in India, on the cloſeſt inveſtigation, would be found conſiſtent with the principles of policy and juſtice, and to have originated in a neceſſity which may be termed irreſiſtible, when conſidered as relating to the faith of the moſt ſolemn treaties.

Major *Maitland* ſpoke in favour of the reſolution; and pronounced a ſplendid eulogium on the preſent Governor-general of Bengal, under whoſe government he had lived ſome time, which he ſhould always reckon amongſt the happieſt periods of his life.

Mr. *Wilberforce* followed, and ſupported the war againſt Tippoo Saib as politic and juſt.

Mr. *Fox* was of a contrary opinion; and was replied to by the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*; after which, the queſtion was put, the reſolution negatived without a diviſion, and the Houſe adjourned.

H. OF LORDS.

March 1.

Lord *Kinnoul* moved, "that the return of the election of Scots Peers ſhould be amended, by adding the names of Lord Selkirk and Lord Hopetoun."

This

This motion was ſupported by Lord *Stormont*, and oppoſed by the Duke of *Montroſe* and Lord *Grenville*. After ſome debate, the motion was negatived.

It was then agreed, that their Lordſhips ſhould hear all the petitions before they make any alteration in the return.

In the Commons, the ſame day, the Houſe ballotted for a Committee to try the merits of the Pontefract election.

Mr. *Francis* moved for the production of a letter from Earl Cornwallis, dated March 7, 1789; which was ordered.

The *Speaker* called the attention of the Houſe to an object which was intimately connected with their health. Several plans had been propoſed to him, for the purpoſe of warming and of cooling the Houſe; he wiſhed that a Committee be appointed to take them into conſideration.

Mr. *Martin* moved, that a Committee be appointed for that purpoſe. Agreed.

The Houſe went into a Committee; and Mr. *Mitford* moved, "that leave be given to bring in a bill for granting relief, under certain conditions and reſtrictions, to Proteſtant Roman Catholic Diſſenters, from the operation of certain ſtatutes, enacting penalties againſt Papiſts, or perſons profeſſing the Popiſh religion.

The motion being ſeconded, Mr. *Fox* roſe for the purpoſe of adding an amendment to the motion, in order to make the ſubject extend to as great length, and to place it on as large a ſcale as poſſible, "that the benefit of the repeal ſhould be extended not only to Proteſting Roman Catholics, but to Catholics in general."

Mr. *Burke* ſeconded the motion, and entered into a very long detail of hiſtorical facts touching the Roman and other governments, from the time of Julius Cæſar to the preſent.

The *Attorney General* expreſſed a deſire that the amendment ſhould remain. He adviſed the Houſe to be in no hurry with the buſineſs, as it was likely that a numerous party of Roman Catholics who did not proteſt would come forward, and propoſe a ſpecies of teſt that might make the teſt agreeable in general.

A converſation aroſe on this head between Mr. *Fox*, Mr. *Mitford*, a few other members, and the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*; the latter recommending it to Mr. Fox to withdraw his amendment for the preſent.

The original motion then paſſed unanimouſly, and the Houſe adjourned.

H. OF LORDS.

March 2.

Lord *Hampden* and the Earl of Portſmouth took the oaths.

Read the firſt time, the marine mutiny bill, and the India forces bill.

Thirty noblemen (ſee p. 270) were returned by the committee as members of the Court of Judicature to try perſons guilty of offences committed in India.

Adjourned.

In the Commons, the ſame day, the American intercourſe bill was read the firſt time.

Mr. *Dundas* ſaid, having, upon a former day, given his opinion upon the war in India, it was unneceſſary for him to do more than move, "that the attacks made by Tippoo Sultan on the lines of Travancore, on the 29th of December, 1789, the 6th of March, and the 15th of March, 1790, were unwarranted and unprovoked, and an infraction of the treaty entered into at Mangalore on the 10th of March, 1784."

Mr. *Villiers* ſeconded the motion.

General *Smith* entered into the ſubject of the war at conſiderable length, which, he ſaid, was carried on unavoidably; the conduct of Earl Cornwallis he approved of in the higheſt terms, as being governed by prudence, and attended to with becoming ſpirit. The conduct of Tippoo Sultan was culpable in the higheſt degree; and he truſted ſuch meaſures would be purſued as ſhould make him feel the effects of his treachery.

The Hon. Mr. *St. John* wiſhed to be informed, whether the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Dundas) intended to ſuffer this motion to ſtand alone, or to follow it up by others?

Mr. *Dundas* ſaid, he intended to follow it up by two others; the firſt, approving the conduct of Earl Cornwallis, as highly meritorious; and the ſecond, approving the treaties.

Mr. *St. John* joined his teſtimony to the military character of Earl Cornwallis; but was alſo ready to aſſert, that, if this Houſe was obliged to call on this country for ſupplies to ſupport the preſent war carrying on in India, it was a circumſtance truly grievous, and which his Lordſhip's meaſures would ultimately make us feel; indeed, ſuch

were

were the expences already incurred, that it was almoſt incredible to think how it could be borne.

Col. *Macleod* paid ſeveral handſome compliments to the government of Earl Cornwallis, under which, he ſaid, every thing had flouriſhed and increaſed in India. He gave his warm aſſent to the motion, and ſhould alſo to thoſe which were to follow it.

Several Members having ſpoken, Mr. *Dundas* moved the firſt reſolution, which was carried without a diviſion.

The ſecond reſolution being put, Mr. *Fox* moved the previous queſtion, which was negatived, and the motion carried without a diviſion.

The third reſolution being put,

Mr. *St. John* oppoſed it, by obſerving, that they were called on to approve of a treaty, the whole of which was not yet before them.

Gen. *Smith* ſaid, though he had given his vote for the firſt and ſecond reſolutions, he ſhould not give his vote for the preſent, not having yet had time enough to form his opinion on the treaties; and for that reaſon alſo he could not vote againſt them.

Mr. *Francis* ſtated ſeveral reaſons for wiſhing the reſolution not to paſs.

Mr. *Dundas* vindicated the propriety of the reſolutions, and the conduct of Miniſters on the whole of their proceedings.

Mr. *Fox* moved an amendment, which was negatived; he then moved an adjournment, which was alſo negatived. The reſolution was then put, and carried without a diviſion. Adjourned.

H. OF LORDS.

March 3.

In a Committee of Privileges, proceeded to take into conſideration the petition of John-James Earl of Abercorn; and counſel being called to the bar was heard in behalf of the petitioner; and a debate ariſing relative to the admiſſibility of evidence, the further conſideration was adjourned to Tueſday next.

In the Commons, the ſame day, there not being a ſufficient number of Members to conſtitute a ballot, no buſineſs.

H. OF LORDS.

March 4.

An order was made for the production of the original record of the proceedings at the laſt General Election of the Scots Peers. Adjourned.

In the Commons, the ſame day, the Houſe ballotted for a Committee to try the merits of the Exeter election.

A writ was ordered to be iſſued for the election of a repreſentative for Poole, in the room of Benjamin Lifler, eſq. he having accepted the ſtewardſhip of the Chiltern Hundreds.

On moving the order of the day, for taking into conſideration his Majeſty's meſſage relative to Canada,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer roſe, to communicate to the Houſe a ſhort ſketch of the plan that was propoſed for the government of that country. But, till ſuch time as the bill was in the hands of the Houſe, he conceived that any diſcuſſion on the ſubject would be totally unſeaſonable.

It was propoſed to divide the province of Canada into two parts. This diviſion would be effected in ſuch a manner, as to ſeparate that part of Canada which was inhabited principally by antient Canadians and Roman Catholicks, from that which was occupied by the more recent ſettlers. By this means, a competition in local points of law, as well as every ſpecies of jealouſy that might be occaſioned by a difference of religious opinion, would be effectually prevented. Another alteration propoſed was, to attach to certain titles of honour in that province an hereditary right to ſit in the Houſe of Aſſembly, a prerogative which had formerly been granted during his Majeſty's pleaſure only. To the diſcretion of the Provincial Aſſembly was to be left the power of introducing more or leſs of the Engliſh law, according to the genius and temper of the colony. With reſpect to the allotment of lands, that alſo was to be left to the Houſe of Aſſembly, ſubject to the controul of the legiſlature of this country. As the Houſe of Aſſembly were certainly better acquainted with the abilities and reſources of the province than we poſſibly could be, to them would be left the impoſition of taxes, as well as the appropriation of the public funds.

He concluded by moving, That leave be given to bring in a bill for regulating the government of Canada, for providing for the eſtabliſhment of the Proteſtant religion, &c.

Mr. *Fox* approved of the outlines of the

the bill, and obſerved, that the beſt mode of governing foreign colonies was, to give them an opportunity of governing themſelves.

Leave was given; and Mr. Pitt, Mr. Dundas, and the Attorney and Solicitor Generals, were ordered to prepare, and bring in, the ſame. Adjourned.

H. OF LORDS.

March 5.

Read the third time, and paſſed, the marine mutiny bill, and the India forces bill.

Heard counſel in an appeal from the Court of Seſſion, Peter Spiers, eſq. appellant, and Sir Alexander Campbell, of Ardkinloſs, reſpondent. Affirmed the decree. Adjourned.

March 7.

Heard counſel in an appeal from the Court of Chancery, Robert Mackreth, eſq. appellant, and James Fox, William-Morton Pitt, and James Farrer, eſqrs. reſpondents. The further hearing was adjourned.

In the Commons, the ſame day, *The Chancellor of the Exchequer* brought in the Quebec bill, which was read the firſt time, and ordered to be printed.

Lord *Downe*, chairman of the Steyning conteſted election, reported, that Sir John Honywood, bart. and W. Curtis, eſq. are duly elected.

Sir *Gilbert Eliott*, bart. chairman of the Fowey conteſted election, reported, that the Right Hon. Lord Valletort, and Philip Raſhleigh, eſq. are duly elected. Adjourned.

H. OF LORDS.

March 8.

In a Committee of Privileges, the Earl of Chatham and Lord Grenville proved their deſcent, agreeable to the ſtanding order of the Houſe.

Counſel were called to the bar, on the petition of the Earl of Abercorn. After hearing Mr. Yorke in ſupport of the petition, and Mr. Douglas againſt it, Mr. Adam was proceeding to reply, when

Lord *Loughborough* roſe, and obſerved, that it was a ſtanding order of the Houſe, that no more than two counſel ſhould be heard for each party: as the Houſe had already heard two learned gentlemen ſpeak on each ſide, he felt it his duty to oppoſe any infringement on the orders of the Houſe by hearing a third. Adjourned to Thurſday.

In the Commons, the ſame day, there not being a ſufficient number of Members to conſtitute a ballot, no buſineſs.

March 9.

The Houſe ballotted for a Committee to try the merits of the Barnſtaple election petition.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer preſented the bill for the appropriation of the unclaimed dividends, which was read the firſt time, and ordered to be printed.

Col. *Macleod* moved for the production of a paper ſigned by the officers of the army under the command of Gen. Mathews. The contents of this paper, he ſaid, were a juſtification of themſelves and their commander from ſome unfounded calumnies and charges of cruelty at the taking of Onorey; which had been propagated at firſt, not with any ſerious intention, but to ſport with the credulity of an individual.

Mr. *M. A. Taylor* ſaid, that he had quoted the particulars of the tranſaction from the Annual Regiſter, in which it was ſtated, on the authority of a private letter from an officer in Gen. Mathews's army, that four hundred women were, after the engagement was over, inhumanly butchered, and their bodies thrown into a tank.

Major *Scott* ſaid, that this miſrepreſentation of the conduct of Gen. Mathews and his army had appeared in two publications, intituled Annual Regiſters; and that one of them, called The New Annual Regiſter, had, in the volume of the ſubſequent year, contradicted its former ſtatement, and acknowledged that the conductors had been impoſed upon.

The motion of Col. Macleod was agreed to. Adjourned.

H. OF LORDS.

March 10.

In a Committee of Privileges, took into conſideration the petition of the Earl of Abercorn.

Their Lordſhips then took into conſideration the petition of the Duke of Queenſberry, and adjourned the further conſideration till Tueſday next.

In the Commons, the ſame day, ballotted for a committee to try the merits of the Newark election petition.

A new writ was ordered for Loſtwithiel, in the room of Lord Valletort.

Mr. *Edwards* preſented a liſt of the proprietors

proprietors of unclaimed dividends.—Ordered to lie on the table.

The report of the mutiny bill being brought up,

Col. *Fitzpatrick* objected to the clauſe ſubjecting brevet officers to military law, who, though in the receipt of no pay, had no diſtinction made between them and the half-pay officers in the preſent bill. He moved, as an amendment, words exempting from martial law brevet officers not in the exerciſe of any military functions.

The *Secretary at War* ſaid, brevet officers were by their commiſſions equally ſubject with half-pay officers to martial law. He was againſt the amendment.

Sir *Charles Gould* ſaid, brevet officers were always conſidered to be ſubject to martial law, and quoted authorities ſo far back as Queen Anne's reign.

Mr. *Adam* was for the amendment. The queſtion was then put, and the amendment negatived by a majority of forty-ſix.

Upon reading the clauſe ſubjecting ſtable-keepers to be billetted on,

Mr. *Fox* moved, "that ſuch livery ſtable-keepers as are not licenſed to deal in ſpirituous liquors be in future exempted from having ſoldiers quartered in their houſes."

Sir *George Yonge* oppoſed the introduction of the motion, and ſaid, that many ſtable-keepers had taps to ſupply the public and their cuſtomers with beer and liquors, but that they evaded taking out licences themſelves, in order to inſert the name of one of their ſervants, which he knew was frequently done.

Mr. *Fox's* amendment was negatived without a diviſion. The bill was ordered to be ingroſſed, and read the third time on Tueſday. Adjourned.

H. OF LORDS.

March 11.

Heard counſel on the adjourned appeal of Mackreth againſt Fox and others.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Mr. *Fox* preſented a petition from certain citizens of Weſtminſter, complaining of the great evils that ariſe from a trade that was carried on by certain perſons, in forging characters for ſervants; that by this means the worthy part of the ſervants were diſcouraged, and many robberies had been committed, by the introduction of infamous characters into families; praying, that the Houſe, in their wiſdom, would find a remedy for this evil. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. *Sheridan* preſented a petition from the Traders Houſe of Glaſgow againſt the corn bill; and Mr. Serjeant *Watſon* preſented a petition from the inhabitants of Bridport, praying to be included in the liſts of granary ports. Both theſe petitions were ordered to be referred to the Committee.

A tedious debate enſued upon every clauſe of the corn bill, in which many gentlemen ſpoke; upon the clauſe, however, for erecting warehouſes for the reception of foreign corn, to ſupply the country in times of ſcarcity, a very ſingular diviſion took place, the numbers being equal on both ſides. Ayes 62. Noes 62.

Mr. *Bramſton*, the chairman, gave his caſting vote againſt the clauſe.

The next clauſe being of a relative nature to the preceding, it was moved, to leave out the words "ſo warehouſed." Ayes 55. Noes 67.

The relative clauſe, therefore, ſtands without its antecedent, and conſequently that part of the bill is rendered unintelligible; it muſt, therefore, be recommitted, or amended on the report.

The Committee adjourned, progreſs was reported, and the Committee ordered to ſit again on Wedneſday.

Mr. *Bouverie* moved to have the liſt of the proprietors of unclaimed dividends printed. Ordered. Adjourned.

H. OF LORDS.

March 14.

Counſel on both ſides having concluded in the writ of error between Mackreth and Fox, and others,

Lord *Loughborough*, in a very pointed ſpeech, animadverted with much ſeverity on the conduct of Mackreth, and thoſe concerned with him, in the proceedings which gave riſe to this action. He wiſhed their Lordſhips to mark the ſenſe they entertained of ſuch tranſactions with more than uſual ſeverity; and therefore moved, "that the decree of the Lord Chancellor be affirmed, with 200l. coſts. Ordered.

By this decree, Mr. Fox will recover 11,000l. of the appellant. Adjourned.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Mr. *Tudway*, chairman of the Stirling election Committee, reported, that Sir Thomas Dundas was duly elected.

H. OF LORDS.

March 15.

After hearing Mr. Grant, and Mr. Partridge

Partridge in reply, on the petition of the Duke of Queenſberry,

Lord *Loughborough* obſerved, that, as the caſe of the Noble Duke and the Earl of Abercorn had been ſo fully ſtated at the bar, it would tend equally to ſimplify and ſhorten the future proceedings of their Lordſhips, if thoſe Noble Lords, who were intereſted in the votes of the Duke of Queenſberry, or the Earl of Abercorn, were to come forward with their caſes, before the Houſe went into the conſideration of the remaining petitions. Perhaps the Noble Peers, to whom he alluded, would be contented with the arguments of the counſel which had already been heard, though, undoubtedly, they were entitled to employ counſel of their own. For that purpoſe he moved, that the agents of the parties be called to the bar.

After putting ſeveral queſtions to the agents, it was at laſt agreed, that the Committee ſhould meet again on Thurſday; the agents to attend, and be prepared with their caſes, ſo as to proceed on the Tueſday following. Adjourned.

In the Commons, the ſame day, ballotted for a Committee to try the merits of the Leominſter election petition.

A new writ was ordered to be iſſued for a member to ſerve in Parliament for the borough of Steyning.

On the order of the day, for the ſecond reading of the bill, for converting to the public ſervice the ſum of 500,000l. unclaimed dividends,

Mr. *Thornton* (Bank Director) preſented a petition from the Directors of the Bank of England againſt it; praying that it may not paſs into a law.

Ths bill was then read a ſecond time.

And the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved, that the bill be committed.

Mr. *Fox* thought it would better become the wiſdom and the prudence of the Houſe to defer the commitment of the bill till ſuch time as they had maturely weighed its merits, with the objections that were made to it.

The *Chanc. of the Exchequer* could ſee no reaſon why the bill ſhould not be committed. The Houſe had had time enough to digeſt the merits of the bill, as well as the objections that might ariſe againſt its operation.

Ald. *Watſon*, Sir *Benjamin Hammet*, Mr. *Grey*, Mr. *Thornton*, Mr. *Wyndham*, Mr. *Whitbread*, Mr. *Burke*, and Mr. *M. A. Taylor*, ſupported the motion for adjourning the debate to Tueſday next.

Lord *Belgrave*, Mr. *Montague*, the *Maſter of the Rolls*, Mr. *Mitford*, and Mr. *Roſe*, objected to delay, there being other ſtages in which the petition could be fully diſcuſſed.

The queſtion of adjournment being then put, the Houſe divided. Ayes 82. Noes 179.

The original queſtion, "that the bill be committed," being again put;

Mr. *Fox* oppoſed the principle of the bill, and contended againſt the motion upon two diſtinct objections: that it was unjuſt to the public creditors at large, and weakening the vital ſtrength of public credit; and that it was unjuſt to the Bank as a trading company. After enlarging upon theſe two points, he concluded by declaring his determination to oppoſe the bill in every ſtage, unleſs dropped by Miniſters, which he ſincerely hoped it might be.

The *Chanc. of the Exchequer* would not follow the Right Hon. Gentleman through the wide field he had traverſed in diſcuſſing the merits and principles of the bill, which, in his opinion, lay in a very narrow compaſs. When the Rt. Hon. Gentleman conſidered the meaſure with his uſual candour, he had no doubt but he would treat it with more charity. Had he conceived it to be pregnant with half the miſchief ſtated by the Right Hon. Gentleman, or that it eſſentially violated any one principle of good faith, had it been ten times the ſum, he would not have preſumed to have brought it forward. He deſired no man to vote for the queſtion who was not thoroughly convinced, that neither the ſecurity of the creditor, nor the honour of the publick, was to be the ſacrifice of the bill.

Mr. *Wyndham* and Mr. *Francis* were againſt the bill; Ald. *Le Meſurier*, Mr. *Gregor*, Mr. *Groſvenor*, for it.

The queſtion was then put, and the Houſe divided; Ayes 191. Noes 83.

H. OF LORDS.

March 16.

Heard counſel on a Scotch appeal, Sir James Riddle, bart. appellant, and James Groſſet, eſq. reſpondent.

In the Commons, the ſame day, the chairman of the Barnſtaple Committee reported, that John Cleveland, eſq. and William Devaynes, eſq. the ſitting members, were duly elected for the ſaid borough; and that the petition of Richard Wilſon, eſq. was frivolous and vexatious.

The

The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a Committee on the further conſideration of the corn bill, Mr. *Bramſton* in the chair.

The next clauſe went to fix the manner in which the prices of corn were to be aſcertained in Scotland.

Sir *Adam Ferguſſon*, Mr. *Ferguſon*, Mr. *Ryder*, and others, ſaid a few words each on this clauſe.

Mr. *Powys* wiſhed to know, from any gentleman of North Britain, what was the practice there, becauſe he had heard that it was a very proper one; and, if ſo, he ſaw no reaſon why it ſhould not be followed in this country.

Mr. *Dundas*, in anſwer, ſaid, that there was an annual meeting, in every county in Scotland, to ſettle the *fiars*, as they were called, for the current year; and he mentioned, amongſt other reaſons for this cuſtom, that it determined the value of debts that were paid to the Crown by landholders from their eſtates —to ſettle the price of what was ſold for the account of manors, or others, in the hands of truſtees; and likewiſe as a government for many commercial bargains that were made in the country upon the average of theſe fiars.

Mr. *Bramſton* left the chair, reported progreſs, and leave was given to ſit again. Adjourned.

H. OF LORDS.

March 17.

The agents of the petitioners appeared at the bar, and gave notice, that their clients did not mean to inſiſt farther on the queſtion of the votes of the Duke of Queenſberry and the Earl of Abercorn; and that to-morrow they would be ready to give in the caſes for and againſt the votes of Lord Lindores, Lord Napier, the Earl of Moray, and Lord Newark, ſo that the Committee might proceed on Tueſday.

Mr. Robertſon, the Deputy of the Law Clerk Regiſter of Scotland, appeared at the bar, in purſuance of the order of the Houſe, with the original record of the proceedings at Holyrood Houſe on the day of the General Election; which, upon motion, was referred to the Committee of Privileges. Adjourned.

In the Commons, the ſame day, there not being a ſufficient number of members to conſtitute a ballot, no buſineſs.

H. OF LORDS.

March 18.

A bill to naturalize Jean Baptiſte Armand, Marquis de Choiſeul, was preſented, and read the firſt time.

In the Commons, the ſame day, the chairman of the Exeter election Committee reported to the Houſe;

That a witneſs, Mr. S, had groſsly prevaricated in giving his teſtimony before the ſaid Committee;

That the Committee had juſt ground to ſuſpect that the ſaid witneſs had been guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury; and,

That the Committee recommended it to the Houſe to direct the Attorney-general to proſecute him for the ſaid offence. The witneſs was, in purſuance of the Speaker's warrant, committed to Newgate. Adjourned.

H. OF LORDS.

March 21.

Counſel was heard in the cauſe between Sir James Riddle and James Groſſet, eſq.; and being directed to withdraw,

The *Lord Chancellor* went into the particulars of the caſe, to ſhew his reaſons for inducing their Lordſhips to differ with the Court of Seſſion. The decree was then reverſed, and each party ordered to pay his own coſts.

In the Commons, the ſame day, ballotted for a Committee to try the Lauder conteſted election.

A petition was preſented in the name of the Agent for Quebec, praying to be heard by counſel againſt certain clauſes of the bill. A ſimilar petition was preſented by Mr. Alderman Watſon, in behalf of Meſſ. Phynn and Ellice, and others, merchants trading to Canada. Both petitions were received, and ordered to lie on the table.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* obſerved, that much difficulty occurred in procuring a ballot on an election petition; and as it would follow that three ballots ſtood for this week, he begged leave to move, that the ballot for the Dumfries petition ſhould be deferred from to-morrow till Thurſday next.

Mr. *Fox* objected to the motion. At preſent there were but three Committees ſitting; and when there were five ſitting at one time, the Houſe would not attend to ſuch a propoſition as that now offered.

Mr. *M. A. Taylor* ſaid, it was a violent infringement on Mr. Grenville's bill; and declared he ſhould take the ſenſe of the Houſe on it. The Houſe divided; Ayes 57. Noes 31.

(To be continued.)

46. Big-

Gent Mag. April. 1791. Pl. III. p. 345.



46. Bigland's *Hiſtorical, Monumental, and Genealogical Collections relative to the County of* Glouceſter, *&c.* *(Continued from vol. LVIII. p. 345.)*

WE again congratulate Mr. Bigland and the publick on the appearance of the Twentieth Number of this cheap, though ſplendid, publication; which contains the ſix ſeveral pariſhes of Fairford, Farmington, Filton, Flaxley, Forthampton, and Frampton Cotterel. The monumental inſcriptions being more profeſſedly the object of this work, we ſhall ſelect one, which reflects honour on human nature, from Flaxley, where a large plain tablet of white marble is thus inſcribed:

"In the vault near this chapel is repoſited the body of
Mrs. CATHARINA BOVEY, daughter of JOHN RICHES, Eſq. of London, merchant.
She was married to WILLIAM BOVEY, Eſq. lord of this manor of Flaxley, at the age of 15,
was left a widow, without children, at the age of 22, and continued ſo all the reſt of her life.
She entertained her friends and neighbours with a moſt agreeable hoſpitality; but always took care to
have a large reſerve for charity, which ſhe beſtowed, not only on ſuch occaſions as offered,
but ſtudied how to employ it ſo as to make it uſeful and advantageous.
Her diſpoſition to do good was ſo well known in the diſtrict about her,
that ſhe eaſily became acquainted with the circumſtances of thoſe that wanted;
and, as ſhe preſerved many families from ruin, by ſeaſonable loans or gifts,
ſo ſhe conveyed her aſſiſtance to ſome of better rank in ſuch a manner as made it doubly acceptable.
How far her bounty extended was known to herſelf alone;
but much of it appeared, to her honour and God's glory,
in frequent diſtributions to the poor, and eſpecially to the charity-ſchools round about the country,
in relieving thoſe in priſon, and delivering many out of it; in contributing to churches of the Engliſh eſtabliſhment
abroad, as well as aiding ſeveral at home; in cloathing and feeding her indigent neighbours,
and teaching their children, ſome of whom, every Sunday, by turns, ſhe entertained at her houſe,
and condeſcended to examine them herſelf:
beſides this continual, it might be ſaid this daily, courſe of liberality during her life,
ſhe bequeathed at her death, towards founding a college in the iſland of Bermudas, 500l.;
to the Grey Coat Hoſpital, in St. Margaret's, Weſtminſter, 500l.;
to the Blue Coat Hoſpital in Weſtminſter, 500l.;
to the Charity-ſchool of Chriſt Church, pariſh of Southwark, 400l.;
to augment the living of this place, 120l.;
to put out poor children apprentices, the intereſt of 400l. for ever; of which ſumme 160l. had been left by Mr. CLARKE and Mr. BOVEY;
to be diſtributed, as her executrix ſhould think fit, among thoſe whom ſhe had put out apprentices in her life-time, 400l.;
laſtly, ſhe deſigned the re-building of this chapel, which pious deſign of hers was ſpeedily executed by Mrs. MARY POPE."

To this excellent lady Sir Richard Steele inſcribed the ſecond volume of his *Ladies' Library*, in an admirable dedication; and an epitaph was alſo placed to her memory on a ſplendid monument in Weſtminſter Abbey. For both theſe we refer to Steele's *Epiſtolary Correſpondence*, vol. II. p. 415.

47. *An Account of the Pariſh of* Fairford, *in the County of* Glouceſter; *with a Deſcription of the Stained Glaſs in the Windows of the Church, Engravings of antient Monuments, with Inſcriptions*, &c. &c.

FOR the accommodation of thoſe to whom it may not be convenient to purchaſe the larger work we have juſt mentioned, Mr. Bigland has reprinted the whole of the very curious pariſh of Fairford, remarkable for the variety and excellence of its painted glaſs, in a ſmall quarto pamphlet, containing a beautiful view of the church, and ſeveral of the monumental braſſes; one of which, from the North aile, here preſented to our readers *(ſee Plate III.)*, is thus deſcribed:

"A table-tomb of Italian marble. Upon the ſlab the effigies of a man in armour, and a woman in the dreſs of the times. Four corner eſcutcheons: 1. Argent, a lion Azure combatant, with a griffin Vert; *Tame*. 2. Argent, a cheveron Gules, between three peppinjays proper; *Twynihow*. At their feet *Tame* impaling *Twynihow*. Legend:

'For Jeſus love pray for me,
'I may not pray nowe—pray ye!
'With a Pater Noſter and Ave,
'That our paynys releſſid may be.'

"Around the verge:—'Orate pro animabus Joh'is Tame, armigeri, et Alicie uxoris ejus,
'qui quidem Joh'es obiit octavo die menſis Maii, anno D'ni milleſimo quingenteſimo, et anno
'regni Regis Henrici Sept'i ſexto decimo. Et predicta Alicia obiit viceſimo die menſis Decembris, anno D'ni Mileſimo CCCC ſeptuageſimo primo; quorum a'i'abus propicietur Deus.'

48. *The*

48. *The Life of* Daniel De Foe. *By* George Chalmers, *Esq.*

MR. CHALMERS, who has made Britiſh biography his ſtudy, has taken no little pains to collect materials of the life of a man of whoſe writings he had publiſhed a ſplendid edition. He compiled this Life during a period of convaleſcence, 1785, and it was prefixed, without his name, to Stockdale's edition of De Foe's *Hiſtory of the Union*, 1786*. It is now prefixed, with the author's name, to the ſplendid edition of *Robinſon Cruſoe*, and alſo publiſhed ſeparately. Daniel De Foe was the ſon of James De Foe, of St. Giles, Cripplegate, citizen and butcher; born in London about 1663, but, being a Diſſenter, not regiſtered in the pariſh-books. He took up his freedom *by birth*, 1687; was educated at Charles Morton's diſſenting-academy at Newington Green, and "was a zealous defender of the princi-"ples of the Diſſenters, and a ſtrenuous "ſupporter of their politicks, before "the liberality of our rulers, both in "church and ſtate, had freed this con-"duct from danger." His firſt publication, 1683, when he was not twenty-one, was in defence of the Houſe of Auſtria againſt the Turks; and before he was twenty-three he fought under the banners of the Duke of Monmouth, 1685. He was "prompted by his zeal "to mingle in the controverſies of the "reign of James II, whom he effica-"ciouſly oppoſed, by warning the Diſ-"ſenters of the ſecret danger of the in-"ſidious toleration offered by the mo-"narch's bigotry or the miniſter's arti-"fice." He is ſaid to have attended King William's coming into the city, 1689, among the volunteer guards, and to have followed the trade of a hoſier, or ſome branch of merchandize, in which he failed, 1692, and compounded with his creditors, and ſome of them failing, he paid his whole debt to them. He carried on a pan-tile manufactory near Tilbury Fort, and refuſed the offer of a ſettlement at Cadiz. In the projecting reign, as he ſtyles it, of William III, he wrote about many projects; and, 1696-7, publiſhed an *Eſſay on Projects*, dedicated to Dalby Thomas, one of the commiſſioners for the glaſs duties, to which he was accomptant, 1695. He ſuggeſted to King William the eſtabliſhment of a ſociety for encouraging polite learning, reforming the Engliſh language, &c. which Prior propoſed in 1700, and Swift in 1710; which Tickell flattered himſelf with; which Johnſon's Dictionary was intended to promote, and Croft's on a ſtill more extenſive plan; but in which this country has yet been left far behind by foreign nations. De Foe's defence of King William and the Dutch, in *The True-born Engliſhman*, contains "ſtrength of argument, "conveyed in elegant language," for which the King rewarded him, and had a perſonal converſation with him. His next publication was a remonſtrance to Parliament, ſigned LEGION, preſented by himſelf, in a woman's dreſs, to the Speaker, and followed by *The original Power of the collective Body of the People of England examined and aſſerted.* His other political publications were followed by two *On the occaſional Conformity of the Diſſenters*, which he ſeverely laſhes, even Mr. How, their miniſter. His *Shorteſt Way with the Diſſenters*, 1702, a piece of exquiſite irony, was voted by the Houſe of Commons to be burnt by the hangman, and the author proſcribed in the Gazette, with a reward of 50l. Notwithſtanding his *Explanation*, he was found guilty of a libel, ſentenced to ſtand on the pillory, and fined, and impriſoned in Newgate, where he wrote *A Hymn to the Pillory.* Here he collected a volume of his works, and projected *The Review*, which led the way to the *Tatlers*, *Spectators*, and *Guardians*, and was to treat of news, foreign and domeſtic, politicks, Britiſh and European trade, particular and univerſal. It was firſt publiſhed on Saturdays and Tueſdays, then alſo on Thurſdays, from February 1703-4 to May 1713, in nine thick quarto volumes. He publiſhed an account of the ſtorm in 1703. Sir Robert Harley, ſecretary of ſtate, 1709, recommended him to the Queen, who ſent him money occaſionally, and he was ſoon after releaſed. He panegyrized the Duke of Marlborough's victories, and painted the times, in *The Conſolidator*, and attacked Sir Humphrey Mackworth's bill for employing the poor, ſhewing that there was more labour than hands, a want of people, not of employment. His next attack was on Lord Haverſham's ſpeech on the ſtate of the nation; and he publiſhed *Advice*

* Several of De Foe's works, omitted in the firſt edition, reviewed vol. LIX. p. 992, are here ſupplied.

vice to all Parties, and a second volume of his works, 1705. We have a curious and interesting detail of the infamous proceedings against him as the writer of *The Review*, a news-paper of the times, and the dirty endeavours of party to intimidate and apprehend him. In 1706 he published, in twelve books, his *Jure Divino*, a satire against tyranny and passive obedience; and, the same year, an *Essay on removing National Prejudices against an Union with Scotland*, which may be said to have paved the way to that event, for which he was sent into that kingdom, and arrived at Edinburgh in October, 1706. The Act of Union passed the Scots parliament Jan. 16, 1706-7, and he returned to London next month. He published a history of this union in 1709, another edition 1712, and it was reprinted 1785. His reward seems to have been a pension, and the favour of Lord Oxford and Lord Godolphin. In 1709 and 1711 he published two volumes of *The History of Addresses*, to ridicule the public fervour with respect to Sacheverell. He lived at Newington, and continued to write, till 1713, *The Review*; and, in 1710, for a short time, *The Edinburgh Courant*. He wrote against the Peace of Utrecht, but defended the ninth article of the Treaty of Commerce, 1715. "Experience," says Mr. C, "has de-"cided in his favour, both as to the "theory and practice of commerce." In 1713 he began *A general History of Trade*, in numbers, but published only two numbers, being obliged to return to Halifax. For ironical political writings, which really served the Protestant succession, he was prosecuted by the absurd zeal of Auditor Benson, but his pardon was procured by Lord Oxford. He has been falsely charged with *The History of the White Staff*, 1714, and was discountenanced under George I. He published his *Appeal to Honour and Justice, being a true Account of his Conduct in public Affairs*, 1715, and was, during writing it, struck with an apoplexy. "The year 1715 may be regarded as "the period of his political life. The "death of Anne and the accession of "George I. seem to have convinced "him of the vanity of party-writing. "From this eventful epoch he appears "to have studied how to meliorate ra-"ther than to harden the heart, how to "regulate rather than to vitiate the "practice of life." Early this year he published *The Family Instructor*, in three parts, "which will be reprinted while "our language endures, at least while "wise men shall continue to consider "the influence of religion and the prac-"tice of morals as of the greatest use to "society." He afterwards published a second part; and his *Religious Courtship*, 1722 *, may be considered as a third. The most popular of all his performances (*Robinson Crusoe*) appeared in 1719; a second volume the same year; and the next year a third, intituled, *Serious Reflexions during the Life of Robinson Crusoe, and his Visions of the Angelic World*, which, we believe, are hardly known. The charge against him of surreptitiously appropriating the papers of Alex. Selkirk † is very improbable, when we consider that Selkirk's adventures had been upon the town eight years before, in various relations. In 1720 he published a poetical translation of Fresnoy's *Art of Painting*, and *The Life and Piracies of Captain Singleton*. In 1725, *A new Voyage round the World, by a Course never sailed before*. In 1720, *The History of Duncan Campbell*, who, though born deaf and dumb, taught the deaf and dumb to read. In 1721, *The Life and Adventures of Moll Flanders, and of Colonel Jackson*, a gentleman-pickpocket, both vicious characters. In 1724, *The Life of Roxana*; *Memoirs of a Cavalier*, during the civil wars of England. In 1722, *A Journal of the Plague*, 1665. In 1724, *The great Law of Subordination*. In 1726, *The Political History of the Devil*; and, as a supplement to it, *A History of Magick*. In 1727, a *Treatise on the Use and Abuse of the Marriage-bed*, begun thirty years before. In 1724 and 5 he published his *Tour through England*; and, 1727, his *Tour through Scotland*. In the same year, *The complete English Tradesman*, in two volumes. In 1728, *A Plan of the English Commerce*; yet Gee's mistaken *Commercial Observations* were more listened to. He died insolvent, April 1731, at the age of 68, leaving a widow, who did not long survive him, and six sons and daughters ‡. His eldest son, Daniel, went to Carolina; of his second, Benjamin, no account can be given. His youngest daughter,

* The twenty-first edition was advertised last year.

† See our vol. LVII. p. 1155, LVIII. 206. LVIII. 208 ascribes it to the Earl of Oxford, while prisoner in the Tower.

‡ Or rather two sons and four daughters.

daughter, Sophia, married Mr. Henry Baker, F.R. and A.SS. "a perſon more "reſpected as a philoſopher than a poet, "who died in 1774, at the age of 70." Maria married one Langley; and the other two probably remained ſingle. De Foe's biographer ſums up his character, as a writer, that "he muſt be acknow- "ledged one of the ableſt, as he is one "of the moſt captivating, that this iſland "can boaſt."....." If we regard the "*Adventures of Cruſoe*, like the *Adven-* "*tures of Telemachus*, as a poem, his "moral incidents and language muſt "lift him high in the poet's ſcale. As "a noveliſt, every one who conſiders "his originality, performance, and pur- "poſe, will place him in the foremoſt "rank. As a polemick, we muſt re- "gard him with leſs kindneſs. He "was, however, a party-writer on ſet- "tled principles, and did not change "with the change of parties. As a "commercial writer, he is entitled to "ſtand foremoſt among his contempo- "raries. As an hiſtorian, he had few "equals in the Engliſh language, when "he wrote either in the lighter narra- "tives or the higher department of hiſ- "toric compoſition." Theſe different departments of De Foe's authorſhip Mr. C. has enlarged on, and concludes, "Such are the pretenſions of De Foe to "be acknowledged as one of the ableſt "and moſt uſeful writers of our iſland." He has annexed a liſt of writings really his, and others ſaid to be his, many of them pamphlets or eſſays not noticed in his life, for which he acknowledges his obligations to Mr. Lockyer Davis and the liberal ſpirit of the Stationers Company, in permitting their regiſters to be ſearched.

See inquiries after De Foe in our vol. LV. pp. 882, 953; LIX. p. 993. In our Obituary, March 13, 1784, his ſon Daniel's daughter, *Sophia*, is ſaid to have been married to Mr. James Standerwick, late of Cornhill, London, haberdaſher, whom ſhe ſurvived. See vol. LIV. p. 258. In the Life of Mr. Henry Baker, in the new *Biographia Britannica*, it is ſaid his father's profeſſion was not known. As Mr. B. was brought up to the buſineſs of a *bookſeller*, and one *J. Baker* occurs as the publiſher of De Foe's writings, 1710—14, may we be allowed to conjecture he was the father of Henry, and thus formed the connexion between him and De Foe's daughter Sophia?

49. *An Appeal to the Publick, occaſioned by a Letter from the Rev.* J. Pope, *a Diſſenting Miniſter at* Stand, *near* Mancheſter; *containing a Charge of the Uſe of unworthy Methods of Miſrepreſentation and falſe Citation in ſome Obſervations on the Miraculous Conception. By* N. Niſbett, *M. A. Author of "An Illuſtration of various important Paſ- "ſages of Scripture," &c.*

"IT may be thought, by ſome of my readers, that I have violated the faith of a private correſpondence in publiſhing the following letter of Mr. Pope; and if it had been written to me merely to correct a miſtake, and to point out the propriety of making the world acquainted with it, without any mixture of that ſevere cenſure which diſtinguiſhes Mr. Pope's letter, I certainly ſhould not have thought of putting myſelf to the expence of this mode of vindication. But I could not ſuppoſe myſelf bound to privacy, when he took ſuch liberties with my character, and that of my order, as he has done. Mr. Pope indeed ſays, he little expected that a letter he intended as the means of a *private* communication of his ſentiments to me ſhould have excited ſo very ſerious an alarm in my mind; but if the epithets of *wilful* miſrepreſentation, and the uſe of *unworthy* methods to ſupport a cauſe, are not calculated to raiſe an alarm, I know not what is. As he thinks he has not much to fear as to the conſequences which may attend the publiſhing his letter, except thoſe which muſt ariſe from the incorrectneſs and negligence of his ſtyle, it does not appear that he will be liable to much cenſure on that account. Allowance will be made, was there indeed occaſion, for ſuch a trifling circumſtance. *Preface.*

Aſh, Feb. 14, 1791."

The whole controverſy turns, on the part of Mr. P, on the genuineneſs of two different ſets of letters of Ignatius. Mr. N. allows one ſet to be ſpurious; but contends that their doctrine, on the point in queſtion, is the ſame with that in the genuine ones: nor is the authenticity of Ignatius' writings at all to the purpoſe of the preſent queſtion.

50. *An hiſtorical Account of the antient Town of* Loweſtoft, *in the County of* Suffolk. *To which is* [are] *added, ſome curſory Remarks on the adjoining Pariſhes, and a general Account of the Iſland of* Lothingland. *By* Edmund Gillingwater*. *4to.*

THE general ſpirit of inveſtigation into our national hiſtory and antiquities has pervaded every part of the iſland. An induſtrious inhabitant of the decay-

* Author of *An Eſſay on Pariſh Workhouſes*, lately publiſhed.

ing

ing town of Loweſtoft, and the iſland, now become the peninſula, of Lothingland, has caught the ſpirit, and, under the generous patronage of his countrymen and neighbours, added another to our local hiſtories. In a ſhort preface, following a dedication to the Rev. Francis Bowneſs, rector of Gunton, vicar of Corton, and one of his Majeſty's juſtices of the peace for the county of Suffolk (whoſe benefactions to his church and pariſh he celebrates in p. 82, n.), he modeſtly profeſſes his inability to do juſtice to his ſubject, his motives for which were the advantage and amuſement of his townſmen; and hopes he has given ſuch full information reſpecting the herring-fiſhery as to prevent any diſputes ariſing in future concerning it. With reſpect to the town of Loweſtoft, he ſays, "it muſt be obſerved, that, in whatever point of "light we view it, whether with regard "to the utility of the herring-fiſhery, "the many eminent and valiant ſea-"commanders it has given birth to, or "its firm and unſhaken loyalty which, "on all occaſions, it has teſtified to "Government, we ſhall readily per-"ceive the reaſonableneſs of its claim "to our notice and eſteem."

The work is divided into nine chapters:—I. Of the Iſland of Lothingland. II. Of the Origin of Loweſtoft. III. Of the Fiſheries at Loweſtoft. IV. Of the Conteſt with Yarmouth. V. Of the Church. VI. Of the Chapels. VII. Of the Vicars. VIII. Of the Religious Sects. IX. Of Naval and Military Affairs. Concluſion. Of the preſent State of the Herring-fiſhery.

Lothingland had always been a royal demeſne. King John creating Yarmouth a free burgh, the burgeſſes aſſumed an excluſive right of fiſhing for herrings; and, after a conteſt which laſted above a century, they remained in poſſeſſion of this right till the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when the inhabitants of Little Yarmouth and Gorleſton obtained the liberty of unlading their own fiſh in their own ports; and in the reigns of Charles I. and Anne the liberties of Great Yarmouth were extended. Of the two channels by which the river Yare diſcharged itſelf into the ſea, the elder was choaked by the N. E. winds, and the other being frequently blocked-up by ſand-banks, the mouth of the haven was at laſt removed far to the South; a new mouth was opened 20 Edward III, and continued 26 years, till it was ſo choaked that the haven of Yarmouth was extended by royal authority. The whole tract of flat country, for four miles, between Caiſtor and Burgh, was once ſea, and the mouth of the Yare, an arm, extended many miles up inland. After the ſea receded from the river between Lothingland and Kirkley, it occaſionally broke in, and it was found neceſſary to form a bank againſt it, 1652. The laſt irruption of the ſea was in 1717. Lothingland probably ceaſed to be an iſland in 1712. The place of greateſt antiquity in it is *Burgh*, the antient *Garionenum*, a ſtation of *Stableſian* cavalry in the decline of the Roman empire. Loweſtoft appears to have once ſtood on a cliff, waſhed by the German ocean. As the ſea recedes from the continent oppoſite to it, it gains on this coaſt. Moſt of the records of the town were loſt by fire in 1606, with the dwelling-houſe of the vicar, and the pariſh-regiſter. It ſtands on the moſt Eaſtern point of land in England, on a lofty eminence, commanding an extenſive proſpect of the German ocean, and when beheld from the ſea has the nobleſt and moſt beautiful appearance of any town on the coaſt, between Newcaſtle and London. It chiefly conſiſts of an extenſive arrangement of houſes, running nearly North and South, and facing the ſea, on a dry ſoil, in a keen but bracing and ſalubrious air, about a mile in length, and chiefly conſiſts of one principal ſtreet, of 445 brick houſes, and 2231 inhabitants. The declivity of the cliff is unperceived through hanging gardens, at the bottom of which is a long arrangement of fiſh-houſes, the whole length of the town. It has a market and two fairs. The plague ravaged it in 1348, 1547, 1579, 1585, 1603, and 1635. It ſuffered by Kett's rebellion, from the Parliamentarians and the Dutch, and from the expence of fortifications in ſucceeding French wars, and greatly by fire in 1644-5 and 1670, and by ſtorms in 1530, 1730, 1739, 1757, 1770. George the Second landed here in 1736, and was brought in his barge, with his attendants, by a body of ſailors, to the beach, and driven by John Jex, Eſq. in his own coach to his houſe in the town. Our preſent moſt gracious Queen was near landing here on her firſt arrival in Great Britain. The herring-fiſhery is ſuppoſed to have originated here, and, in

in ſome meaſure, afterwards gradually transferred itſelf to Yarmouth. The differences between the two towns on this ſubject were not finally ſettled till 1576. The fiſhery begins on this coaſt about a fortnight before Michaelmas, and laſts till Martinmas. The number of boats annually employed by this town, on an average from 1772 to 1781, was 33, and the quantity of herrings caught each year was 719 laſts, which ſold, at an average, at 12l. 10s. each laſt. A diſpute between this town and Yarmouth about their limits, 1660, coſt Loweſtoft near 600l. and was determined in their favour. John Naſhe, a ſatirical poet in the reign of James [not Charles] I. was a native of Loweſtoft. The church was a part of Rahere's endowment of St. Bartholomew's in Smithfield. The impropriation was purchaſed of three ladies, who owned it, by the Rev. Mr. Tanner, vicar about 1719, for 1050l. under a decree of the Court of Chancery. The church is ſuppoſed to have been built as at preſent, ſome time in the thirteenth century; and there is a benefaction of land prior to 1552, for keeping it in repair. The tower is only 120 feet high, including a leaden ſteeple of 50 feet. "On the Eaſt "ſide of the ſteeple, and within the "church, is a lofty narrow arch, which "is ſuppoſed to have been uſed origi-"nally as a confeſſional for penitents; "and its being placed at the Weſt end "of the church is conformable to the "plan of the antient churches." An organ was ſet up in 1778. Dr. Tanner fitted-up the chancel, and new-paved the nave; in which laſt good work he was joined by the pariſhioners. It is to be regretted that Mr. G. has not given the epitaphs in the original language, but diſfigured them by tranſlation. See a very ſingular one on John Wilde, p. 368, in our poetry. Thomas Scroope, biſhop of Dromore, and vicar here, who died here in 1491, is buried here; but ſcarcely any trace remains of braſs on his ſlab, which was applied to commemorate one of his ſucceſſors. Thomas Arnold, a midſhipman of the Centurion with Ld. Anſon in his voyage round the world, is alſo buried here, 1761. The grammar-ſchool was founded by Thomas Annot, who died before 1600, aged 90. A famous Orientaliſt, a taylor by profeſſion, named Henry Wilde, kept a private ſchool about 1720, having been ſent by Dr. Prideaux to Oxford, where he taught young gentlemen, and removed to London, under the patronage of Dr. Meade. The church ſtanding at too great a diſtance from the general reſidence of the pariſhioners, there were, before the Reformation, two chapels in the town; one at the South end, long ſince deſtroyed by the ſea; another near the centre of the town, converted into a poor-houſe, but in 1570 reſtored to its original uſe, and in 1698 completely rebuilt. On the Weſt ſide of the High-ſtreet, about 30 yards North of Swan-lane, is an old Gothic building, faced with black flint, ſuppoſed to have been a third chapel; or it may have been a hall of one of the gilds mentioned in p. 483. Among the vicars were two equally eminent in their way: William Whiſton and John Tanner, brother to Bp. T, the antiquary, whoſe *Notitia Monaſtica* he republiſhed. A ſmall number of Independents, or Congregational Diſſenters, were ſettled here in the laſt century, and built their preſent meeting-houſe in 1695, and in it the celebrated Mr. Emlyn preached a year and a half, but declined the office of paſtor, which he afterwards accepted at Dublin. He imbibed his heterodox notions here, but could never be made to doubt of the pre-exiſtence of our Saviour as the Logos, or that God created the material world by him. Mr. Samuel Say preached here, but not as paſtor, 18 years; till, in 1725, he removed to Ipſwich, and in 1734 ſucceeded Dr. Edmund Calamy at Weſtminſter, and died in 1743. He drew up the account of Dr. C's grand-daughter, Bridget Bendyſh, in our vol. XXXV. p. 357. See more of him in vol. L. p. 568. From his quitting the congregation at Loweſtoft they had 15 miniſters, and are now, 1790, in an unſettled ſtate, deſtitute of a ſettled paſtor and regular ſervice. We are ſorry to ſee the account of the Diſſenters at Loweſtoft cloſed by the proſecution of two poor old women, even to death, by an eminent Diſſenter, on a charge of bewitching his daughters, 1663, Sir Matthew Hale, the judge, being afraid to direct the jury.—In 1761 the Methodiſts firſt made their appearance here. Among eminent naval commanders, natives of this town, were Admiral Sir Thomas Allen, Bart. who diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the ſea-fights with the Dutch, 1665 and 1666, and Algerines, 1669; Sir John Aſhby, admiral of the Blue at the fight of La Hogue; Sir Andrew Leake, one of the captains in the attack on Vigo,

1702,

1702, at the taking of Gibraltar, 1705, and ſlain in the ſea-fight off Malaga the ſame year; Capt. Mighells, who aſſiſted in deſtroying the French fleet on their own coaſt, 1703, in the action off Malaga, 1705, created a rear-admiral in 1718, and concerned in the war againſt Sweden and Spain, and at the taking of Vigo, 1719. He died in 1733, leaving four daughters, married to Meſſieurs Hall, Schroder, and Gadſden, merchants of London, and the fourth to Mr. Gaſcoigne.—In 1776 the herring-fiſhery here was in ſo declining a ſtate, that ſome merchants of Loweſtoft undertook to catch herrings on the coaſt of Scotland, and bring them home to be cured; but neither they, nor ſimilar adventurers from the Weſtern coaſt, ſucceeded; it being found, by experience, that the Scotch herring is too fat and oily for exportation, and the Eaſtern fiſh the fitteſt for drying. The herring fiſhery at Loweſtoft appears, at this preſent time, to be eſtabliſhed on the moſt laſting and permanent foundation. In 1790 a mackerel-fiſhery was ſet on foot here.

51. *Obſervations on Medical Electricity; containing a Synopſis of all the Diſeaſes in which Electricity has been recommended or applied with Succeſs; likewiſe pointing out a new and more efficacious Method of applying this Remedy, by Electric Vibrations. By* Francis Lowndes, *Medical Electrician.*

"VERY ſoon after the principles of Electricity were generally known, its powers in the cure of diſeaſes were made trial of with ſucceſs. Like all other important diſcoveries, it was, in its infant ſtate, clouded by obſcurity, and diſgraced with fiction. The falſehoods propagated all over Europe, relative to the effects of medicated globes and tubes, by men of ſcience and eſtabliſhed reputation, which were diſproved by numberleſs experiments, and afterwards recanted even by their authors, are a diſgrace to philoſophy. Since that time, the knowledge of Medical Electricity has been gradually improved on the ſure baſis of experiment and obſervation. If the enthuſiaſm of ſome individuals in purſuit of a favourite ſubject has carried them too far, advantage may even be derived from their errors. They have determined thoſe caſes in which Electricity is injurious, as well as pointed out a greater variety of diſeaſes in which its application is attended with ſucceſs. That prepoſſeſſion in favour of Electricity as a certain remedy for every diſeaſe incident to the human body, which prevailed a few years ago, ſeems to have generally ſubſided; and there now appears to be ſome danger of its ſharing the fate of many other uſeful remedies, which, becauſe they could not cure all diſeaſes, have been capriciouſly diſcarded as totally inefficacious. The preſent, therefore, appears to be a favourable period for ſettling the due degree of regard that Electricity merits in the general practice of phyſick."

After an accurate conſideration of what has been ſaid by former writers, and from the reſult of an extenſive practical experience, Mr. L. has certainly ſhewn that he is well qualified to deſcribe the effects of this truly wonderful operation on the human frame.

"Electricity," he ſays, "may be conſidered as a powerful general ſtimulant, removing obſtructions, and conſtantly uſeful in all complaints ariſing from a want of due energy in the living powers of the animal body. It is a ſtimulant, however, of a peculiar nature. The remedies commonly employed with this view act only in a ſecondary manner on the diſeaſe which they are intended to remove. The effects of cordials, taken into the ſtomach, ſeldom, probably, go beyond the firſt paſſages. Veſicatories, wherever they are applied, although a painful remedy, produce their effects only in a ſecondary manner on the diſeaſe for which they are uſed. But electricity penetrates every part of the human frame, and acts immediately and powerfully on the moſt deep-ſeated diſeaſes. This is clearly proved by its often exciting the motion of the heart in caſes of ſuſpended animation, after every other ſtimulus had been tried in vain. A degree of ſinking and languor, proportioned to the previous excitement, never fails to ſucceed the uſe of every ſtimulating remedy taken into the ſtomach. Electricity is entirely free from theſe pernicious effects. It can be applied to any particular diſeaſed part, independent of the reſt of the body; and, when diffuſed through the ſyſtem in general, it permanently enlivens the ſpirits, and increaſes the vital functions, without ever being ſucceeded by dejection."

"Every diſeaſe," adds Mr. L. "in which Electricity has been recommended or applied with ſucceſs, may be comprehended under ſome one of the following genera: 1. Fevers; 2. Nervous Diſorders; 3. Spaſmodic Affections; 4. Inflammations; 5. Local Diſeaſes; 6. Obſtructions."

In a variety of caſes which come under one or other of the above deſcriptions, the utility of the practice is evidently proved; and ſtill more ſo in the pamphlet we are next about to notice.

52. *The Utility of Medical Electricity illuſtrated, in a Series of Caſes, and Practical Obſervations: tending to prove the Superiority*

of

of Vibrations to every other Mode of applying the Electric Fluid. By Francis Lowndes.

FROM an enlarged and accurate knowledge of the benefits to be derived from Electricity, Mr. L. exhibits a ſeries of facts which have occurred in the courſe of his own practice.

"I have reaſon to believe," he ſays, "that many people, of delicate nerves, are deterred from having recourſe to Electricity, from an opinion that it is impoſſible ever to adminiſter this remedy without producing the diſagreeable ſenſation occaſioned by a *ſhock*. This idea, being totally unfounded in truth, and tending to prevent many from receiving the benefit of a mild and uſeful application, ſuited to their particular complaints, ought certainly to be exploded. From experience I can confidently aſſert, that every benefit to be derived from Electrization, in all complaints to the cure of which it is adapted, may be completely produced by the mild, eaſy, and gentle application of graduated VIBRATIONS. This mode of managing the electric fluid, as far as I have been able to learn, is peculiar to myſelf, and requires the aid of a powerful and well-conſtructed apparatus. The ELECTRIC VIBRATIONS, entirely free from the diſagreeable and, to many, inſupportable ſenſation produced by ſhocks, ſeem to ſearch and penetrate, in a manner truly admirable, thoſe parts through which they are paſſed, apparently producing a tremulous and vibratory motion, even in the moſt internal fibres. Hence we may form ſome idea of their efficacy in removing every ſpecies of obſtruction."

In various ſpecies of rheumatic* and ſpaſmodic complaints, Electricity has long been conſidered as an uſeful remedy; and, by a variety of caſes detailed in the preſent publication, the general opinion in its favour is confirmed. Mr. L. mentions ſeveral caſes of palſy which were cured by this application. He is alſo of opinion (which, conſidering the prevalence of ſuch complaints, we think new and important) that the Electric Vibrations may be had recourſe to, with great advantage, as a preventative, when any ſymptoms give reaſon to apprehend the approach of this direful malady.

"Caſes," he ingenuouſly adds, "might no doubt be mentioned, in which the patient did not derive the deſired, and perhaps expected, benefit from the uſe of this remedy. But will any perſon affirm, that, becauſe Peruvian bark, or mercury, has not cured all the complaints in which they have been uſed, that they are to be laid aſide as uſeleſs and ineffectual medicines? The reputation of Electricity has, undoubtedly, been much injured by people ignorant of its powers, and, wholly unacquainted with the nature of diſeaſes, pretending to adminiſter it; as well as by the employment of trifling and inefficient electrical machines. It is eaſy to modify the effects of the largeſt and moſt powerful apparatus, ſo as to act in the gentleſt manner; but it is altogether impoſſible, with a common ſmall machine, to perform thoſe operations that are often requiſite to remove various diſeaſes."

The caſes of ſucceſsful application adduced in this pamphlet are numerous and remarkable; and the names by which they are atteſted, both of the patients and of gentlemen of the faculty, are ſo reſpectable as to preclude even the poſſibility of doubt.

53. *The Speech of Major* Scott *in the Houſe of Commons, on the 14th of* February, 1791. 8*vo*.

OUR Houſe of Commons ſeems to conſiſt of the party in place, the party wanting to get in, and the independent neutrality. To this laſt corps muſt the nation look up, in every alarming ſituation, and upon every arduous queſtion. The ſpeech before us was delivered at the time mentioned in the title, when the Miniſtry and the Oppoſition coaleſced in voting for the continuation of the impeachment of Mr. Haſtings. Preſixed to the ſpeech is a preface, nearly of equal length. It ſeems that a gentleman, well known in the Houſe as a very reſpectable member of the independent neutrality, thought it his duty, on this occaſion, to charge thoſe in, and thoſe out of, place, with entertaining views different from thoſe of public juſtice, in wiſhing to continue a trial of unprecedented length and hardſhip. It is here ſtated, that this gentleman (Mr. Baſtard) moved, unſucceſsfully, for an adjournment, in order to have time for the preſentation of certain papers, which, he ſaid, would prove that the preſent Government in India had been obliged to adopt meaſures much ſtronger than any purſued by Mr. Haſtings. Mr. Dundas denied that any ſuch thing would appear from the papers in queſtion. They have ſince been produced, but the friends of the proſecution would not conſent to their being printed; and it

* On this article we are able to ſpeak experimentally. The writer of the preſent article was relieved, by a ſingle operation, from a rheumatiſm of the moſt violent nature, ſituated in the muſcles of the neck and ſhoulders, and which was ſo ſevere as to prevent the turning of his head without the moſt excruciating agony. EDIT.

it is here said that they fully establish Mr. Bastard's position.—The rest of the preface and the speech contain some other apparently strong arguments in favour of Mr. Hastings; for which we must refer to the work itself. We do not wish to prejudge the main question, or to offer any opinion upon it at present. But it is remarkable that, notwithstanding so much inflammatory declamation has been made use of by our great orators, and circulated by the press, the publick at large seems heartily tired of this trial, or indifferent about it. We confidently hope and expect it will appear to the world, to the end, that the parties within the House are actuated by no personal or sinister motives, but are deliberately investigating truth, and pursuing substantial justice. However, as some compassion is due even to the guilty, we cannot help wishing that, after this prosecution is over, a statute of limitations might be enacted, relative to the duration of state trials. The true spirit of the English constitution, as expressed in our Great Charter, is, *Nulli* vendemus, *nulli negabimus aut* differemus *rectum aut justitiam.* Of *expence* and *delay*, Mr. Hastings seems, therefore, to complain with reason.

54. *The History of* Herodotus, *translated from the* Greek, *with Notes, by the Rev.* William Beloe. 4 *Vols.* *(Continued from p. 244.)*

THALIA, Book III.

VOL. II. p. 7. *Cadytis*, in vol. I. p. 413, n. is supposed to be *Jerusalem.* Wesseling shews this cannot be; but is unable to assign the situation of this place or *Janysus.*

N. 11. "Temple of Minerva." Mr. B. says, this is not expressed in the original. He means *Minerva* is not expressed; for the *temple* is.

N. 24, about *bells*, is foreign to the purpose. The offering to Daniel was a sacrifice and incense, as to a deity.

N. 28. The passage from Mr. Strutt does not prove the use of coffins among the Saxons; that from Durand does, but applies to the continent. For locuto read loculo. Of leaden coffins among the Saxons see *Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain*, Introd. p. xi. One reason for not having coffins in the East must be the quickness of interment, and the cool retreats in which the bodies were deposited, at a distance from the towns.

P. 40. Cambyses laboured under what, by some, is termed the sacred disease. This is the epilepsy. Hippocrates, in his treatise on it, says, this name was given it by jugglers and ignorant pretenders, who knew not how to treat it. *L'Archer.*

N. 46. Disquisitions on *custom* and *habit* are out of place here; else we might observe, that the Athenians, with all their refinement and politeness, were not the only nation in the world that "could bear to see human sacrifices re-"presented on their stage, or listen with "applause to the misery of Œdipus, and "the madness of Orestes." Our countrymen, who take the lead among the refined and polished nations of modern Europe, can assist with pleasure at a boxing-match, and at the misery and madness of Lear, Hamlet, and others of Shakspeare's characters.

P. 55, l. 2. *A bread basket.* Θυλακος is *a leather-bag*, which wanted to be filled with αλφιτος, flour.

N. 58. The ships of Periander were probably foul, and their bottoms covered with barnacles. The mistake of L'Archer or Pliny is of little moment—*messengers with orders* for the *youths to whom the* orders related.

P. 69. "I have been thus particular "in my account of the Samians." After describing the three wonders of Samos, Herodotus repeats these words: "For this reason I have been thus par-"ticular in my account of the Samians." As this repetition is not noticed as an error in the MSS. Herodotus seems to have been more than ordinarily struck with the stupendous undertakings of these Grecian islanders, not one of which are now to be traced.

N. 70, for Cenyx r. Ceryx.

P. 75. "The sheath fell from the "sword." Whether the *buckle* or *point* of the *scabbard* fell off, the sword was laid bare, and gave the mortal wound. In order to understand how the antient Persians wore their swords, we have only to look at the figures on Persepolis, and we shall see the swords, or rather *daggers*, were at the right side. It was not in *contradiction to modern custom* that the Romans wore *two swords*; for on all our antient monuments there is a sword at the left, and a dagger at the right, side.

P. 140, n. 141. Mr. B. calls the preference in affection of a *brother* to a husband or children a *singular* and *preposterous* sentiment: yet, comparing it with Sophocles' Antigone, who exerted it

it towards a *dead* brother, he says, in the wife of Intaphernes towards a *living* brother, "it is surely *less repugnant to* "*reason and the feelings of the human* "*heart.*"

N. 154. "The idea more immediately excited by the word is, that they "struck the bottom of the vase to shake "out all the gold; but, according to "this interpretation, the vase itself is "the θηκη, or case." The vase is not the θηκη, but dipt into the συνθηκη, or *heap* of gold.

N. 155. "The yearly pension paid "Democedes the physician, by the A-"thenians, was 100 minæ, or 322l. 18s. "4d. The Eginetæ paid him yearly "the pension of a talent, or 193l. 15s. "He had a pension from Polycrates of "Samos of two talents, 387l. 10s." Arbuthnot, p. 198. The daily allowance of two drachmæ to an ambassador was 15d. i. e. 23l. 11s. 5d.½ per annum. All that can be said of the difference is, the high opinion entertained of a skilful physician, both at Athens and in Persia.

P. 115. Later editors change σπερμαλι into ερσμαλι, and σημαλι, and are followed by the later translators; but where is the absurdity of saying that different nations used or cultivated the same grain? and Herodotus distinguishes different Indian nations presently after, sect. 100, by opposing breeding cattle to raising grain. One people *sow nothing*, ουδε τι σπειρουσι. He adds, ουδε οικιας νομιζουσι εκθησθαι· "they have no fixed habita-"tions." One wonders how it happened that neither commentators nor translators discovered the same contrast between two people three sections before, in sect. 97.

P. 164. "Had no resistance to en-"counter;"—met with no resistance. The Greek is, "no man lift up his "hands against them." So, in the LXX, 1 Kings xi. 27, Jeroboam lift up his hands (επηρατο χειρας) against the king, Rehoboam. So Gen. xli. 44, ουδις χειρα εξοισει. 2 Sam. xx. 21, Sheba επηρε την χειρα επι τον βασιλεα Δαβιδ.

Ibid. "It did not appear that they "were desirous of life under the go-"vernment of a tyrant." The Greek says, "They did not, as it seems, desire "to be free." Ου γαρ ως εοικασι εδουλεσθο ειναι ελευθεροι. Pauw reads ΑΝ-ελευθεροι; and Wesseling explains it, "they did not wish for liberty on such "terms." It may be doubted whether ελευθεροι here means political liberty, or release from prison, opposed to δεσμωτας. Herodotus has left a simple text, and his commentators supply a glossary.

MELPOMENE, Book IV.

P. 185. "They have a tradition, that "if the person, in whose custody the "gold remains, sleeps in the open air "during the time of the annual festival, "he dies before the end of the year; as "much land is therefore given him as "he can pass over on horseback in the "course of a day." L'Archer conjectures that Herodotus meant that, *to encourage vigilance, and prevent the person from sleeping*, so much land was given to him. It appears to us that the passage has not been rightly understood. Herodotus says, the kings keep this sacred gold with the greatest care, and annually assist at great sacrifices. The person to whose custody it is committed dies within the year if he sleeps in the open air: *for this reason* they give him, &c. The reason for this gift is not the hazard he runs by sleeping in the open air, but his general care of the gold. This translation removes all difficulty. Herodotus says nothing of the king's *carrying* the gold *about*; nor is he so rendered by the Latin translator or Littlebury. Μαντεχομαι is *adesse*, to *assist at* the sacrifice.

Add to n. 10, "and so Herodotus "himself explains it, p. 207."

N. 57 seems altogether misplaced, and foreign to the purpose. It is certain, and confirmed by fresh discoveries, that a very large proportion of mankind are carnivorous animals; by which we would be understood to mean that they feed entirely on flesh or fish, without the use or cultivation of corn or vegetables. This seems the characteristick of all nations in a savage, uncultivated state, and of many who seem more improved; such as the Tartars.

N. 64. We are at a loss to understand how *Carcinitis*, which is on the *Taurica Chersonesus*, now *Crimea*, can be *Golfo di Moscovia*, and not rather *Prekop*, or some adjoining town.

N. 67. Montfaucon may have mistaken εσεως for ισιον, a *veil*, and, connecting it with σπασας, the error will be accounted for.

We need not go further from home than the isle of Portland, and other parts of England, for fuel made of dried cow-dung. Voltaire's sneer, and his blunder, n. 79, were not worth notice; nor Gibbon worth quoting, n. 69.

Varro,

Varro, Feſtus, and Clemens Alexandrinus (*Cohort. ad Gentes*, ſect. IV. p. 41), tell us, that Mars was worſhiped by the Sabines and Romans under the form of a ſpear. Plutarch, *in Romulo*, ſays, the ſpear placed in *the royal palace* was called *Kuris*, or *Quiris*. For the *point*, read the *head* of a ſpear.

N. 74. L'Archer remarks, that he has *ſomewhere in the country* ſeen traces of divination by willow-twigs. L'Archer's own words are, that he had ſeen it in *Berry*.

P. 243. The funeral ceremonies of the Scythian kings, and the *golden goblets* buried with them, under large barrows, remind us of the tombs found in Great Tartary, aſcribed to the deſcendants of Genghiſcan in the 13th century. See *Archæologia*, III. 222, &c.

N. 82. We cannot diſcover the leaſt conformity between the baths of Medea and the fumigations of the Scythians. Nor does L'Archer, from whom the note is taken. *Her* invention was merely the warm-water bath, *theirs* a fumigation without any water.

N. 83. Ointments muſt have made a progreſs among the Jews; for the Pſalmiſt celebrates them among the luxuries of mankind (Pſalm civ. 15): and Micah (vi. 15) threatens his countrymen with the privation of ſuch luxuries.

P. 250. "Having a number of ſmall "ſtatues *ſecured together*." The original ſays, *faſtened about him*; εκδησαμενος αξαλματα: and ſo L'Archer, "des pe"tites ſtatues *attaches ſur lui*." Littlebury tranſlates it, "before the images "*he had hung in the trees*."

P. 241. "The Enarees, or effeminate "men." Εναρεες οι και ΑΝΔΡΟΓΥΝΟΙ. This ſeems a ſufficient explanation of the Enarees deſcribed in vol. I. p. 112. Whether this phænomenon was more common in Scythia, after a particular event, or whether it were a diſeaſe, or languor, the ſubjects of it formed a diſtinct claſs of people, and fell into every effeminate exceſs.

N. 105. Tying 60 knots in a cord, and bidding a perſon untie one a day, until all were untied, is ſurely no proof of ignorance in calculation.

N. 108. We do not underſtand the explanation of *Ater* and *Albus*, in Horace.

P. 293, laſt line of note, r. *Scytharum*.

N. 131. Mr. B. repeats the praiſes of Polyænus' *Stratagemata*, which he ventures to recommend to all young ſtudents in Greek, from its entertaining matter, as well as from the eaſy elegance and purity of its ſtyle; and cannot help expreſſing his ſurprize that it ſhould not yet have found its way into our public ſchools, where, he thinks, it might be read with much advantage, as preparatory to Xenophon. The only editions of it, except the Latin verſion of Vulteius, at Baſil, are thoſe by Caſaubon, at Leyden, 1589. and by Maaſvicius, 1690; and by Morſinna, at Berlin, 1756. The author was a Macedonian, and lived in the reign of the Emperors Antoninus and Verus. The two beſt MSS. of him are in the Grand Duke of Tuſcany's library, and that of Trinity College, Cambridge; and collations and various readings by John Price, Iſaac Voſſius, and Caſaubon, in Voſſius' library.

N. 147, l. 3, r. Patrocles.

P. 310, l. ult. *Temple* ſeems a more proper term than *ſhrine*. The original is ἱερον.

N. 151. Mela (II. 6) makes *Carteia* the ſame with *Tarteſſus*.

P. 319. "The heavens are here open"ed to you." Gale explains this of a fertile country, which Weſſeling, not clearly comprehending, ſuppoſes the abbreviation, ουνος, ſhould not be read ουρανος, but βουνος; q. d. the *hill*, or *ſoil*, is here pierced with ſprings. L'Archer paraphraſes the Greek as of favourable rains. Mr. B, who had objected, n. 147, to *contractions*, is ſilent here.

N. 162. Concerning the *Marcheta Mulierum*, ſee the judicious diſſertation of Lord Hailes, at the end of the firſt volume of his *Annals of Scotland*, pp. 312—329, and our vol. LVII. p. 384.

This IVth book of Herodotus concludes with an abſtract of Schlichthorſt's *Geographia Africæ Herodotea*, illuſtrating his deſcription of Africa by a compariſon of the antient and modern names of people and places.

TERPSICHORE, Book V.

N. 7. Mr. B. has guarded the note from Raynal as he ought to have done all thoſe from authors of his ſtamp.

N. 26. We are grieved to ſee good writers adopt the conſtruction which begins this note: "It is contended by "Valcknaer, AND who is anſwered by "L'Archer," &c.

P. 409. l. 1. Should it not, in ſtrict conformity to the original, have been Jupiter *Agoræus*?

P. 428. Of the preſent ſtate of Delphi ſee Chandler's *Travels in Greece*, p. 266—268, but no determinate traces of temples.

P. 443, l. 7. "Enquired of them who "they were, and where they lived, *de-* "*ſiring* to become the allies of Perſia." Rather, *who deſired* to become, &c. L'Archer tranſlates it as baldly: "Leur "demander quelle ſorte d'hommes ils "etoient & dans quel endroit de la terre "ils habitoit *pour prier* les Perſes de "s'allier avec eux."

N. 108. There ſeems one material objection to underſtanding the *Eacidæ* of *images*;—that the Eginetæ were not in poſſeſſion of thoſe images at the time the Thebans ſolicited their aſſiſtance. Compare p. 456, ſect 89.

N. 144. This note has been repeated in the preceding book, n. 133.

N. 146. "I cannot diſmiſs this book "of Herodotus without remarking that "it contains a good deal of curious hiſ- "tory, and abounds with many admira- "ble examples of private life. The "ſpeech of Soſicles of Corinth, in fa- "vour of liberty, is excellent in its "kind; and the many ſagacious, and "indeed moral, ſentiments, which are "ſcattered throughout the book, cannot "fail of producing both entertainment "and inſtruction."

(To be continued.)

55. *The Merchant's and Trader's* Vade Mecum; *or, A new and complete Book of Rates for* Great Britain: *comprehending the Nett Duties and Drawbacks of the Cuſtoms, Inwards, Outwards, and Coaſtwiſe: A Schedule of the Duties of Exciſe; Licences &c. The Third Edition; with the ſubſequent Alteration of Duties to the Firſt of* February, 1791.

A Liſt, neither incurious, nor expenſive, of about 4000 articles of *import* and *exciſe*, alphabetically and minutely arranged, from the band which encompaſſes a birch-broom to a hogſhead of ſugar, rum, &c.

56. *The Wonders of Creation; or, Contemplations on the Works of* God. *Written originally in* German, *by* Sturm. *Tranſlated into* Engliſh *by a Clergyman.*

THIS work, tranſlated from the German of the devout Sturm, is not confined to the *ſix days'* creation, but conſiſts of contemplations on the works of God, as diſplayed through the whole kingdom of Nature; for the daily preſervation and continual ſucceſſion of the different objects we behold, in the animal and vegetable world, may be juſtly called *a new creation.* Theſe papers are extracted from a larger work, and contain the author's contemplation on the beauties of the ſeaſons, Spring and Summer, the ſolar ſyſtem, the plurality of worlds, the ſtudy of Nature, &c. &c. From the inſtruction which may be derived from this little publication, and the ſtrain of piety which pervades every page of it, it may be highly recommended to the peruſal of all, particularly young perſons, whoſe minds are peculiarly open to the beauties of Nature, and ſuſceptible of good reflexions on the bounty and benevolence of the Creator.

57. *The Adventures of King* Richard Cœur de Lion.

THIS ingenious and entertaining romance is the production of the author of *Earl Strongbow*, and *The Adventures of John of Gaunt.* It abounds in well-drawn characters and uſeful ſatire; the incidents and adventures are highly numerous, and ſucceed each other rapidly. The author delineates thoſe general follies of mankind which exiſt in all ages and nations; well knowing that human nature is, in its groundwork, ever the ſame, though it may vary the manner of ſhewing itſelf, according to the ſeveral faſhions prevailing in ſociety. The characters, therefore, and the comic ſatire, in the romances we are now ſpeaking of, would prove as inſtructive and as entertaining in centuries yet to come (ſhould thoſe volumes find their way to poſterity) as they do at the preſent moment. Men, in the days of Edward III. and Richard Cœur de Lion, were as vain, as inſolent, as envious, and as fantaſtical, as they are now; and the pleaſure of the reader (at leaſt the reader of true taſte) muſt ſurely be heightened by finding thoſe qualities connected with the manners and cuſtoms of our forefathers. We appeal to the works of Shakſpeare for a confirmation of this truth.

The author, in this, as in his other productions of the like kind, has given us a parliamentary debate, in which he has proved his title to the praiſe of eloquence; while his talent for juſt ridicule, and his knowledge of humankind, are conſpicuous in the other parts of this performance.

As there is no work, however, without its imperfections, we feel ourſelves obliged to remark, that his romances

are

are generally deficient in point of intereſt, and in thoſe artful intricacies and unravellings of the fable which conſtitute much of the merit of our beſt books of entertainment. The poem *On the Death of Lord Falkland*, annexed to the romance, reflects credit on the author's poetical abilities.

58. *No Abolition of Slavery: or, The univerſal Empire of Love. A Poem.* 4to.

THE writer, whoſe name will not be long concealed, converts the conteſted queſtion of the Slave trade, juſt re-eſtabliſhed by a large majority in Parliament, into mere *badinage*, applying to the outſet of the poem one of his mottoes, *Facit indignatio verſus*, and to the concluſion of it the other, *Omnia vincit amor*. He inſcribes it to the Weſt-India Planters and Merchants, and addreſſes it to the goddeſs of his idolatry, Miſs ——. How he trims the advocates for the abolition may beſt be ſeen in his own words:

" Drawcanſir Dolben would deſtroy
Both ſlavery and licentious joy;
Foe to all ſorts of *planters* *, he
Will ſuffer neither *bond* nor *free*.

" Burke, art THOU here too? thou, whoſe pen
Can blaſt the fancied *rights of men*:
Pray, by what logick are thoſe rights
Allow'd to *Blacks*—deny'd to *Whites*?

" But Thou, bold Faction's chief Antiſtes,
Thou, more than Samſon Agoniſtes!
Who, Rumour tells us, would pull down
Our charter'd rights, our Church, our Crown;
Of talents vaſt, but with a mind
Unaw'd, ungovern'd, unconfin'd;
Beſt-humour'd man, worſt politician,
Moſt dangerous, deſp'rate ſtate phyſician;
Thy manly character why ſtain
By canting, when 'tis all in vain?
For thy tumultuous reign is o'er;
THE PEOPLE'S MAN thou art no more."

He has well characteriſed the Miniſter's conduct in general, and on the preſent queſtion:

" And Thou, in whom the mighty name
Of WILLIAM PITT ſtill gathers fame,
Who could at once exalted ſtand,
Spurning ſubordinate command;
Ev'n when a ſtripling fit with eaſe
The mighty helm of ſtate to ſeize;
Whom now (a thouſand ſtorms endur'd)
Years of experience have matur'd;
For whom, in glory's race untir'd,
Th' events of nations have conſpir'd;
For whom, ere many ſuns revolv'd,
Holland has crouch'd, and France diſſolv'd;
And Spain, in a Don Quixote fit,
Has bullied only to ſubmit;
Why ſtoop to nonſenſe? why cajole
Blockheads who vent their *rigmarole*?

" And yet, where *influence* muſt rule,
'Tis ſometimes wiſe to play the fool;
Thus, like a witch, you raiſe a ſtorm,
Whether the *Parliament's Reform*,
A ſet of *Iriſh Propoſitions*,
Impeachment—on your *own conditions*,
Or Richmond's wild *fortifications*,
Enough to ruin twenty nations,
Or any thing you know can't fail,
To be a tub to Party's whale.
Then whilſt they nibble, growl, and worry,
All keen and buſy, hurry-ſcurry;
Britannia's ſhip you onward guide,
Wrapt in ſecurity and pride.

" Accept fair praiſe; but while I live
Your Regency I can't forgive;
My Tory ſoul with anger ſwell'd,
When I a parcel'd Crown beheld;
Prerogative put under hatches;
A monarchy of ſhreds and patches."

" Thurlow, forbear thy awful frown;
I beg you may not *look* me down:
My honeſt fervour do not ſcout,
I too like thee can be devout."

" Courtiers, who chanc'd to gueſs aright,
And bask now in the Royal ſight,
I charge you of deceit keep clear,
And poiſon not the Sovereign's ear:
O! ne'er let Majeſty ſuppoſe
The Prince's friends muſt be His foes.
There is not one amongſt you all
Whoſe ſword is readier at his call;
An antient Baron * of the land,
I by my King ſhall ever ſtand;
But when it pleaſes Heav'n to ſhroud
The Royal Image in a cloud,
That Image in the Heir I ſee;
The Prince is then as King to me.
Let 's have, altho' the ſkies ſhould lour,
No interval of Regal pow'r †."

He then paints the condition of many claſſes of wretches in our own country,

(" Beggars at every corner ſtand,
With doleful look, and trembling hand;
Hear the ſhrill piteous cry of *ſaw ep*;
See wretches riddling an aſh heap;
The ſtreets ſome for old iron ſcrape,
And ſcarce the cruſh of wheels eſcape;
Some ſhare with dogs the half-eat bones,
From dunghills pick'd with weary groans")

equal objects of humane attention with

" The honeſt ſlaves, the ſons of toil,
Who cultivate the planter's ſoil."

After a parody on the introduction to the " Eſſay on Man," beginning,

* Diogenes being diſcovered in the ſtreet in fond intercourſe with one of thoſe pretty miſſes whom Sir William Dolben diſlikes, ſteadily ſaid, " φυτευω ανδρας—I plant men."

* *Aut* Boſwell, *aut* ——. EDIT.

† " Mira cano, Sol occubuit, nox nulla ſequuta." See Camden's Remains.

" Dear

" Dear Cumberland, whoſe various powers
Preſerve thy life from languid hours,
Thou ſcholar, ſtateſman, traveller, wit,
Who proſe and verſe alike canſt hit;
Whoſe gay Weſt-Indian on our ſtage
Alone might check this ſtupid rage;" &c.

the Poet thus apoſtrophiſes,

" Lo! then, in yonder fragrant iſle,
Where Nature ever ſeems to ſmile,
The cheerful *gang* * *!*—the Negroes ſee
Perform the taſk of induſtry:
Ev'n at their labour hear them ſing,
While time flies quick on downy wing;
Finiſh'd the bus'neſs of the day,
No human beings are more gay:
Of food, clothes, cleanly lodging, ſure,
Each has his property ſecure;
Their wives and children are protected;
In ſickneſs they are not neglected;
And when old age brings a releaſe,
Their grateful days they end in peace."

The hardy Baron concludes with a compliment of forty lines to his miſtreſs; and in her company we leave him.

59. *An Elegy, occaſioned by the Rejection of Mr.* Wilberforce's *Motion for the Abolition of the* African *Slave Trade.* 4*to.*

" THE various evils," ſays this Author, which are attendant upon the Slave Trade, have been ſo ably and ſo feelingly dwelt upon by thoſe gentlemen in the Houſe of Commons who eſpouſed the cauſe of the injured Negroes, that it would be the height of preſumption, in a perſon ſo little qualified as myſelf, to explain ſyſtematically the wrongs which that unfortunate race of people are compelled to endure. Yet I truſt I ſhall be excuſed for my preſent intruſion on the publick; if, upon the peruſal of the following Poem, the reader perceive that I felt my ſubject; and, though the elegy cannot lay claim to information, I hope it will afford ſome ſmall degree of entertainment. But I almoſt fear that my warmth has led me too far; and that, in endeavouring to be juſt, I have nearly deſcended to illiberality. Yet, I muſt confeſs, I had very little patience, when I reflected that thoſe lines, which Horace uſed upon another occaſion, might with propriety be addreſſed to my countrymen on the preſent ſubject:

" Te ſuis Matres metuunt Juvencis;
Te Sènes Parci, miſeræque nuper
Virgines nuptæ, tua ne retardet
Aura Maritos."

That there is certainly ſomething in Fiction more congenial to the ſpirit of Poetry than can be found in the graveſt matter of fact, is evident from the verſes we have juſt reviewed, and thoſe of the Elegy now before us; which, however, is not without merit, though ſome of the lines are deficient in harmony.

Our readers ſhall judge:

" The aweful hour of anxious hope is o'er,
And all the fond deluſive proſpects flee;
My glowing fancy now ſhall paint no more
Virtue reſtor'd, and ſun-burnt Afric free.

Still ſhall our *brethren of the darker dye*
Be torn from parents, friends, and native ſhore!
Still ſhall their ſtarting eyes the tears ſupply,
Till the parch'd brain refuſe the humid ſtore."

After a compliment to Mr. Wilberforce, and a cenſure on the majority in the Houſe of Commons, an aged Negro is introduced, not interceding for thoſe already in ſlavery, but imploring that this country would in future

" —ceaſe to drag from off their native ſhore
The ſable ſons of Afric's wide domain;
Let them no more the Ruffian's arts deplore,
And float in charnel dungeons o'er the main."

The Poet next, with ſome degree of animation, thus addreſſes the Traders:

" Ye brutal traffickers in human gore,
Ye baſe mementos of your country's ſhame,
Who never knew the pitying tear to pour,
Or glow with ſympathy's diſtinguiſh'd flame:

" Compare your conduct with the glorious zeal
Oft by the ſons of ſcorned Afric ſhown;
Oft for the child's, or wife's, or friendſhip's weal,
Theſe *ſenſeleſs brutes* will ſacrifice their own.

" Ye ſay they lead a life of joy and peace;
Your country's children often feel a worſe;
Oh! that yourſelves might taſte their vaunted eaſe,
And feel awhile Oppreſſion's iron curſe!

" Then ſhould you bluſh: your rude barbarian ſouls,
Enſhrin'd in vain Refinement's ſemblant form,
Should learn to bluſh that they whom Fate controuls
Are yet by Nature more humanely warm.

" Then ſhould ye bluſh to call their ſlavery bliſs;
Then ſhould ye bluſh to call them rude and baſe;
Then ſhould ye know what Nature's feeling is,
And learn compaſſion from the injur'd race.

" Ye judge the feelings of the wretched Slave
By thoſe which animate your ſordid breaſt;
And, as ye never ſtretch'd an arm to ſave,
Suppoſe they never Nature's throb confeſt.

" When torn from parents, friends, and kindred ties,
Muſt they not feel the agonizing ſmart?

Muſt

* Sir William Young has a ſeries of pictures, in which the Negroes in our plantations are juſtly and pleaſingly exhibited in various ſcenes.

Muſt not the drops which ſwell their ſtreaming eyes
Betray the anguiſh of the bleeding heart?
"When they look back on all the friends they leave;
When they behold them weeping on the ſhore;
Do ye, as human beings, then believe
They friends nor country agoniz'd deplore*?"

60. BIBLIOTHECA TOPOGRAPHICA BRITANNICA. *N° LII. Containing Collections towards the Hiſtory and Antiquities of* Elmeſwell *and* Campſey Aſh, *in the County of* Suffolk; *and various Additions to ſeveral of the former Numbers.*

"ELMESWELL is ſituated in an exceedingly pleaſant part of Suffolk, only ſix miles from Bury, and ſix from Stowmarket, to both which towns the roads are good. It ſtands high; the air is eſteemed fine and wholſome; many of the proſpects are beautiful and extenſive, and the neighbourhood in general abounds with gentlemen's ſeats. The church (which formerly belonged to the abbey of Bury) has a lofty ſteeple, and the church-yard is higher than the tops of the chimneys of ſome of the adjoining cottages. An inſcription, carved in ſtone, on the front of the ſouth porch, has been purpoſely eraſed. On the ſeptagon font, deeply engraven in large letters, is the word ꝑqDEq, and three ſhells in an eſcutcheon. There uſed to be in the church-yard a very large white-thorn, whoſe branches extended ſo far that they were obliged to be ſupported by a frame of wood-work. It was cut down about 1760. The pariſh contains (by admeaſurement taken in 1786) 1880 acres, 1 rood, and 26 perches. There is a good parſonage-houſe, with proper out-buildings, in decent repair, an exceeding good garden and fiſh-pond, with five acres of rich paſture. At a court-baron held here in March 1786 appeared Edward Marſh, aged 90, who has a brother, William Marſh, aged 93. Both theſe copyholders have duly attended the courts during the greater part of the preſent century; and their family have lived in the pariſh 500 years."

As the alms-houſe forms a principal portion of this little hiſtory, we ſhall extract the epitaph of its pious founder, whoſe memory is preſerved by a monument in the church, where

"He is repreſented as large as life, reclining his head on his left arm, a book in one hand, his gloves in the other; under him his armour; at his feet his creſt, a rhinoceros, which has given birth to a ridiculous ſtory, *that his ſon* (who is kneeling by him) *was devoured by a wild boar.* The inſcription is this:

'In hope and expectation of a bleſſed reſurrection, here is interred the body of Sir 'ROBERT GARDENER, an honourable 'Knight; who was, in the reign of Queen 'Elizabeth, Chief Juſtice of Ireland eighteen 'years, and for two years Lord Juſtice there: 'in all which time, ſuch was his integritie in 'juſtice, his wiſdom and valour in perſonal 'ſervices in the wars againſt rebellious Ty'ron, and the Spaniſh army beſieging Kin'ſale*, as gained him everlaſting love and 'honour in the kingdome. And after his 'returne into England, he was ſent by King 'James into the Iſles of Jerſey and Gern'ſey; where having ſettled their eſtate in 'peace and good government, he retired into 'his native home; and, affecting a more pri'vate life, wholly devoted himſelf to the good 'acts of piety, juſtice, and charitie. He 'founded the adjoining alms-houſe; and gave 'liberal ſums of money to purchaſe Lands for 'the relief of the poore in diverſe towns for 'ever.——He married three wives: Anne 'Cordall, Thomaſine Barker, and Anne the 'widow of John Spring, Eſq. ſon and heir 'of Sir William Spring, Knt. He had iſſue 'by his firſt wife William, a ſon of good 'hope, who died unmarried at the age of 24 'years. His effigies is placed hereby. This 'noble Knight departed this life Feb. 12, '1619, aged 80 years.

'*Solus ille ſapiens ac D.o carus, qui vivens ſedulo meditatur opus ſuum.*
'*Qui poſteris proſit, & ſe vixiſſe teſtatur.*

"Arms, three griffons heads eraſed. Creſt, a rhinoceros."

Of Campſey Aſh, "formerly a nunnery of the order of St. Clare, ſeated "in a fruitful and pleaſant valley on "the Eaſt ſide of the river Deven," a ſatisfactory account is given.

The BIBLIOTHECA TOPOGRAPHICA BRITANNICA being now cloſed, the Publiſher ſays,

"He cannot diſmiſs the concluding Number without expreſſing his grateful acknowledgements

* "It appeared in evidence that, upon a huſband, wife, and child, being kidnapped, they were all put in different ſhips, merely to increaſe the pungency of their ſufferings. The author had intended, in this place, to have introduced a deſcription of the method of ſtowing the Slaves on board the ſhips in the paſſage to the Weſt Indies; but the deſcription would be too horrid for poetical language. Suffice it to ſay, that 609 Slaves have been conveyed in one ſmall veſſel, and that the mortality during the paſſage is frequently one-fifth, or 20 per cent. For a more particular and convincing account, the reader is referred to the ſection of a Slave-Ship, publiſhed ſome time ſince."

* "The rebellious Iriſh, aſſiſted by the Spaniards, took Kinſale, 1601; but were beſieged by Charles Blunt Lord Mountjoy, the Lord Deputy, and forced to capitulate, Jan. 2, 1602."

ledgements for the candour with which these volumes have been uniformly received. The original plan of the work, formed in the year 1780, without any ostentatious promises *, was, to preserve, either from MSS. or by the republication of scarce tracts, some valuable articles of British topography; to be printed in occasional Numbers, neither confined to stated periods of time, to the same price, nor to any given quantity of sheets: nor were they always to be adorned with cuts; but to be paged in such a manner that the general articles, or those belonging to the several counties, might form a separate succession, to bind in suitable classes.—With satisfaction he looks back on the ten years which have been employed in compiling and printing, when he reflects how much his undertaking has been facilitated by the communications of Antiquaries whose assistance would confer honour on any publication; and who need not here be particularized, as, in general, the name of the author is prefixed to the several articles of communication. One Friend, however, it would be unpardonable not to mention; and on the subject of Topography it is a name of peculiar eminence. Not only the original suggestion of the plan was from Mr. Gough, but the most unremitting and disinterested assistance has been received through the whole progress of this extensive undertaking. To him are the heartiest acknowledgements most gratefully offered. To him is the reader indebted if any thing agreeable or useful be found in these Eight Quarto Volumes.—Having been hitherto, as has been said, confined neither to time nor price, it is proper that some pause should be made in a work of such magnitude. To obviate all difficulties on this head, and that the Numbers already published may be classed into regular volumes, the Bibliotheca is now closed, with the Publisher's best thanks to the Purchasers for their indulgence; and not without a hope of again addressing them in a future Work on the subject of British Antiquities, which may be printed in uniformity with the present, but under a title that shall make it entirely distinct."

Among the Additions to the former Numbers (some of them of considerable length and value) are several Plates, with General Title-pages, Contents, and Directions to the Binder. And the whole Collection contains more than Three Hundred Plates, many of which are well engraved.

61. *The History and Antiquities of* Claybrook, *in the County of* Leicester, *including the Chapelries of* Wibtoft *and* Little Wigston, *and the Hamlets of* Bittesby *and* Ullesthorpe. *By the Rev.* A. Macaulay, *M.A.*

WE understand this addition to our local topography is the work of one of Mr. Nichols's excellent assistants in his grand plan of the History of Leicestershire. Mr. M. has vindicated the character of an Antiquary from the reproaches cast on it in the unrelieved hours of the fashionable circle, as well as from the disapprobation of persons of real learning and good sense. The parochial histories of *Hawsted* and *Kiddington* are sufficient specimens how well such works are capable of being conducted; and though this mode of handling them may be too diffuse for a general history, even that may be treated in a more entertaining and readable manner than has been too often practised.

Claybrook has a traditionary claim to high antiquity, though Mr. M. doubts its support. It is situated on Watling-street, and consists of two villages of the same name, and is a populous, extensive parish, containing also the village of Ullesthorpe, the lordship of Bittesby, and the chapelries of Wibtoft and Little Wigston. *Old Justice Byrd* and *Parson Paul* are two eminent characters among the inhabitants of Claybrook, in the last and present century; to whom may be added *John Blockley*, an ingenious mechanick, maker of musical wind instruments; and *John Atkins*, who, from a faithful volunteer against the rebels to his king and country, is become a successful campaigner against "rats and "mice, and such small geer." High Cross is in this parish, and the tumulus called *Cloudesley Bush*. Several of the vicars have been eminent for their writings. The parish is healthy; and Mr. M, who has been happily connected with it for several years, concludes with "paying the worthy inhabitants that tribute of praise to which they are justly "entitled for their strict attention to the "duties of religion; and he is happy, "at the same time, to have this opportunity of expressing his gratitude for "the kind regard they have always "shewn him, and his cordial wishes "for their temporal and eternal happiness." A neat view of the church of Claybrook, drawn by J. Parker, and etched in aqua-tinta, 1791, is prefixed.

62. *A Sermon occasioned by the Death of the Rev.* Thomas Carthew, *F. S. A. late Minister of* Woodbridge, *&c. &c. Preached at* Woodbridge, January 16, 1791, *by the Rev.* John Black.

MR. B, who has been upwards of 11 years

* "See the Advertisement and the Queries prefixed to the *History of Tunstall*."

years assistant to Mr. C, whose death we recorded in p. 92, gives him an excellent character, both in public and private life, adding, that, "as he has been "so long a witness of his amiable life, "and his public and private virtues, he "could draw such a portrait of his character as the ill-natured world would "say could have *no resemblance* to *any* "original." This is certainly saying as much as any human character can possibly deserve. The rest of the sermon is a good practical improvement of this fresh instance of mortality. The text is from Gen xlix. 33; and Mr. C. resembled the patriarch Jacob, at least, in one instance, of a numerous family; and we add in another, of having had a succession of wives.

63. *The Spirit of all Religions.*

AS in the discordant medley of sectaries in the last century, so in the present there are doctrines broached too absurd to support themselves. Such are those contained in the publication before us, which is forced to borrow the shining disguise of a foreign press, to convey, with oracular sententiousness, but without a shadow of novelty, opinions on the incomprehensibility of the divine nature, the eternally and necessary imperfections of matter, the existence of inferior deities and genii, the moral instincts of man, and the immortality of the soul.

64. *Memoirs of* Antonina *Queen of* Abo; *displaying her private Intrigues and uncommon Passions; with Family Sketches, and curious Anecdotes of great Persons. Translated from the* French. 2 *Vols.*

IF this be a translation, the original is a worthy specimen of the unbounded licentiousness of the press in France, without the least regard to decency, delicacy, or morality.

*** A correspondent, who omits his signature, says, "In your Review of Mr. Pennant's *Additions*, p. 258, you misunderstand "Mr. P. in regard to Mr. Harding's portrait "of Jane Shore, for Mr. P. means just the "contrary to what your quotation expresses; "for, as I understand Mr. P, he says, that he "has no doubts that Mr. Harding's portrait "can be authentic, from the very circumstances of the dress being of a later period." As *we* understand Mr. P. just in the same manner, our correspondent is surely demonstrating *absurdum per absurdius*.

FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Two of the prize-questions propoled by the Royal Academy of Sciences at Gottingen are so singular, that it is hard to say whether the proposers were in jest or earnest For July and November, 1791: "What is the reason that ornaments of public buildings, bridges, "railings, monuments, mile-stones, trees, "and banks of walks, &c. are defaced, "out of mere malice, more in Germany, "or in many parts of it at least, than in "Italy and other countries? and how "may this apparently national viciousness be most securely and speedily "eradicated?"—"What is the least expensive mode of inclosing towns, that "have neither walls nor dikes, so that "no one can go in or out unperceived?"

PARIS. *Essai sur la Mendicité, par M. de Montlinot*, who has for some time superintended the poor of Soissons. The National Assembly have taken the state of the national poor into their consideration; and, if the indigent find their condition rendered supportable under the new constitution, a happy revolution will thus far be brought about, and we may have the pleasure of seeing poverty relieved as well without as with monastic institutions, which, in our opinion, contributed more to its relief than any plan that has hitherto been been adopted. For idle or thievish beggars, and for all *who cannot find employ, however willing*, Mr. M. proposes a settlement in the island of Bulam, on the coast of Africa;—a French Botany-bay.

Mr. A. C. Brotier, nephew to the late Gabriel B, the learned editor of *Tacitus*, has published, in French, *Memorable Sayings* of eminent moderns, collated by his uncle,—perhaps the recreations of his idle hours.

SCHWERIN. *Codex diplomaticus Historiæ Megapolitanæ*; or authentic papers relative to the diplomatic history of Mecklenburg. No other province in Germany can boast such diplomas, which include many useful particulars relative to diplomatic history in general.

LISBON. A Life of the infant Don Edward, by And. de Rezende, has just been published in Portugal, by the Royal Academy of Sciences of that kingdom. It includes the most flourishing period of the Portugueze nation.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

AN OBSERVER is, we think, unnecessarily angry at our neglecting to insert a continuation

tinuation of his Letter, ſigned VERIDICUS, in our Magazine for January, relative to an eminent Prelate. We owe our thanks to all our Correſpondents who favour us with their communications; but they certainly ought not to be diſpleaſed that we uſe our own diſcretion in our ſelections from the large correſpondence with which we are honoured. We wiſh our Friends, of all parties, to attend to the neceſſity of diſtinguiſhing between the literary and private characters of living perſons. Our Magazine is open to the free diſcuſſion of the LITERARY conduct of the Living as well as the Dead: but we ſhould be ſorry ever to be made, however unwittingly, a party in the communication of reflexion on PRIVATE conduct, either by irony or invective, which might wound the feelings, or detract from the merits, of a ſingle individual. On the preſent occaſion we cannot help adding, as an additional reaſon for ſuppreſſing the letter in queſtion, that our ſentiments are directly contrary to AN OBSERVER'S.——His two laſt letters have, agreeably to his requeſt, been "committed to the flames."

Though PAS-PASA-PAN forgot to pay the poſtage on a queſtion which, he ſays, "materially affects his own purſe," we refer him to a very intelligent Writer in "The St. James's Chronicle," who ſigns himſelf CAUSIDICUS, and is, no doubt, perfectly competent to ſatisfy all ſimilar enquiries.—The ſtatement he gives of the Bampton Lecture is anticipated in our vol. LX. p. 979.

The propoſal of A FRIEND TO THE FAIR SEX is of too viſionary a nature.

We do not recollect W. P's letter on "Sal Martis." For the ſight of his medals we thank him; and they ſhall be returned to his order.

Mr. COOPER has ſent us ſome ſketches of coins in the poſſeſſion of Mr. WALTER, of Hull, found lately at Burſtall Abbey in Holderneſs; for which we are much obliged to him, though they are not rare; and had they been ſo, they are too imperfectly repreſented for the engraver to copy. Of the Abbey itſelf (Mr. C. tells us) there are ſcareely any remains but the foundations, it being ſituated near the ſea-ſide, and waſhed every tide by the German Ocean. A coffin, and a great many bones, have lately been diſcovered on the ſides of the cliff, which no ſooner appeared, than they mouldered, or were waſhed away by the ſea.

The picture of Beliſarius, enquired after by P, is not at all uncommon, as any printſeller will inform him. It is NOT Hogarth's.

ADOLESCENS ſhall have an anſwer, if any information can be given him.

The portrait in our laſt is the property of Mr. Smith, N° 187, Tooley-ſtreet, and has by ſome been ſuppoſed to be the Earl of Eſſex; but this the date 1603 contradicts. Indeed the *helmet* over his ſhield of arms ſeems to denote the perſon not to have been of higher rank than an *Eſquire*. By the *truncheon* in his hand, it is probable that he was a Commander; and the arms on his ſhield (three *Bees*, or *Flies*) are like thoſe of the different families of *Bye*, *Podrigan* or *Bodrigan*, *Anſcbamp*, or *Papillon*.

If C. had waited a few days longer, he would have found his letter printed in the preſent month. He has no right to be offended at our caution in a point where we have ſometimes been deceived. His letter, he will recollect, was anonymous.

In anſwer to "A Well wiſher," the pamphlet of STEELE enquired for (p. 259) contains only 30 pages, rather looſely printed.

We have to thank ſeveral Correſpondents for copies of "Richlieu's Letters," (ſee p. 259); and are ſorry that ſuch unneceſſary trouble has been given them. Among theſe, it may be proper to inform J S of Cheſter, that both his letters came ſafe; but the advertiſement (like moſt imitations) is far inferior to the original.

Mr. J. E. HAMILTON, in anſwer to INQUISITOR'S remark, ſays, "It was my opinion, that Sadi took the idea of his apologue from the paſſage in the Clementines of which I had given an expoſition; that I thought the ſame of Dr. Taylor; and that Dr. Franklin derived his from one or other of them.—That Sadi, who paſſed the heſt part of his life at Epheſus, ſhould be acquainted with the Clementines, is natural; it being a work, as to its ground-plot, in general eſtimation among every ſect of Chriſtians, though by each caſtrated of thoſe parts which were adverſe to their tenets. Dr. Taylor muſt be acquitted of the charge of plagiariſm. He acknowledges that he took the fable from ſome old Jewiſh book.

PAULUS ÆMILIUS, obſerving that the Baſtille has of late been a faſhionable topick, ſends this title-page of a book in two volumes 8vo; "The French Inquiſition, or the Hiſtory of the Baſtille in Paris, the State Priſon in France; in which is an Account of the Manner of apprehending the Prizoners ſent there, and the barbarous Uſage they meet with there: as alſo, an Account of the remarkable Lives and ſtrange Adventures of ſeveral Prizoners, but more particularly of ſome Prieſts. Written by Conſtantin de Rennaville, who was a Prizoner there eleven Years. Tranſlated from the Original, printed at Amſterdam. London, printed for A. Bell, in Cornhill, 1715;" and aſks, in what light the work may be regarded.

PHILALETHES, of Cliſton, ſays, "The great rejoicings and mutual congratulations that appeared at Briſtol on the news that the Houſe of Commons had negatived the motion for the abolition of the Slave Trade, afford melancholy reflexions to a conſiderate mind, and tend to ſhew how much ſelf-intereſt corrupts and debaſes the human mind, and clouds the intellectual faculties. That perſons of known humanity and generoſity

roſity of ſpirit, who fulfil the relative and ſocial duties of life with honour and credit, ſhould upon this queſtion of their intereſt (as they call it) become hard and unfeeling, that their good ſenſe ſhould be led aſtray, that their humanity ſhould forſake them, and that they ſhould be obliged to adopt the arguments of the ſelfiſh and the illiberal, is much to be regretted." He adds, "The Quakers have the merit of firſt ſhewing their deteſtation of this trade. If the Proteſtant Diſſenters (who are known lovers of civil liberty) were to purſue the ſame line of conduct, it would reflect great credit on that body of men."

DUNELMENSIS ſays, "A gentleman of the name of *Viot*, or *Wyat*, in an office of truſt and honour in France, is deſirous to trace his pedigree from the family of Sir Thomas Wyat, who was beheaded in Queen Mary's reign. The tradition is, that his anceſtor emigrated from this country ſoon after Sir Thomas's execution, ſettled in Picardy, married a rich widow there, and that his deſcent is from this marriage. There are others of the ſame name, and family too, no doubt, ſtill ſurviving in England, in the counties of Kent and Surrey, and perhaps elſewhere, who could give Monſieur Viot all poſſible ſatisfaction."

D. N. thanks J. C. B. for his intereſting communication, p. 218, and hopes he will detail the whole of the obſervations which he and his curious friends made in their walk in and about London.—The ſame correſpondent thinks it a very bold aſſertion of Mr. Pennant to call the bronze buſt of Charles I. in Weſtminſter-hall that executed by Bernini, after what the Father of our Antiquaries, Mr. H. Walpole, has written on that ſubject in the Anecdotes of Painting.

A LOVER OF LEGENDARY TALES aſks, "Which is the beſt book to look into for information relative to the hiſtory of ſuch Saints as Fabian, Benedict, Enurchus, Severire, and others, which appear againſt reſpective days in our common Almanacks?"

A Correſpondent aſks, "Why does a mixture of kali with water in a glaſs or marble mortar render the veſſel more ſonorous?"

We heartily thank INQUISITOR for the coin, though it is not rare. His other articles are curious, and ſhall be ENGRAVED; as ſhall alſo the Seals found at READING and OXBOROUGH; the FAC SIMILE ſent by Mr. FELTHAM; the View of GLASTONBURY TORR; an Altar from CLIFTON; ASHBURTON and other Tokens; TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN; the little black figure from *R. P.* &c. &c.

K's "copper coin, ploughed up in Kent," is not at all a curioſity.

We cannot refer "P. R. of Stroud" to better guides than "Boyer," or "Chambaud."

M. F. S. will be properly attended to.

Not admiſſible:—J. P. T's verſes to Dr. Pitcairn and Mr. Long. We much approve her gratitude; but the poetry is not ſufficiently correct for publication.—AGRICOLA'S "Epitaph on a Drunken Woman" is trifling.

Under conſideration: PHILANTHROPUS; R. B.; ſeveral Letters on Education.

Intended for inſertion in our next, if poſſible: Mr. WILLIAMS on the N. W. Paſſage; CHREMES; ***** on the condition of young unbeneficed Clergymen; "An Engliſhman who loves his Country;" ALPHONSO; D. N.; T. S.; ANTIQUARIOLUS; J. W. on Achromatic Glaſſes; Sir Philip de Roy's Donation; *** on the Moon; CANDIDUS; E. S. P.; E. W.; Character of Mr. WESLEY, &c. &c.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

April DRURY-LANE.

1. Acis and Galatea—A Grand Miſcellaneous Act.
2. The Siege of Belgrade—Spoil'd Child.
4. The Gameſter—The Deuce is in Him.
5. The Haunted Tower—Mayor of Garratt.
6. Meſſiah.
7. The School for Scandal—The Critick.
8. Redemption.
9. The Siege of Belgrade—The Pannel.
11. The Haunted Tower—The Fairy Favour.
12. Love for Love—No Song No Supper.
13. Iſrael in Egypt—Grand Miſcellaneous Act.
14. A Trip to Scarborough—Spoil'd Child.
15. Redemption.
16. The Siege of Belgrade—Don Juan.
25. Ditto—Deaf Lover.
26. The Rivals—The Devil to Pay.
27. The Recruiting Officer—Don Juan.
28. The Confederacy—Arthur & Emmeline.
29. As You Like It—The Citizen.
30. The Haunted Tower—Who's the Dupe?

April COVENT-GARDEN.

1. Grand Selection of Handel's Muſick.
2. The Woodman—Modern Antiques.
4. Ditto—Ditto.
5. *Lorenzo*—Two Strings to your Bow.
6. L'Allegro ed Il Penſeroſo—A Grand Miſcellaneous Act.
7. Lorenzo—Robin Hood.
8. Meſſiah.
9. Lorenzo—The Poor Soldier.
11. The Earl of Eſſex—High Life below Stairs
12. The Woodman—Modern Antiques.
13. Firſt Act of Alexander's Feaſt—Selection from Acis and Galatea—A Grand Miſcellaneous Act.
14. Lorenzo—The Farmer.
15. L'Allegro ed Il Penſeroſo—A Grand Miſcellaneous Act.
16. *Wild Oats; or, The Strolling Gentlemen*—The Highland Reel.
25. Ditto—The Picture of Paris.
26. The Woodman—Modern Antiques.
27. Lorenzo—A Divertiſement.
28. Inkle and Yarico—The Minor.
29. Wild Oats—The Poor Soldier.
30. The Chapter of Accidents—The Quaker.

ELEGY,

ELEGY,

By Mrs. Catharine Stephens,

To the Memory of her Husband, the late Mr. S. S. of Snow-hill, London, who died, after an Illness of Seven Years, Dec. 11, 1790.

SHALL wilds alone bear witness to my tale?
Or shall I speak abroad my love-lorn woe?
Which, greeting Echo, with the passing gale
In soften'd accents cries, 'My Love, adieu!'

Successful mimick of that plaintive tongue,
Which woo'd, and won me to a kindred heart,
We lov'd your dells,—'mid them we sportive sung—
And is it possible that thus we part?

And is it possible—sweet source of joy!—
Delightful Muse!—that, bending o'er his bier.
To thee I strike aloud the trembling key,
And bathe my bayless lyre with many a tear?

Yes!—for her scroll Remembrance still unfolds,
And, deeply-sighing, calls his virtues o'er;
Virtues, which weeping Love in rev'rence holds,
And shall, till Faith and Honour charm no more:

'Till Charity, which, like the dews of Heav'n,
Succours in silence many a drooping flow'r,
Repents the pang-assuaging pittance giv'n,
When Time's stern finger points her latest hour:

'Till Courage, aweless as the giant-flower
That wooes her Phœbus all the live-long day,
Yet, like the vi'let 'neath the lowliest bower,
In modest covert still content to lie,

Shall merit scorn!—with every manly Grace,
With conscious Rectitude, oh greatly brave,
That dares, undaunted, meet its Maker's face,
And look deliberate on the aweful grave!

PSALM XV.

WHO shall presume to hope a bless'd retreat
To the calm mansions of God's sacred seat,
Where gentle Peace outspreads her glittering wings,
And pleasures issue from a thousand springs?
The man, whose pure untainted soul disdains
To live, inglorious, in Sin's golden chains;
But, darting upwards, seeks a nobler height:
To aweful Virtue she directs her flight,
And sacred Truth, and Honour.—
He, to whom meagre Censure is unknown,
Who weighs his neighbour's actions as his own;
And, from Suspicion's airy notions free,
Wraps himself up in his integrity:
Whose lustre awes the guilty, but does warm
The friends to Virtue:—
Whose honest soul 'bove sordid views does soar,
And stands to Truth, tho' Truth oppose her more:—
Whose riches center in the noblest end,
Without usurious gain to rear a sinking friend:—
Who uncorrupted bears th' intrusted rod,
And proves to injur'd Innocence a god.
The man, on whom these shining virtues wait,
May stand, unshaken, 'midst the storms of Fate.

PHILANTHROPOS.

To Mr. BURKE.

Semper honos, nomenque tuum, laudesque manebunt.

WHILST you, with merited distinction grac'd,
The first in learning, eloquence, and taste,
Foe to wild anarchy, fair freedom's friend,
The rights of subjects and of kings defend,
With patriot warmth plead injur'd India's cause,
'Gainst proud oppression point the deaden'd laws,
Much would the publick suffer from the song,
That dar'd, enlighten'd Burke, detain you long.
When petty clubs, with after-dinner zeal,
New-model o'er their wine the common weal;
And, swell'd with mushroom consequence, advance
T' address the self-created powers of France,
The chirping grasshoppers excite surprize,
We wonder at the folly we despise.
Let levelling P—, the Peters of the age
Belie the Revolution's spotless page,
Declare Britannia's an elective throne,
Preach to the people rights unheard, unknown,
To chuse their king, to send their king away,
And make his power the pageant of a day:
With themes like these our Church disdains to ring,
There God is worship'd, there rever'd the king;
We make no rabble's rage an iron rod,
Nor teach rebellion from the Word of God;
But Christian charity exalts her voice,
And pure religion bids the world rejoice.
P— thanks his God, that he has liv'd to see
Monarchs dethron'd, rebellious subjects free,
The visionary rights of men defin'd,
Religion's dangerous tenets undermin'd,
And new-born knowledge lighting all mankind.
Then asks (to crown these glorious prospects given)
His *Nunc dimittis* from the Lord of Heaven.
When in God's house the venerable Seer
Beheld the Saviour of the World appear,
With holy rapture glow'd the Prophet's breast;
He begg'd dismission to the realms of rest.
And canst thou, hypocrite, with tongue profane,
Apply to thee the Gospel's sacred strain,
And change, what scarce impiety would dare,
A Prophet's rapture to a murderer's prayer?
Hist'ry records, not fancy paints, a day,
Fatal to France, of terror and dismay,
When two brave youths, by rebels doom'd to die,
Fell victims to their fatal loyalty,

And

And, ſtuck on pointed ſpears, each well-known head [led.
Full in their monarch's ſight the triumph
He fallen king, his agonizing queen,
Their helpleſs infants cloſ'd the dreadful ſcene.
Slow as the royal captives mov'd along,
A troop of female fiends around them throng,
With frantic dance, ſhrill ſcream, and horrid yell,
And all the dire artillery of Hell:
Thro' ſix long hours of torture and diſtreſs,
Expos'd to worſe than death's worſt bitterneſs,
The wretched pair (nor rank nor ſex prevail)
Exchange at laſt their palace for a jail.
Is this a theme of triumph? ſhall we raiſe
To Heav'n for this the voice of thanks and praiſe?
Forbid it, gracious God! thy purer ear
Rejects ſuch prayer, ſuch praiſes cannot hear.
Tho' the fell ſoul of P— with tranſport glow,
Gorg'd with the banquet of a monarch's woe,
Mankind his ſavage ſentiments diſclaim,
And leave to him the triumph and the ſhame.
A nation's thanks to thee, O Burke, are due;
Who bared the miſcreant to the public view,
Aim'd at his blaſphemy a mortal blow,
Laid the vile preacher and his doctrines low,
And ſent'ſt it to future times his hated name,
Damn'd in thy page to everlaſting fame.
Let P—— juſtify a brother's deed,
And write what none but ſectaries will read;
Let rancorous P—, with all the critic tribe,
Scribble as madneſs dictates, or the bribe;
Their poor attempts ſcarce meet the public eye,
Born in the morning, doom'd ere night to die.
Far different fate thy ſplendid work attends,
The Friend of Man ſhall find mankind his friends:
Proud to reward ſuperior worth with praiſe,
Oxford to thee a valued tribute pays;
Whilſt letter'd Moore, the Church's head and guide, [pride.
Hails thee Religion's friend, thy country's
Illuſtrious Sage, purſue thy glorious courſe!
At once our duty and our good enforce;
To Britain's ſons their real int'reſts ſhow,
Too happy, would they but their bleſſings know.
Bid them regard with reverence the throne,
Preſerve the monarch's rights, and guard their own.
Bid them with firmeſt conſtancy withſtand
Raſh Reformation's innovating hand,
To France in anarchy direct their eyes,
Shun her example, and in time be wiſe.
Theſe be thy themes; aſſert thy country's cauſe, [plauſe:
And live diſtinguiſh'd by the world's ap-
And when at laſt (far diſtant be the day!)
Fate calls the guardian of our rights away,
Thy fame, on virtue built, ſhall grow with time, [clime;
Live thro' each age, and ſpread thro' ev'ry
And Heaven ſhall place thee in a happier ſtate,
Firſt of the good, and far above the great.

April 3. SCRIBLERUS.

AN ADDRESS TO THE DEITY.

GREATEST of Beings! ſource of life!
Sov'reign of air, and earth, and ſea!
All Nature feels thy pow'r, and all
A ſilent homage pay to thee.

Wak'd by thy hand, the morning ſun
Sends up to thee its earlier rays;
And ſpreads thy glories as it climbs,
While raptur'd worlds look up, and praiſe.

The moon to the deep ſhades of night
Speaks the mild luſtre of thy name;
While all the ſtars, that chear the ſcene,
Thee the Lord of light proclaim.

And groves, and vales, and rocks, and hills,
And ev'ry flow'r, and ev'ry tree,
Thouſands of creatures warm with life,
Each has a grateful ſong for thee.

But man was form'd to riſe to Heaven;
And, bleſs'd with Reaſon's clearer light,
He views his Maker thro' his works,
And glows with rapture at the ſight.

Nor can the thouſand ſongs that riſe,
Whether from air, or earth, or ſea,
So well repeat Jehovah's praiſe,
Or raiſe ſo ſweet a harmony.

Subject to wants, to thee he looks,
And from thy goodneſs ſeeks ſupplies;
And, when oppreſs'd with guilt he mourns,
Thy mercy lifts him to the ſkies.

Children, whoſe little minds, unform'd,
Ne'er rais'd a tender thought to Heav'n;
And men, whom Reaſon leads to GOD,
Tho' oft by paſſion downward driv'n:

Such too, who bend with age and care,
And faint and tremble near the tomb;
Who, ſick'ning at the preſent ſcene,
Sigh for that better ſtate to come:——

All, Great Creator! all are thine!
All feel thy providential care!
And, thro' each varying ſtage of life,
Alike thy conſtant pity ſhare.

And, whether ſorrow preſs the heart,
Or whether joy elate the breaſt,
Or life ſtill keep its little courſe,
Or death invite the head to reſt;

All are thy meſſengers, and all
Thy ſacred pleaſure, Lord, obey;
And all are training man to dwell
Nearer to bliſs, and nearer thee.

Greateſt of Beings! ſource of bliſs!
Sov'reign of air, of earth, and ſea!
All nature feels thy pow'r, but man
A grateful homage pays to thee.

Cambridge. D.

MR. URBAN, *April* 15.

THE following verſes were written by a very worthy and reſpectable clergyman, who has now paid the debt of nature. I do not know that they have ever been publiſhed. They were given to me, in manuſcript,

nuſcript, by a lady, whoſe goodneſs of heart will pardon me for thus preſenting them to the publick. B.

Verſes on the Death of JOHN KEY, *Eſq.*
By the Rev. S. MARTIN, *late Rector of St. Peter's, Nottingham.*

THY lingering ſhaft, ſtern Death! hath pierc'd the heart,
Which manners temp'rate, and affections mild,
Had long defended from its deſtin'd aim.
Yet boaſt not, ruthleſs Tyrant, leagu'd with Sin,
Thou art invincible; for thy compeer
Deſerts thee, chas'd by firm Religion's might,
Whoſe radiant hoſt of heav'n-born Graces (led
By Faith, with her impenetrable ſhield)
Shall blaſt thy conqueſt. From the duſt they raiſe
The proſtrate victim of thy feeble rage,
And bear triumphant to the realms of day:—
Thoſe realms, where Health ſhall ever bloom; and Joy,
And holy Love, and Charity, ſhall hold,
Thro' Time's eternal round, their peaceful reign!

Mr. UABAN, *Uttoxeter, April* 16.

THE incloſed Occaſional Epilogue was written and given, March 11, to Mr. Stanton, the Maſter of a reſpectable Company of Players, who viſit Uttoxeter and the other principal towns in Staffordſhire and the neighbouring counties periodically. The occaſion of its being written was an adventure which happened at Mr. Stanton's new theatre at Newcaſtle, in Staffordſhire, while the Company were playing Cymbeline; when Mr. Stanton's great dog Tiger made his unexpected appearance upon the ſtage, and joined in the fighting-ſcene betwixt Poſthumus and Jachimo.—As faction is now got very daring in this kingdom, my friends wiſh for its being made public; and there is no way of having it ſo univerſally read, as by the means of your excellent and widely-extenſive publication. I am rather anxious to have it inſerted ſoon, as incorrect copies of it may poſſibly get abroad.

Yours, &c. S. BENTLEY.

OCCASIONAL EPILOGUE,

For Mr. STANTON'S *Great Dog* TIGER.

Player. I—be your dog's, your Tiger's ſubſtitute,
And ſpeak an Epilogue for that huge brute!

Stanton. You muſt, I ſay; it will be ſomething new:——
And who ſo fit to do it, pray, as you?
Bow wow 's your lingo in your fav'rite ſong;
So bark, or ſpeak it,—pray—go—go—along.

Player. Bow wow—wow wow, then, if you will command——
The Bucks and Bloods the lingo underſtand.
But can you, ladies, reliſh ſuch a ſcene?
Or you, fine gentlemen, know what I mean?
I ſhall have you with clamours at my back,
And critick curs, that formidable pack.
Tho' now compell'd to perſonate a dog,
'Tis ſomething better than to play King Log.
Snarl not at dogs, then, criticks, I conjure ye—— [Drury.
There are ſome ſad dogs——even at Old
Have you not laugh'd at feats perform'd by dogs?
And have you not applauded learned hogs?
Let Tiger then your patronage engage,
For know, he has appear'd upon the ſtage;
And his *debut* was made with great applauſe *: [cauſe.
With leave—I'll tell you how—and what the

Know then, that Tiger, as he lay ſupine,
While we perform'd the play of Cymbeline,
Forth from behind the ſcenes made rapid way,
Rous'd by the noiſe and clamour of the fray,
Juſt when was aim'd the dread, avenging blow,
From injur'd Poſthumus on Jachimo.
Roaring, he bent on Jachimo his rage,
And, in diſgrace, ſoon drove him from the ſtage; [form,
Then, flush'd with conqueſt, quite erect his
Aims againſt Poſthumus's throat the ſtorm.
"Help!" cries the hero, "what diſtreſs is mine!"
While the rough chorus all the audience join.
"Now Tiger! Tiger!" Gallery-critics roar;
And Pit and Boxes ring, "Encore! Encore!"
When, to end clamour, and conclude the play,
Reluctant Tiger was convey'd away.

Thus much for Tiger—I've ſaid all I can:
I'm now myſelf again †—a Gentleman.
Still I may ſnarl—to folly give a rub—
And draw my precepts from the Cynic tub.
Snarl—at the modern Roſes', Sylvias' dreſſes,
Their complicated ſtreamers, whim's exceſſes——
At hats and bonnets, pil'd tier over tier,
Changing, like Luna, daily thro' the year—
At *à-la-Gorgon* curls twin'd over faces—
And all the faſhions—that diſgrace—the Graces.
Snarl—at the ſnarlers, who in coverts lurk—
And thoſe—who, fond of ſnarling, ſnarl at Burke,
Blaming his publiſh'd patriotic zeal,
And friendly caution for Britannia's weal.

That we may never, as we 're truly free,
Change for miſrule (like France) our liberty,
I'll ſnarl at Theatres—their mock parade,
Where France's Fœderation is diſplay'd.
And can John Bull applaud ſuch horrid things?
Unbuilding empires, and unkinging kings!
Nobles degraded by uſurp'd pretenſions!
Their Church's dignitaries—ſunk to penſions!

---

* Paſquin. † Milton

Wrought

Wrought all by harpy basket-women's aid,
And Faction's signal, National cockade!
Their States must soon, as they can ne'er agree,
Copy the fam'd Cadméan victory *——
The serpent's teeth are sown—brother 'gainst brother,
Army 'gainst army rise, to slay each other;
And, when their frantic blood shall cease to flow,
France may be France again—*in statu quo.*
May we for ever such examples shun!
Ruin 's the end, when anarchy 's begun.

Happy Britannia! all thy sons must own,
That British freedom radiates from the throne.
Grateful to Heav'n, O let our Pœans ring,
And, as we 're blest, all bless our gracious King!
[*To conclude with the song of* "God bless great George our King!"

ODE TO MR. CHARLES DILLY.

BY JAMES BOSWELL, ESQ.

MY cordial Friend,
Still prompt to lend
Your cash when I have need on't;
We both must bear
Our load of care——
At least we talk and read on't.

Yet are we gay
In ev'ry way,
Not minding where the joke lye;
On Saturday
At bowls we play
At Camberwell with COAKLEY.

Methinks you laugh
To hear but half
The name of Dr. LETTSOM:
From him of good
Talk, liquors, food,
His guests will always get some.

O'er LETTSOM's cheer
We've met a Peer,
A Peer—no less than LANSDOWNE!
Of whom each dull
And envious scull
Absurdly cries—The Man's down.

Down do they say?
How then, I pray,
His King and Country prize him!
Through the World known,
His Peace alone
Is sure t' immortalize him.

LETTSOM we view
A Quaker true;
'Tis clear he 's so in one sense;—
His *Spirit* strong,
And ever young,
Refutes pert PRIESTLEY's nonsense.

In Fossils he
Is deep, we see,
Nor knows Beasts, Fishes, Birds ill:
With Plants not few,
Some from Pelew,
And wond'rous *Mangel-Wurzel!*

West India bred,
Warm heart, cool head,
The City's first Physician:
By schemes humane,
Want, sickness, pain,
To aid, is his ambition.

From terrace high
He feasts his eye,
When practice grants a furlough;
And, while it roves
O'er Dulwich groves,
Looks down—ev'n upon THURLOW!

* Καδμεια Νικη.

MONODY,

ON THE LATE REV. JOHN WESLEY.

BY W. HAMILTON REID.

SAY, shall the learn'd, the pious, and the brave,
Descend unmourn'd, unhonour'd, to the grave?
Not while the Muse the votive verse inspires;
"Ev'n in their ashes live their wonted fires."
Nor yet shall sorrow sink th' obsequious strain,
As though we sigh'd as if our hopes were vain:
The Saint just crown'd affords the tear relief,
His rich reversion mitigates our grief,
His life instructive still directs our way——
So some should preach, so others should obey.
Not to one realm his labours were confin'd,
The world his fold, his flock all human kind!
And when on earth he could no further go,
He sought the wretched in the mines below!
There, doom'd by toil their earthly bread to gain,
No Sabbath taught the heav'nly to obtain;
That, spent profanely, or in boist'rous joy,
Was giv'n to save, but tended to destroy.
Lost men! whom no kind hand e'er stretch'd to save;
Ransom'd for life, yet lying in the grave:
Till Wesley call'd!—then 'gan th' unequal strife!—
Then burst these graves!—then rose the dead to life!
Then rag'd th' Infernal Powers, but left their prey,
The Heirs of Glory and Eternal Day!

But yet no menace did the aliens win,
Conviction urg'd, persuasion led them in;
And 'twas for these reproach he ne'er let fall,
Tho' some he lov'd, as *men* he honour'd all—
Their Saviour's messenger, divinely mild—
Strong as a host, and humble as a child

Thus did the Pastor ev'ry hour engage,
Nor ceas'd his efforts with declining age;
But, still employ'd, some duty gave delight,
And deeds all day, were orisons by night;
And, as in praise his last, last pulse did flow,
Angels had wept, and Death declin'd the blow,
Had they not known, as for the blest decreed,
What loud Hosannas to the throne succeed!

Then

Then ſculptur'd monuments no honour give,
But, grav'd upon the heart, the Juſt for ever live.

DE CHRISTO PATIENTE.

AH! quianam ſubitos ſentis Natura tumultus?
Quid leges fixas te violare movet?
Ingenti motu tellus concuſſa tremiſcit,
Diſruptæ rupes, templaque fiſſa patent,
Sol fugit, attonituſque caput ſub nubila condit,
Nec manes gelidos ima ſepulchra tenent.
Naturæ ingemuit Dominus, ſuper arbore pendens,
Factus homo Deus eſt, crimina noſtra luit.
Quale ſcelus noſtrum, quod tanta piacula poſcat!
Quantus amor, qui non tanta ſubire negat!

Ex Scholâ Ceſtrienſi.

Mr. URBAN, *Cowbit, March* 11.

THE lines on the death of my daughter, which you have been ſo obliging as to inſert in p. 167, I have turned into Latin; and, if you think them not unworthy of it, I ſhould be glad to have them preſerved in your valuable Repoſitory. J. MILLS.

VERSUS a Patre ſcripti in mortem Filiæ ſuæ, quæ obiit nono die Januarii, 1791, ætatis ſuæ quindecim, reſpectu habito ad languorem ejus, quo vix potuit Patri valedicere eo cubiculum noviſſimè linquente.

IN mortis languore tuis vox faucibus hæſit,
Atque loqui vetuit, fil'a cara, vale.
Æternùm vale te dicentem mens mihi fingit,
Quà tumulus tenebris continet oſſa tua:
"En miſero finis noſtro conceſſa dolori,
"Denique ſelici littore pace fruor:
"Parcite me extinctam cari lugere parentes,
"In gremio Jeſu dormio nunc placidè.
"Cum liceat cuiquam mortalem linquere vitam,
"Se eſſe pii cenſent in meliore ſtatu.
"Miſcentes quoniam Sanctis, hymnoſque canentes,
"Quòd pretium Chriſtus perſolüiſſet eis,"
"Gaudenteſque choris Juſtorum carmina læta
"Ad Chriſtum regem pſallere cœlicolis."

Mr. URBAN, *Whim Caſtle, April* 12.

THE following moral lines were taken from a ſummer-houſe called Fairy Camp, belonging to Capt. Snell, Glouceſterſhire, preſented by a little figure, made by his ingenious friend the Rev. Cooper Willyams, out of the back-bone of a horſe, and habited as Father Paul.

Yours, &c. SAGITTARIUS.

"*Sit ſine lite dies!*"

WELCOME, my friends, and courteous ſtrangers, here!
Nay, ſtart not, ladies! ye have nought to fear.
Time was, indeed, if antient tales be true,
When Hermits liv'd entrench'd in ſable yew,
Whoſe antique arms, to horrid brambles clung,
The darkſome mouth of ſome deep cave o'erhung.
No ſun-beams enter'd their forlorn retreat,
Pebbles their bed, a ſhapeleſs ſtone their ſeat:
Here a memento ſad of waning ſand,
There a grim ſkull ſuſtain'd the palſied hand.
The winds, as they the cavern ſwept along,
Whiſtled reſponſive to the ſcreech-owl's ſong.
Miſtaken zeal, fixt in ſuch drear abode,
To make their prayers in deep deſpair to God!
In my full face the glad reverſe ye view;
My cheeks are painted of a purple hue;
Mounted aloft on this perſpective hill,
I make my ſhrine this airy domicil.
All Nature's works at one whole turn I view,
Her woods, her meads, her ſtreams, her ſkies of blue.
Ev'n in her gloomy moods I fear no dread,
Tho' clouds hang o'er, ſuffus'd with duſky red;
By Science prompted to avert the harm,
And of their force her menaces diſarm.
Yon ſtaff * obſtetric gives the vapours birth,
They burſt, and ſeek direct their parent, earth.
With various cates my wholeſome cells are ſtor'd;
And the grape ſparkles on my feſtive board.
The weary ſtranger here may find due reſt,
I'll greet him well, and bleſs my parting gueſt.
Thankful for paſt and preſent, what's to come
Man muſt not aſk, but hope, and wait his doom.
Each morn and night I hail the Parent Good,
And waft my ſoul in lively gratitude.

EPITAPH *at* LOWESTOFT.

(See our Review, p. 350.)

In Memoriam JOHANNIS WILDE, 10° Die Auguſti, Anno Dmo. 1644.

The Cropp Full Ripe, Appears
To Stoope To The Earth;
And From Its Fruit Full Eares,
A Numerous Birth
Unto The Reapers Reares.
Thos Weare His Labours Proſperouſly Shid,
Wch Weare To Some A Being; To Many Dead;
Bread;
And Heere His Living Stock Is, Thou'g He's
Tis Trve Hee's Sowe'd Agen,
But Not For Men,
His Soule Is Gone,
And To Her Reſt Is Flowne.
But When They Meet,
And That The Knotted Sheete,
Shall Be Untyed,
By His Triumphant Bryde,
His Duſt Shall Curdle, Into Fleſh And Bone,
And Sleight The Tombe Stone.
Thus Met, Thus Joyn'd, Thus Both With Innocence Dreſt,
They'le Paſſe To Th' Ever Living, Ever Bleſt,
Till When His Aſhes Heere Muſt Reſt.

* A flag-ſtaff.

TUMULT IN FRANCE.

ON Monday the 18th of April a tumult of an alarming kind took place in Paris. The rumours of an army aſſembling to invade France had inflamed the multitude; and their Majeſties having determined to go to St. Cloud, the circumſtance was worked up into a complot, and the mob ſurrounded the chaiſe of their Majeſties, and would not ſuffer them to proceed in their journey. M. de la Fayette exerted himſelf with becoming ſpirit to procure a free paſſage for their Majeſties, but in vain. They threatened his own life, if he perſiſted; and their Majeſties, after ſitting in the carriage an hour and three quarters, during which time they were entertained with the eloquence of the mob, who told them, that "they were miſled by bad adviſers, and that in a moment ſo imminent, it was not wiſe in his Majeſty to take ſteps that muſt inflame the jealouſies of his people;" they returned to the palace of the Thuilleries, and the multitude, after ſhouting *Vive le Roi*, were perfectly reſtored to temper.

In conſequence of this tumult, the following took place in the National Aſſembly on Tueſday laſt:

At two o'clock the Preſident read a letter from the King, ſtating his deſign to come to the National Aſſembly.

The King ſhortly after entered. The moſt profound ſilence took place. Every one roſe. He took his ſeat by the ſide of the Preſident. The Miniſters took their ſtations beneath, and the reſt of his ſuite within the bar.

There was then pronounced, with firmneſs and ſenſibility, the following ſpeech by the King:

"Gentlemen, I come into the midſt of you, with that confidence which I have ever teſtified to you. You have been informed of the obſtruction which I yeſterday experienced in my departure to St. Cloud. I would not conſent that it ſhould be repelled by force, from the fear of occaſioning acts of ſeverity againſt a deceived multitude, who thought they were acting in conformity to the laws, at the time they were infringing upon them. But it behoves the nation to prove that I am free: nothing is ſo eſſential to the authority of the ſanctions and of the acceptations which I have given to your decrees. For this potent reaſon, therefore, I perſiſt in my intention of going to St. Cloud, of which the National Aſſembly will feel the neceſſity. It ſeems as if, for the purpoſe of inſtigating a faithful people, whoſe affection I have deſerved by what I have done for them, endeavours were making to inſpire them with doubts with reſpect to my ſentiments for the conſtitution. I have accepted, and I have ſworn to maintain, that conſtitution, of which the civil conſtitution of the clergy forms a part, the execution of which I will maintain with all my power. I now but repeat thoſe ſentiments which I have often manifeſted to the National Aſſembly: It knows that my intentions and my wiſhes have no other object than the welfare of my people; and that welfare can reſult but from an obſervance of the laws, and an obedience to all legitimate and conſtitutional authorities."

The Preſident immediately read the following anſwer:

"Sire, If the profound ſentiment with which the National Aſſembly is penetrated towards you could poſſibly receive any increaſe, it would be from your preſence. May your Majeſty find among us, in thoſe teſtimonies of affection with which you are ſurrounded, ſome compenſation for your uneaſineſs!

"Inquietude is inſeparable from the progreſs of liberty. In the midſt of the cares which the good citizens take to quiet the people, alarms are circulated: threatening circumſtances unite from all quarters, and their diſtruſt returns.

"Sire, You, the people, liberty, the conſtitution, have but one intereſt. The cowardly enemies of the conſtitution and of liberty are likewiſe your enemies. Every heart is devoted to you. As you wiſh the welfare of the people, the people are equally ſolicitous for the welfare of their King.

"Let us prevent a faction, too well known by its plans, its efforts, and its plots, from interpoſing between the throne and the nation, and all our wiſhes will be accompliſhed.

"When you thus come, Sire, to bind more cloſely in this Aſſembly the ties whereby you are attached to the revolution, you ſtrengthen the friends of peace and of the laws. They will tell the people that your heart is unchanged, and every uneaſineſs, every diſtruſt, will diſappear; our common enemies will be again confounded, and you will have procured to the country a new victory."

The King then retired, the hall reſounding with *Vive le Roi*.

It was then decreed, That the King ſhould be requeſted to furniſh the Aſſembly with a copy of the ſpeech he had delivered, for the purpoſe of having it printed, with the Preſident's anſwer, to quiet the alarms of the people.

In the ſitting at night, M. Chabraud, the Preſident, informed the Aſſembly, that having waited upon the King, agreeable to their decree in the morning, his Majeſty had informed them, that, anticipating the wiſhes of the Aſſembly, he had ordered a copy of the ſpeech which he had pronounced to be ſent them.

A converſation took place concerning the cauſes of alarm from the body of 420 Auſtrians at Porentrui; and the behaviour of the Prince de Condé, who, it ſeems, never ſtirs without a body of 30 ſoldiers, by way of guards, dreſſed in a particular uniform of black, faced with yellow, and a death's head embroidered

embroidered on the cuffs. These circumstances, combined with the King's intended journey to St. Cloud, were magnified into apprehensions of a counter-revolution by some of the members, and ridiculed by others. On the whole, the Diplomatic Committee seemed to be blamed for negligence and inattention, and the minister of the foreign department was again denounced for disaffection to the Revolution.

The same day, the department of Paris sent an address to the King, in which they plainly state the umbrage the people have taken at his being surrounded by enemies of the Revolution: that his palace is full of the non-juring bishops, and that he evidently favours them. They conclude, with frankly desiring him to discard all those friends to whom he is attached, for the sake of easing the people's suspicions; and hint, that if he does not, this address will be followed by similar ones from the other departments of the kingdom.

In consequence of this address, the Bishop of Senlis, and Cardinal Montmorency, the two most obnoxious men, were actually dismissed the same afternoon; and the next morning, Wednesday, the greatest number of them who are stigmatized by the name of Aristocrates, and the dispossessed clergy whom the King had humanely received, were obliged to evacuate the palace.

EAST INDIES.

As various accounts have been circulated respecting the situation of our affairs in the East Indies, the following letter, written by Col. Floyd, is the most authentic Intelligence received from that quarter.

"TO COLONEL STUART.

Camp at Patchipolliam, Sept. 21, 1790.

My dear Colonel,

As you will have many relations, with little exactness, of some late occurrences during my command of a detachment of the army on the Bowani, I am desirous of stating the principal ones to you myself, that a just opinion of them may be formed by an officer I so much esteem and respect.

My corps was augmented after the forcing of Saltimungulum, so that it consisted of the King's regiment and sixteen squadrons of native cavalry, his Majesty's 36th regiment, and four battalions of native infantry, with eleven pieces of cannon served by the Bengal artillery. One of these battalions of sepoys garrisoned Saltimungulum; the rest of my corps was encamped near it, on the South side of the Bowani.

For some days I had many vague reports of reinforcements to Seid Saib, who was stationed at Grudzelhatty, the bottom of the pass; his force consisted entirely of horse, as they said, of six thousand, but of very little merit. Several cavalry skirmishes took place, in which the enemy was always beaten with great loss, and almost none on our part. At length some prisoners affirmed that Tippoo had descended the Ghaut in considerable force; and indeed we observed a much better cavalry than we had been used to.

In the night of the 12th instant I sent Captain Child with three squadrons up the South side of the river to reconnoitre, and, early on the 13th instant, Major Darley, with his regiment, to support him. About an hour and a half afterwards I received information that Major Darley was surrounded by a large body of horse. I moved out with the remainder of the cavalry to his relief, beat the enemy, killed about 400 of them on the spot, and returned to camp. Capt. Child joined me just before the attack, after having beat a body of the enemy's cavalry, at Pongar, forcing them into the river, where many were killed and drowned. The prisoners affirmed that Tippoo was at Damencottah.

About ten the same morning, a large body of horse and foot, with four guns, moved down the North side of the river, and cannonaded the grand guard; the corps was soon formed in order of battle, and took a position in front of the camp, with the cavalry in the second line. A large body of the enemy now appeared in front, and began to open guns, first on my right wing, and successively on my centre and left; I imagine they fired from about 15 guns, but deserters and others say they were 19. Lieut. Col. Deare, who commanded the Bengal artillery, was killed early in the day, and his next officer, Capt. Sampson, was soon disabled by a severe wound in the head: Lieut. Armstrong, of the 36th regiment, was killed; Surgeon-assistant Morris, of the Native cavalry, was severely wounded, and died in the night. The axle-trees of my two 12-pounders soon gave way, and a 6-pounder was disabled; the rest fired with excellent aim, but sparingly, as my stock of ammunition was not great. Our line stood on the shoulder of a rising ground, to the right; on its summit it was stony, but free from bushes. The enemy was on strong ground, among inclosures and villages, and at a considerable distance, so that most of the shot struck the ground short of our line, though some went an incredible distance beyond it. The cannonade was kept up until perfect dark. Nothing on earth could exceed the bravery and firmness of every man in our whole line.

When it was dark, I determined to join the Commander in Chief, and to take the shortest route to Coimbatoor; Capt. Dallas, who is always active and fertile in expedient, got timbers from the Fort, and new axle-trees were made during the night for both 12-pounders; but one of them only could move with the corps in the morning. The 16th battalion was withdrawn from the Fort, and we marched off in two columns, one of infantry,

fantry, and the other of cavalry, about day-break, the baggage forming a third column more remote from the enemy. The ſlaughter of the gun-bullocks had been ſo great, that we could not move the 18-pounder, and it was left on the ground, with one diſabled 6-pounder, and one of the 12-pounders.

Early on the 14th, as ſoon as the enemy ſaw the troops in march, a large body of cavalry croſſed the Bowani, and fell upon the baggage, ſo that great part of it was thrown down and left to the enemy. Surgeon's mate Sutherland was killed here.

The country growing more confined at Owcara, the corps proceeded in one column, the cavalry leading; and from this time the infantry was entirely conducted, and moſt judiciouſly managed by Lieut. Col. Oldham, my ſecond: Major Cuppage, whoſe experience and gallantry are well known to you, commanded one of the brigades.

The troops had hitherto marched unmoleſted by the enemy; but from the high grounds between Owcara and Couriampollium we ſaw large bodies of horſe moving towards the line. The number of bullocks that had been killed, and the exhauſted ſtate of the remainder, though every one had chearfully ſupplied his own private bullocks, obliged us to abandon the 12-pounder, and two more ſixes.—Five 6-pounders were now left.—The enemy brought guns to bear on the line of march; their cavalry began to preſs upon it, and our infantry was annoyed from muſquetry and rockets.

About five in the evening, Colonel Oldham formed his infantry on ſtrong ground, broken by hedges. The enemy's infantry occupied the hedges alſo; this was about two miles and a half ſhort of Showoor. Colonel Oldham had reſerved his fire till now. The enemy ſeemed to imagine the moment arrived for the deſtruction of the corps; they ſhouted from all quarters, fired hotly from all their guns and muſquetry, and plied their rockets. A body of their cavalry moving down to charge our infantry, other large bodies cutting in amongſt our baggage, our cavalry inſtantly faced about, formed, attacked, and beat theirs off the field, killing many of them, and ſeveral of their horſes, with ſcarcely any loſs on our part. Their attack on our infantry was bold, but injudicious; they ſuffered heavily in man and horſe, and were compleatly beaten off, without doing any injury to our infantry; ſome of their principal leaders fell cloſe to our ranks. Capt. Hartley, of the 36th regiment, was killed here, in a gallant attempt to ſtorm a gun; and our infantry ſuffered loſs from their guns and muſquetry; but their firmneſs remained unſhaken.

Nothing could be more inſtantaneous and judicious, than the poſition taken by Majors Dooley and Stevenſon, and Captains Pater ſon and Child, each at the head of their reſpective corps. Major Affleck was unfortunately ill at Coimbatoor, and is ſtill extremely weak. I had only to wiſh, and the cavalry performed. Nothing could be more evident than that the enemy's cavalry, his ſtable horſe, was held in moſt complete check by our cavalry. One of our guns was laid for an howdered elephant, and ſtruck the howder. The enemy now retired, beaten from the field. We took up our ground near Showoor, about ſeven at night, and fired three ſignal guns.

We marched before day on the 15th; we heard and returned three ſignal guns. We reached Vellady at eight at night, having paſſed three days without eating; but not a murmur was heard from any one. General Meadows had puſhed beyond this place, with a view to relieve us.

On the 16th General Meadows joined us at Vellady, and I thought myſelf happy in having brought him my corps without other accidents, than the uſual caſualties of the ſervice.

On the 13th and 14th our loſs was as follows:

Killed—Forty-two Europeans, 114 natives, and 23 horſes.

Wounded—Eighty-ſix Europeans, 194 natives, and 11 horſes.

Of the wounded Officers none are ſevere caſes, but Capt. Sampſon's in the head, and Lieut. Vallancy's, who has loſt a foot.

I can aſcertain nothing of the enemy's loſs; but many ſtragglers, whom we have picked up, all ſay it was extremely heavy; and their three principal men were killed; moſt of them ſay, Burhan-ud-dean-Cawn, a brother in law of Tippoo's, was killed.

I have the honour to be,
My dear Colonel,
Your's moſt faithfully,
(Signed) J. FLOYD.

P. S. I ſhould like to dwell on the exemplary good conduct of the ſepoys, horſe and foot; all I can write cannot exceed their merits. His Majeſty's regiments and the artillery did themſelves juſtice, with their accuſtomed valour and conduct."

After the junction of Col. Floyd's detachment, Tippoo diſencumbered himſelf of his heavy baggage, and marched with a view of harraſſing our main army, which, by forced marches, endeavoured in vain to bring him to action. For eight ſucceſſive days our army marched at the rate of ſixteen miles a day, in a hot ſun, but without effect, Tippoo being ſo correct in his information as totally to elude the moſt vigorous purſuit. In conſequence, however, of the ſudden riſe of the river Bowanni, he was prevented retreating towards the Ghauts, and therefore took the rout towards Erode, which place he plundered of all the proviſions which General Meadows had laid in ſtore there, among which were 3000 bags of rice.

On the 2d of October, a little after our troops had come to their ground, a party of our cavalry fell in with a party of the enemy, under the command of Arzubeg (maſter of the

the ceremonies on his return for Serringapatam, where he had been to see the last solemnities paid to the corps of Burhan-uddean-Cawn, Tippoo's brother in law, who was killed in the battle of Shaore, on the 14th of September. They were immediately charged by our horse, who easily routed them, killed Arairsbeg, and drove the nephew of Morace Row into the rapid Bowani on a Camel, where he was drowned. Two elephants, two camels, and twenty fine bullocks, laden with rockets, were among the spoils.

On the 7th of October the main army arrived at, and encamped on, the same ground the enemy had occupied the preceding day. Tippoo, it seems had taken a westerly course, with a view, as supposed, to surprise Coimbatore, in which, however, he will be disappointed.

Col. Hartley, with the Bombay detachment, on the 30th of September, joined the main army, and shortly after sent three battalions to reinforce Coimbatore.

Advices from the centre army, of the 8th of August, mention, that the gloom which Col. Kelley's death had spread throughout the camp had been augmented by the report that they were to be cantoned at Arcot. The death of Col. Kelley implies a fresh action, having no other account of it, but that, after the battle of Shoare, Tippo is said to have marched to attack Col. Kelley. The accounts are certainly imperfect, as they differ materially; that particularly received by the Houghton, from that received by the Princess Amelia.

The above intelligence appears to be the sequal of the advices brought by the Houghton Indiaman that arrived from Bengal about the middle of January. That ship left Bengal on the 28th of August, 1789; and the latest of her advices came no lower than the 19th of August, 1790; though she did not leave Madras till the 21st of November, when the disaster that had befallen Col. Floyd was publicly known several days before.

The latest accounts brought by the Princess Amelia, the present ship, come no later than October 18, 1789.

America.

Letters from Philadelphia assure us of the flourishing state of that country; that, by a late census taken, the states have doubled their numbers since the year 1775; that they have increased in wealth in the same proportion; and that houses are the only things that are dear in that country, rents rising in proportion to population. In the neighbourhood of Philadelphia the foundations of 400 houses have been laid since last October.

Other letters advise, that so severe a winter as the last was never experienced in that country. They likewise state, that the labourers in many parts had turned out against their masters, and proceeded up the country in a riotous manner, committing the most daring depredations in their route, plundering with the utmost barbarity the inhabitants of every village they arrived at; and the number of the insurgents daily increasing, had caused so general an alarm, that Congress sat deliberating three days, to form some effectual plan to quell the disturbances.

Ireland.

On the 17th of February was tried, in the Court of Exchequer, an action brought by John Travers, esq. against Dennis M'Carthy, for criminal conversation with the Hon. Grace Travers (formerly Lysaght), the wife of the Plaintiff. A *fiat* was some time ago granted by the learned Judge who tried this action, whereon M'Carthy was taken into custody. The damages laid in the declaration were 5000l. It appeared that the defendant was postilion to the plaintiff, and had been found in bed with the plaintiff's wife; and frequent acts of criminal intercourse were proved. The learned Judge felt the offence to be of the most heinous and aggravated nature, as did the Jury, who gave a verdict for 5000l. the whole of the damages in the declaration, without quitting the box.

Dublin Castle, Feb. 21. His Majesty's Royal Letter is received, granting the dignity of a baronet of this kingdom to T. Lighton of Merville, co. Dublin, Esq. and his heirs, male.

March 1. In consequence of the annual Masquerade at the new rooms in Rutland-square, the Police attended, armed as usual with fire-locks and fixed bayonets. About ten at night an alarming multitude assembled to gratify their curiosity; but more to shew their contempt to the Police, who began to exert their authority; when a riot began, and a sort of battle was fought, in which the Police were defeated, several killed, and the greatest part who escaped with life wounded. It was owing to the personal exertions of Lord Charlemont and Mr. Napper Tandy that any escaped.

March 19. His Excellency the Earl of Westmoreland, Lieut. Gov. of Ireland being seated on the throne, gave the Royal Assent to such bills as had passed the Lords and Commons of Ireland; among which was a bill to facilitate the trade between Ireland and the united states of America, and a bill for regulating the bounties on the exportation of certain manufactures of Ireland, and a bill for extending the trade of Tobaccos, Sugar, and Coffee.

March 22. The grand Committe of Courts of Justice sat, when Mr. Ponsonby rose and moved, "That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, in ordering a *capias ad respondendum* to issue against John Magee at the suit of Richard Daly marked for 4000l. acted illegally." A debate ensued, which lasted till

four

four o'clock next morning, when the queſtion being put, it paſſed in the negative.

March 26. The Committees appointed by fifteen pariſhes of the city of Dublin met at their Guildhall, and among other reſolutions againſt the Police ſyſtem, paſſed ſome of a very violent tendency. Of theſe the following may ſerve as a ſpecimen:

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the citizens are the beſt judges of the protection neceſſary to preſerve the order and peace of the capital; and that the repeated rejection, contempt, and diſregard which have been ſhewn to their petitions againſt the Police ſyſtem, ſeem calculated to inſult their feelings, and impel them to acts of deſperation.

That allegiance and protection are reciprocal; and that a law made and continued contrary to the declared ſenſe of the people, is inimical to the ſpirit of the conſtitution, and a grievance which ought to be redreſſed.

That, as we have not adequate protection (though we pay ſo enormouſly for it), it becomes our duty to protect ourſelves.

That, until the Legiſlature ſhall think fit to comply with the wiſhes of the citizens, we recommend to the different pariſhes of this city the eſtabliſhment of nightly patroles, and to the inhabitants the providing themſelves with arms to ſupport them, which will give our perſons and properties that ſecurity at preſent ſo much wanted.

That the end of all political aſſociations is the preſervation of the natural and impreſcriptible rights of man, and theſe rights are liberty—property—ſecurity—and reſiſtance to oppreſſion.

That, conſidering ignorance, neglect, or contempt of the rights of men, to be the ſole cauſes of public misfortunes, we do hereby pledge ourſelves to give every oppoſition, which the conſtitution will authorize, to an eſtabliſhment which originated from one or all of thoſe cauſes; and for that purpoſe will form aſſociations in our reſpective pariſhes, to ſupport each other againſt the inſolence to which our perſons are expoſed, and the want of protection which we feel from the Police.

SCOTLAND.

A cauſe was ſome time ago tried before the Court of Seſſion in Scotland, in which every qualified gentleman to kill Game is particularly intereſted. Mr. Livingſtone, a gentleman of landed property in Stirlingſhire, in the month of Sept. 1788, went upon the eſtate of Earl Braidalbane without his Lordſhip's leave, and killed Game. His Lordſhip ordered proceſs of law againſt him, not only to recover damages for the treſpaſs, but to prohibit in future his ſhooting upon his Lordſhip's eſtates.

He ſtood the ſuit, and pleaded his qualifications, which the Lord Ordinary admitted in bar of damages; but continued the interdict againſt the defendant. The cauſe was again argued before the Lord Ordinary, who adhered to his former opinion. The plaintiff then ſent a petition to the whole Lords of Seſſion againſt the determination of the Lord Ordinary; and they find that the defendant has no right to come upon the plaintiff's ground to ſearch for and kill Game upon the ſame.

The defendant being, as he thought, qualified by law to ſearch for, and ſhoot and kill Game upon the *uninclojed* lands of every other gentleman, appealed againſt the determination of the Court of Seſſion; which, however, the Lord Chancellor has juſt affirmed.

If this be the law of England as well as of Scotland, that no *qualified* gentleman can hunt for or kill Game upon another gentleman's *uninclojed ground* without his leave; every man, who has not a manor of his own, and ſhoots without leave of the owner of the land, ſports with a lance juſt over his head.

On the 20th of February was executed at Edinburgh, William Gadeſby, one of the moſt notorious villains that has figured in the line of roguery in this country for many years. He appeared upon the platform about a quarter of an hour after two o'clock, dreſſed in white, trimmed with black. The awful ſolemnity, the dreadful apparatus of death, and the near approach of eternity, all combined, ſeemed neither to ſhake his frame, nor agitate his mind! Had he died in a better cauſe, he could not have evinced greater fortitude, nor been more collected. He was attended by the Rev. Mr. Finlayſon. Having ſpent ſome time in prayer, he aſcended the drop with a firm ſtep, and ſtood with great compoſure till the apparatus was properly adjuſted; he then addreſſed himſelf in an audible voice to the multitude, and gave a hiſtory of his life, which ſeems to have been one continued ſcene of depredation and plunder; and though only 28 years of age, his criminal exploits appear, both in variety and number, to equal, if not exceed, the achievements of the moſt dexterous grey-haired offender.

He particularly mentioned, that the officer on guard in the caſtle ought to examine all hackney-chairs which go out in the night-time; for he often got out that way, and committed depredations about Edinburgh.

With his laſt breath, he declared Falconer, Bruce, and Dick, who were executed here two years ago for robbing the Dundee Bank, innocent of that crime, and acknowledged his own guilt!

At fourteen years of age, he committed his firſt crime by ſtealing a pocket-book from a ſtationer's ſhop, and from that time never miſſed a fair opportunity of poſſeſſing himſelf of money or goods, by fraud or force, till the day he was confined in goal. The ſums he ſtole or acquired by thievery and cheating, according to his own account, did not amount to leſs than 20-30l. beſides what he made by the ruin of unfortunate women whom he ſeduced. He ſeemed ſo abandoned as to glory in his crimes.

Scotland

Scotland ſeems to be in an improving ſtate; the following ingenious contrivance was practiſed lately at Glaſgow:—While a merchant in King-ſtreet was counting ſome money and bank-notes on the counter, a ſtaff or ſmall rod, over-laid with bird-lime, was ſuddenly thruſt in at the door, which having touched the notes, two of them were thereby carried off, and before the merchant could get out of the ſhop, the ingenious actor had made his eſcape.

Country News.

On Sunday the 20th of February laſt, about 3 o'clock in the morning, a gun, loaded with two bullets, was diſcharged at the bed-chamber window of Mrs. Jones, wife of Thomas Jones, of Fritton-hall, in the pariſh of Fritton, in the county of Suffolk, Eſq. by ſome evil-diſpoſed perſon unknown; fortunately, however, one of the bullets lodged in the window-ſhutter, and the other, although it paſſed through the ſhutter, was ſtopped by the window-curtain, and fell upon the ground. It appears, from ſeveral circumſtances, that the gun was diſcharged at the window with the intent of murdering Mrs. Jones, who was, at that time, in bed in the chamber, in the abſence of her huſband.

At the aſſizes for the county of Eſſex, which commenced on Monday the 7th inſt. William Seals, for a highway robbery near Chelmsford, and James Butler and George Spencer, for ſtopping the coach of John Goddard, Eſq. on Epping-foreſt, and robbing his lady and three other ladies of their purſes and money, were ſeverally convicted, and received ſentence of death.

The two laſt, who were young men of reputable connexions in London, produced a variety of reſpectable witneſſes to their characters; and were therefore, both by the Jury and proſecutors, ſtrongly recommended for mercy.

Spencer is not more than 22 years of age; is the ſon of a merchant in the city; and previous to this his firſt offence, was on the eve of marriage to a young lady with 16,000l. fortune.

A very remarkable accident happened to the daughter of Mr. Naſh, at Tenderden, in Kent, a fine girl about ſix years of age, who, being put to bed, was heard to cry out and ſcream very much. The mother, being greatly alarmed, went to the bed, when ſhe found the child's face bit and torn in a terrible manner. On turning down the bed-clothes, a large rat jumped out of the bed; but the door being ſhut, the rat was ſoon killed. The poor child's face is ſo mangled and torn that ſhe lies dangerouſly ill.

Historical Chronicle.

On the 18th of February, a Courier from the Turkiſh Army at Schiumla, carried to Conſtantinople the head of the late Grand Vizier, which the next day was expoſed on the wall of the Seraglio. The misfortunes that attended the Ottoman arms, during his Vizierſhip, was held forth as the reaſon of his diſgrace. But the death of the Hoſpodar Maurogein, ſtrangled by his order without the knowledge of the Divac, is ſaid to have haſtened it.

Profeſſor Schmedt, of Cracow, has very opportunely diſcovered a mine of ſilver in the neighbourhood of Sendemir, in Poland, ſo rich, that a qnintal of the mineral yields 20 pounds of pure ſilver.

It has been for ſome time doubtful whether the Emperor would conſent to ratify the Convention concluded at the Hague on the 10th of December laſt, conformable to the engagement entered into at Reichenbach on the 27th of July laſt, reſpecting the Low Countries; but on the 1ſt inſt. four declarations were publiſhed at Bruſſels. The firſt confirms his Imperial Majeſty's complete ratification of the Convention at the Hague; the ſecond relates to the appointment of Judges and Juſtices; the third was to ſuſpend the ordinances relative to degrees to be taken in the Univerſity of Louvain; and the fourth confirms the reintegration of that Univerſity in its former rights and appointments.

Florence, March 8. Yeſterday a Proclamation was iſſued, notifying the Emperor's entire ceſſion of Tuſcany to his Royal Highneſs the Arch-Duke Ferdinand; and, at the ſame Time, the Firſt Order of his Royal Highneſs, as Great Duke of Tuſcany, confirming all the laws and regulations now exiſting; and continuing the Regency, and all perſons, civil and military, in their employments. Upon this occaſion there was a diſcharge of all the guns of the citadel.

The negociations entered into by Mr. Hailes, the Britiſh Miniſter, to ſupport thoſe of the Court of Berlin, and in which he is aſſiſted by Baron de Reede, the Dutch Miniſter, ſtill continue; and the conferences on the Treaty of Commerce, which the Courts of London and Berlin offer to conclude with Poland, are purſued without Interruption; they would, however, aſſume a much greater appearance of ſucceſs, and would promiſe a more ſpeedy termination, if the ceſſion of Dantzick did not form the chief baſis of theſe freſh engagements. Amongſt other difficulties is the irrevocable decree taken by the Diet, never to conſent to the leaſt diſmemberment of their country. It will be argued, that Dantzick does not, in a manner, belong to Poland, being only connected with it in the form of a manor; but be that as it may, that manor itſelf is a domain which the aſſembled States have reſolved never to part with. (See p. 276.)

Prince Potemkin arrived at St. Peterſburg on the 11th of March, and was followed on the 15th by General Suwarrow. The arrival of theſe two Generals, whoſe preſence is ſo eſſential in the army, is by ſome attributed to a miſunderſtanding, which they ſuppoſe

ſuppoſe to have ariſen between them; but others, perhaps with more reaſon, think her Imperial Majeſty is deſirous of knowing, from their own mouths, the ſettlement of theſe two generals concerning the means of carrying on the war another campaign.

STATE PAPER.

Copy of the RESCRIPT *tranſmitted from the Court of* PETERSBURG *to that of* COPENHAGEN, *explanatory of the Wiſhes and Conceſſions of the Empreſs, and lately delivered to the Miniſters of the Three Allied Courts.*

"Ruſſia cannot be inſenſible to the hardſhip of her preſent ſituation; ſhe finds herſelf the intended victim of an unjuſt attack, and ſhe has made uſe of the means granted her for repelling it. She is now conſcious that it is not her enemies that are any longer to be dreaded; but her grief riſes in proportion when ſhe recollects, that ſhe has now to contend with thoſe powers whom ſhe always looked upon as her natural friends and allies, to whom ſhe has given repeated proofs of attachment, and more than once facilitated a glorious peace, without ſhewing any inclination to diſpute with them the natural advantages of their ſucceſs. Her Imperial Majeſty therefore cannot, without ſorrow and ſurpriſe, behold the pretended equity of a factitious baſis of negotiation held out to her, when this alone ought to be adopted as the puniſhment of an aggreſſor, and which becomes not only the greateſt injuſtice, when a Power that has been wantonly attacked is obliged to ſubmit to it, but extremely partial, as it is entirely in favour of one of the parties.

As to the abſolute *ſtatu quo* now propoſed, this has never been adopted by any of the Three Allied Courts themſelves, for their own grandeur emanates from treaties which would never have taken place if this rule of conduct had been adopted; and indeed ſuch a rule of conduct would ceaſe to be juſt, were it enacted at any other period than during a time of profound peace, and by a common agreement among the Powers of Europe. Beſides, nothing can be more unnatural than to deprive a Power from the right of claiming an indemnification from thoſe who attack it, as this would be encouraging outrage and injuſtice, and, by diminiſhing the dangers attached to violent plans, would increaſe wars inſtead of diminiſhing them.

Her Imperial Majeſty will neither contend about terms, nor abſtract ideas; but ſhe appeals to the hearts of thoſe Sovereigns whoſe friendſhip ſhe deſires, if there can exiſt a *ſtatu quo* more equitable than that which ſhe propoſes, viz. to reſtore a number of extenſive provinces, and in return to retain only one place, with its uncultivated diſtrict, ſolely for the preſervation of her own frontier; and ſhe now aſks if any Power, after a conſtant ſeries of victories, has ever given ſuch ſtrong and deciſive proofs of its moderation?

She ſtill inſiſts on theſe important conſiderations; for ſhe muſt not be confounded with thoſe ambitious Sovereigns, whoſe alarming progreſs ought to be arreſted: ſhe only wiſhes to retain a place which is eſſential for her ſafety, and which is but an imperceptible point, whether it belongs to her empire or that of the nation whom ſhe does not overwhelm with deſtruction, but to whom ſhe reſtores nearly all her conqueſts, even thoſe which they know not any longer either how to defend or to preſerve.

Her Imperial Majeſty, therefore, cannot imagine that it will be poſſible for the Three Allied Powers to feel their dignity affected by the ſubſtitution of a limited *ſtatu quo*; ſhe recollects that England firſt made mention of the firſt propoſition; and beſides, it will be eaſily ſeen, that the dignity of no other Power in the Univerſe, but that of Ruſſia, can be affected; who will find it impoſſible to perſuade mankind, that her own moderation has alone induced her to give up all the advantages reſulting from a fortunate war, as her good intentions will be always attributed to the neceſſity of ceding to the menacing application of a foreign interpoſition.

Ruſſia moſt ardently deſires the friendſhip of the Allied Powers; and ſhe will cultivate it with ſincerity, when ſhe has no longer any reaſon to fear that they wiſh rather to be the arbiters than the pacificators of Europe.

Her Imperial Majeſty has thus ſolemnly explained herſelf on this ſubject, and alſo denoted her anxious deſire of wiſhing to finiſh the war, and inſure a permanent tranquillity.

It has given her the greateſt uneaſineſs to have been forced to renounce the mediation of the Allied Courts, in order to effect a peace, and be obliged to procure it for herſelf at the expence of the blood of her people.

Her Imperial Majeſty has alſo her duty to fulfill towards them, as ſhe is obliged to prove to them, that their blood has not been unneceſſarily ſpilt, and that ſhe has continued the war on purpoſe to obtain, if not a glorious, yet an honourable peace. She therefore once more leaves it to the impartial judgement of the Allied Courts, whether a peace could be honourable to Ruſſia, if all the advantages were on the ſide of an offending, but a repulſed and humiliated nation?

It is alſo well known at Peterſburg, how difficult it would be for the Three Allied Powers to guarantee a moderation on the part of the Turks, equal to that of Ruſſia. Finally, her Imperial Majeſty is well perſuaded, that ſhe will find theſe Courts, whom ſhe regards as her friends, as much inclined to moderation as ſhe herſelf is; this is the only rivalſhip to which the heart of her

her Imperial Majeſty will open, for it will be inacceſſible to that of threat or of force."

On the receipt of the above Reſcript at Copenhagen, the Court of Denmark thought it of ſo much importance to the common cauſe, that two memorials, expreſſive of the tenor of it, were inſtantly drawn up and diſpatched to the Three Allied Courts of Berlin, London, and the Hague. The moderation with which her Imperial Majeſty has expreſſed herſelf, has made a very ſtriking impreſſion on the neutral Courts, who ſeem all inclined to peace on the terms offered by her Majeſty.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

March 2.

A trial came on before Lord Kenyon, on the proſecution of Mr. Crowder, attorney, of Frederick's-place, againſt Mr. Godfrey, another attorney, who had formerly lived with him as a clerk, for a libel againſt Mr. Crowder, in the pamphlet called, "*The Great Queſtion Conſidered, reſpecting Fictitious Bills.*"

The publication and inuendoes being proved, Mr. Godfrey, as his own Counſel, entered on his defence, which he began to read from a very large pile of papers; but as ſome part of it appeared not relevant to the ſubject, the Court interpoſed, and he proceeded to ſtate the evidence by which he intended to prove the aſſertion he had made in the pamphlet true; but the Court informing him, that as this was an indictment, and not an action, the truth of the libel was no juſtification, he acknowledged that he had no other defence.

The jury conſidered of their verdict from three o'clock in the afternoon till half paſt eleven o'clock at night, and then found the defendant guilty of publiſhing only.

Eleven of the Jurymen were of opinion that it was a libel; but one gentleman ſaid, that he could not in his conſcience find a man guilty of a libel, when it had not been ſtated in the indictment to be *falſe*.

The verdict was mentioned the next morning to Lord Kenyon, when he came to Guildhall. His Lordſhip ſaid, he was very ſorry he was not preſent when the verdict was given. It was incomplete, and did not decide the buſineſs.

It had been held, by very great Judges, that the word *falſe*, in an information or an indictment for a libel, was unneceſſary.

March 13.

Proceedings of the General Court of Bank Proprietors, continued.

After the general ſtatement given in p. 275, the chairman entered into particulars; when it was ſhewn, that but 170,000l. of the unreceived dividends were of 3 years ſtanding; the reſt were all accumulated in the years 1788, 1789, and 1790; and were the natural property of gentlemen abroad in the ſervice of their country; or on other occaſions, as of foreigners, of minors, and of perſons who were thus to be deprived of their ſecurity, without having it in their power to oppoſe the meaſure. Thus having ſtated, in ſhort, the whole caſe, the Directors ſaid, they were deſirous of receiving the advice of the General Court of Proprietors of Stock, as to the further ſteps to be taken in the buſineſs.

Mr. Staunton ſtood up, and in an animated ſpeech reprobated the meaſure as a project fraught with impolicy. To give ſuch a ſhock to public opinion for an advantage ſo trifling—and to take this money out of the cuſtody where the real owners thought it ſafe, in a day of boaſted proſperity too, leaving it perhaps to the day of adverſity to replace—was an operation in finance ſo miſerable, as to make the world believe we were come to the end of our reſources, inſtead of abounding in money we ſcarce knew how to diſpoſe of. He concluded by moving, That the General Court ſhould preſent a petition to the Houſe of Commons, praying to be heard by Counſel againſt the Bill. This ſeemed to meet the ſenſe of the Court. But Mr. Harman remarking on the impropriety of moving to be heard by Counſel on a bill that was not yet before them, moved to adjourn the queſtion till a future day, which was agreed to.

March 20.

At the adjourned Court of Proprietors of Bank Stock, Mr. Weyland, the Governor, acquainted the Court, that having received a copy of the bill now before Parliament, for 500,000l. from the balance of dividends due and undemanded in the hands of the Bank, he begged leave, in the name of the Directors, to ſubmit the ſame for the conſideration and advice of the Court of Proprietors. He added, that the Directors had completely made up their minds on the ſubject; but, as the ultimate deciſion of the General Court was what they were to be governed by, they had declined declaring their opinion in the firſt inſtance, to avoid the imputation of undue influence.

Sir Benjamin Hammet roſe to compliment the Directors on the rectitude of their conduct.

Mr. Stanhope, after declaring his objections to the bill, which were chiefly levelled againſt weakening the ſecurity, by ſubſtituting exchequer bills in caſe of deficiency; which he ſaid in that caſe would certainly be at a diſcount, concluded a very ſenſible ſpeech with moving, "That an humble petition be preſented to the hon. Houſe of Commons againſt the bill, and that the Directors be requeſted to prepare the ſame." This ſeemed to meet the general ſenſe of the Court, and therefore paſſed with little oppoſition.

Mr. Stephenſon wiſhed the Court to conſider well what they were about; and whe-

ther, as a private company of merchants, it was prudent in them so violently to oppose a measure of government calculated for the public service.

Sir Benjamin Hammet approved the motion, and seconded it.

Mr. Alderman Pickett thought the best way to defeat the plan of government would be to publish a list of the names of the proprietors of unclaimed dividends, that they might call for the money. Thus, by removing the cause, the consequences might be prevented.

Mr. Cator thought the Company would apply to Parliament with an ill grace for the purpose of retaining money in their hands that was not their own; and moved to adjourn the Court.

Mr. Harman said, the Company held the money in trust; and ministers might force from trustees all other property unemployed on the very same principle as that held in trust by the Bank. He said, the Directors came there for advice, and, if they adjourned before the court came to a decision, their meeting was a mere mockery.

Mr. Cator's motion on being put was negatived, and the original motion passed by a great majority.

March 29.

There was another General Court of Bank Proprietors for the purpose of preventing the bill now pending in Parliament for seizing on the unclaimed dividends, &c. from passing into a law, (see p. 275), when Mr. Forster proposed that the Directors be authorized to offer the minister the loan of 500,000 l. without interest, so long as the balance of their unclaimed dividends should amount to 600,000 l.

On a proprietor's enquiring if no such proposal had been made to Mr. Pitt by the Directors, Mr. Bosanquet read a paper, that differed only from that of Mr. Forster's in stating that the 500,000 l. should be lent out of the Directors fund; and that in making the agreement it should be understood and provided, that at no future time the same shall be drawn into precedent. A desultory conversation took place, which Mr. Huffey put an end to, by moving, that power be given to the Directors to alter the motion as they saw cause, and to report their proceedings at a future meeting. In pursuance of this resolution, the governor and deputy-governor, as soon as the Court broke up, went immediately to Downing-street; with what success will be shewn hereafter.

Friday, APRIL 15.

The Dutchess of Rutland and other ladies, accompanied by the Earls of Winchelsea and Darnley, and other noblemen, went in phaetons, on a party of pleasure, to the Bull Inn, on Shooter's Hill, where they dined; and the evening proving cool, they sent their servants with their phaetons to London, intending to go in close coaches home.

The Earl of Winchelsea's coachman and Lord Paget's groom got into the Earl of W——'s phaeton, and Earl D——'s was occupied by his own servants.

On the road they agreed to run a race, in which frolick a poor woman was thrown down, and her leg broken in seven places, so that an immediate amputation was thought necessary, to save the woman's life; and Earl D——'s phaeton over-turned, and the horses were much cut. What the issue may be is yet uncertain; but the coachman and groom are both sent to Maidstone gaol.—The poor woman is since dead; and the Coroner's Inquest has returned their Verdict MANSLAUGHTER.

Monday, 18.

Was launched, at Blackwall, the Diligence, a new ship intended for discoveries, under the command of Capt. Bligh, late of the Bounty. She is be accompanied by a brig; and, after landing at Botany Bay, they are to proceed to Otaheite, in pursuit of the mutineers, and to endeavour to bring the bread-fruit to be cultivated in the West Indies.

Thursday, 21.

Last night Jealous, one of the officers belonging to Bow-street, arrived in town from Dover, and brought with him Mary Doran, whom he apprehended there, having made her escape from her bail, being charged with setting fire to her house, in August last, in Russel-street, Covent-Garden.

By the publication of a late-decision of the court of King's Bench, it is hoped other litigious suits of the same kind may be prevented. A justice of peace had made an order for the payment of a weekly sum to a woman for her child. The Church-wardens and Overseers of Shelfe, in the West-Riding of Yorkshire, disobeyed this order, because the woman refused to go into the workhouse. For this they were indicted: and at the trial before Mr Justice Buller, at the last York assizes, a verdict was taken for the prosecutor, subject to the opinion of the court of King's Bench. Ld Kenyon and the Court have since established this verdict: and that the person for whom the relief is asked is the only individual liable to be sent to the workhouse; for that it would be contrary to every principle of humanity, if because one child should want relief, a whole family perhaps of five or more should be liable to be sent to the workhouse.

Friday, 22.

Being Good Friday, the King, Queen, and three eldest Princesses, went in the usual state to the Chapel Royal, St. James's, where they heard divine service, and a sermon by the Right Rev. Dr. Beilby Porteus, Lord Bishop of London, in the room of the Bishop of Rochester, who is indisposed.

Saturday, 23.

Being St. George's Day, the Society of Antiquaries met at somerset-house, for the purpose of electing the council and officers for the year ensuing, pursuant to their charter when the following gentlemen were chosen.

Of

Of the old council continued: Earl of Leiceſter, John Brand, M. A. Owen Saluſbury Brereton, Eſq. Lord Biſhop of Carliſle, Clayton Mordaunt Cracherode, M. A. Sir Henry Charles Englefield, Bart. Richard Gough, Eſq. Anthony Hamilton, D. D. Samuel Lyſons, Eſq. John Topham, Eſq. Thomas William Wright, M. A.

New council: Frederick Barnard, Eſq. Sir William Burrell, Bart. Samuel Denne, M. A. Richard Farmer, D. D. Chriſtopher Hawkins, Eſq. Right Hon. Lord Loughborough, John Peachy, Eſq. William Southouſe, Eſq. Earl of Stamford, Joſeph Windham, Eſq.

Officers: Earl of Leiceſter, Preſident; John Topham, Eſq. Treaſurer; Richard Gough, Eſq. Director; John Brand, M. A. Secretary; Thomas William Wright, M. A. Secretary.

The Eaſt-India Directors have been formally ſerved with the notice, moved ſome time ſince in the Houſe of Commons, relative to the expiration of the Company's Charter, which is ſigned by the Speaker in behalf of the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament aſſembled.

Thurſday, 28.

An injury has been ſuſtained by the Proprietors of the Shakſpeare Gallery, of a nature ſo flagrant, that no being, without the malice of a fiend, could have perpetrated ſo baſe, ſo cowardly a miſchief—The paſſage leading up to the great room of drawings, it ſeems, is frequently left without any of the ſervants to look to it.—In this place, therefore, the dirty miſcreant went to work.—Some beautiful little pictures, by the firſt artiſts, have been cut by a knife, ript up, and then the knife brought down again.—From one charming landſcape, the figures by Cipriani, this monſter has cut out a head: this it will be impoſſible to replace; others may be reſtored to their priſtine appearance.

The monument erected at Hanover to the memory of Leibnitz is completed, and has coſt upwards of 5105 dollars. As the ſubſcription amounted but to 4799 dollars, the King of England contributed the difference. The coſt of the buſt of Leibnitz, executed at Rome, of the fineſt marble, together with its pedeſtal, and the expence of tranſport from Italy, by the way of Hamburgh, amounted to 892 dollars.

DIPLOMATIQUE CORPS.

The ſerious accuſation preferred againſt Mr. Montmorin, the French Miniſter of the Foreign Department, for having appointed men of anti-revolution principles to important embaſſies, produced an explanatory letter from that miniſter, in which he enters particularly into the character and connections of the gentlemen objected to, viz. Meſſrs. Monteſquieu, Gouvernet, and Bonnecariere; the firſt of whom, he obſerved, was a ſon of one of the moſt eſteemed members of the National Aſſembly, and argued in favour of the principles of the other two.

RESPONSIBILITY OF FRENCH MINISTERS.

On this ſubject, the following are the principal articles decreed by the National Aſſembly:

No order of the King can be executed, without being underſigned by the Miniſter.

No order of the King, whether verbal or written, can protect a Miniſter from reſponſibility.

Miniſters ſhall be reſponſible:

1. For all offences committed by them againſt the ſafety of the Nation, and the Conſtitution of the Kingdom.

2. For any attempt againſt the liberty and property of an individual.

3. For the employment of the Public Funds, or any diſſipations they have made or favoured.

With regard to the crimes committed by Miniſters, and the puniſhments to be inflicted on them for ſuch crimes, the Penal Code will pronounce upon the particulars.

A law alſo paſſed, according to which no Member of the National Aſſembly can accept a place in the Miniſtry, or even ſolicit a place for a relation or friend, to be entered under four years after that Legiſlation, of which he is a Member, is diſſolved.

It was determined in the National Aſſembly of France on Friday, the 13th inſtant, that to the King alone belong the choice and the diſmiſſion of Miniſters.

An armiſtice is ſaid to have been concluded between Ruſſia and the Porte, which is to continue to the 16th of July next; but no authority is mentioned for the report.

Saturday, 30.

The affairs of Europe have in general received little alteration ſince our laſt publication, only that Spain is mentioned among the mediators for peace. At home, the debates in Parliament have made a very deep impreſſion on the public mind; but, as their effect abroad cannot yet be known, we ſhall not hazard a conjecture as to their tendency.

The eyes of all Europe are now turned towards France; of whoſe affairs we have given an ample detail. A memorial has juſt been ſent by the French King to the different Courts of Europe, announcing his ſanction of the preſent conſtitution in France; of which more fully in our next.

Accounts are received, at the Admiralty, of the ſafe arrival in the Weſt Indies of the Niger frigate, Captain G. C. Berkeley, with the Committee of Engineers on board, who were about to proceed on their ſurvey of the fortifications in the ſeveral Iſlands forthwith.

At a Board of Admiralty held at the Office, Charing Croſs, freſh Proclamations were ordered to be diſpatched to the Mayors and Collectors of the Cuſtoms at the different ſea-port towns, for the encouragement of ſeamen and landmen.

P. 235.

P. 135, col. 2, l. 16, for "bedſtead," read "bedcloaths." L. 28, 9, r. "takes a good deal."

P. 136, col. 1, l. 10, for "cœnæ," r. "cœna."

P. 163. Rhynkenius's edition of "Muretus" has been ſome time completed.

P. 187. The late Mr. Ellicot (who lived at Merton in Surrey, not at Hackney,) died in Great Queen-ſtreet. He married the daughter (not of Mr. Chitty, but) of John Leſſingham, eſq. (ſee p. 277); and has left a daughter as well as two ſons. Of an attempt to rob him, ſee our vol. XLIV. pp. 537, 538. Of his father (who reſided at Hackney, and died there about 20 years ſince,) ſee vol. XX. pp. 119, 121; XXIII. 429, 430. Not having noticed this gentleman at the time of his death, we ſhall take this opportunity of adding that he was the author of the following papers in the "Philoſophical Tranſactions:" 1. "The Deſcription and Manner of uſing an Inſtrument for meaſuring the Degrees of the Expanſion of Metal by Heat," vol. XXXIX. p. 297. 2. "An Account of the Influence which Two Pendulum Clocks were obſerved to have upon each other," vol. XLI. p. 126. 3. "Obſervations and Experiments," ibid. p. 128. 4. "On the ſpecific Gravity of Diamonds," vol. XLIII. p. 468. 5. "On weighing the Strength of Electrical Effluvia," vol. XLIV. p. 96. 6. "Eſſays towards diſcovering the Laws of Electricity," vol. XLV. pp. 195, 203, 213. 7. "Experiments in order to diſcover the Height to which Rockets may be made to aſcend, and to what Diſtance their Height may be ſeen," vol. XLVI. p. 578. 8. "Two Methods by which the Irregularity of the Motion of a Clock, ariſing from the Influence of Heat and Cold upon the Rod of the Pendulum, may be prevented," vol. XLVII. p. 479. 9. "Obſervations on Sand-iron," vol. LIII. p. 48.

P. 277. To Sherwin's liſt of engravings may be added a whole-length of Lady Dudley and Ward, a private plate.

Ibid. Of Mr. Prichard, ſee vol. LIX. p. 455.

P. 279. Strike out the marriage of F. T. Browne, eſq.; it having been an idle electioneering report, circulated after the deciſion of the Exeter election committee.

P. 285. Mr. Woty's publications were, 1. "Shrubs of Parnaſſus, containing a Variety of Poetical Eſſays, moral and comic. By James Copywell, 1760," 12mo; of which a ſpecimen is given in our vol. XXX. p. 146.—2. "The Muſes' Advice, addreſſed to the Poets of the Age, 1761," 4to.—3. "The Bloſſoms of Helicon, 1763," 12mo.—4. "The Poetical Calendar, 1763," 12 vols. 12mo, in conjunction with Mr. Fawkes.—5. "The Poetical Works of W. Woty, 1770," 2 vols. 12mo.—6. "The Female Advocate, 1770," 4to.—7. "Church Langton, 1773," 4to. This is a poem deſcribing the famous plantations of Mr. Hanbury of Leiceſterſhire, and the magnificent inſtitutions which were intended to have been founded and ſupported by their produce.—8. "The Eſtate Orators, 1774," 4to.—9. "Particular Providence, a Poetical Eſſay, 1775," 4to.—and ſome other miſcellaneous pieces ſince that time. Mr. Woty was bred to the law; but entering into the family of Waſhington Earl Ferrers, as ſecretary and adviſer in his law tranſactions, he remained with that Nobleman till his deceaſe, who, previous to that period, had made a proviſion of 150l. a year for him, out of an eſtate in Leiceſterſhire. It was at his intervals of leiſure that he wrote the poems alluded to. Amongſt the beſt of his productions the ſong of "My temples with cluſters of grapes," &c. is to be claſſed; the merit of which is almoſt univerſally known. Mr. W. was a true *bon vivant*; but by a too great indulgence of his paſſion for conviviality and ſociety he unfortunately injured his conſtitution. He died on the 5th (not the 10th) of March. He never took clerical orders, as has been reported.

Births.

March 29. THE Lady of Lord Viſcount Killeen, a ſon.

31. In Mansfield-ſtreet, the Lady of Samuel-Robert Gauſſen, eſq. a ſon.

Lately, In Merrion-row, Dublin, the Lady of the Rev. Henry St. George, a daughter.

At Oſtend, the Lady of Horne Popham, eſq. a ſon.

At Wimbledon, the Lady of M. Bray, eſq. a ſon.

April 1. In Charlotte-ſtreet, Bloomſbury, the Lady of John Johnſtone, eſq. a ſon.

5. In South Audley-ſtreet, the Lady of Lord Leſlie, a daughter.

9. In Margaret-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, the Lady of Horace Churchill, eſq. a ſon.

Lady of the Maſter of the Rolls, a daughter.

12. In Welbeck-ſtreet, the Lady of Geo. Elwes, eſq. a daughter.

15. At Aſwarby, the Lady of Sir Thomas Whichcote, bart. a daughter.

16. In Arlington-ſtreet, the Marchioneſs of Saliſbury, a ſon and heir.

In Grafton-ſtreet, the Lady of James Gordon, jun. eſq a ſon and heir.

17. In Alfred-ſtreet, Lady Catherine Rodney, a daughter.

24. In Portman-ſquare, the Counteſs of Tankerville, a daughter.

In Marlborough-buildings, Bath, the Lady of John Boiſſier, eſq. a ſon.

25. The Lady of Gerrard Montagu, eſq. of Gunton-hall, co. Suffolk, a ſon.

Marriages.

March 3. NAthaniel Lee Acton, eſq. of Livermore-park, Suffolk, to Miſs Rycroft, eldeſt dau. of late Sir Rich. R. bart.

5. John Townſend, eſq. of Wandſworth, Surrey, to Miſs Henrietta Bulſtrode, daugh. of the late Rich. B. eſq. of Hounſlow.

7. John Brien, eſq. of Limerick, Ireland, to Miſs Macnamara.

8. Mr. Baxter, of Wiſbech St. Peter's, in the

the Iſle of Ely, merchant, to Miſs Gynn, eldeſt daughter and coheireſs of the late Robert G. eſq. of the ſame place.

10. At Bury, Suffolk, Rev. Roger Cookſedge, jun. rector of Windwell, in that county, to Miſs Toozey, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. T rector of Heſſet, and ſiſter of the Rev. Mr. T. miniſter of the principal church in Canada.

16. At Mackworth, near Derby, Sacheverell Pole, eſq. of Radborne, to Miſs Mary Ware, you. daugh. of the late Rev. Dr. W.

17. Rev. T. Gregory, vicar of Henlow, co. Bedford, to Miſs Prichard, daughter of C. P. eſq. of Greenwich.

John Groſvenor, eſq. of Oxford, to Mrs. Parſons, relict of the late Dr. P.

At Trowbridge, Mr. John Fellowes Claridge, of Sevenoaks, to Miſs Anne Swayne, you. dau. of Tho. S. eſq. of Tunbridge.

24. Mr. Briſtow, bookſeller, and one of the common-council of Canterbury, to Miſs Colegate, of St. Dunſtan's, near that city.

Mr. Alex. Ralph, watch-caſe-maker, to Miſs Edwards, both of Bridgewater-ſquare.

At Clifton, near Briſtol, Fran. Waſtie, eſq. of Cowley, Oxford, to Miſs A. Earle, daugh. of late Timothy E. eſq. of Moorhouſe, Herts.

25. At Shipſton-upon-Stour, co. Worceſter, Wm. Blundell, eſq. to Miſs Mary-Anne Horniblow, 2d daughter of Mr. H.

26. Tho. Nicholl, eſq. to Miſs Blackwell, both of Watford, Herts.

29. Walter F. Skerrett, eſq. of New-ſtreet, Spring-gardens, to Miſs Albinia Mathias, of Scotland-yard, Whitehall.

At Newington, Surrey, Benj. Stow, eſq. of the Navy-office, to Miſs Waghorn, eld. dau. of the late Capt. W. of the royal navy.

At St. George's Bloomſbury, John Sutton, eſq. captain in the royal navy, to Miſs Hotham, eldeſt daugh. of the Hon. Baron H.

31. At Saliſbury, Mr. J. Lintott, of Southampton, to Miſs Joan Whatmore, youngeſt dau. of late Edw. W. eſq. of Marſhwood-houſe.

Wm. Lee, eſq. of Alton, Hants, banker and brewer, to Miſs Anne Pedley, of Reading.

Mr. Tho. Wilſon, of Wood-ſtreet, to Miſs Eliz. Clegg, of Manchester.

At Alton, Hants, Wm. Buſſell, eſq. to Miſs Mary Barnes, of Odiham.

Lately, at Mansfield, co. Nottingham, Mr. Wm. Acton, jun. to Miſs Allen.

Mr. Clarke, of Duddington, to Miſs Saunderſon, of Nottinghamſhire.

Rev. John Gooch, archdeacon of Sudbury, to Miſs Sneyd, daughter of Walter S. eſq. M. P. for Caſtle Riſing, in Norfolk, in the laſt parliament.

At Clifton church, Hotwells, Briſtol, Edw. Byam, eſq of Cedar-hill, in the iſland of Antigua, to Miſs Chriſtiana-Matilda Ryan, of the city of Dublin.

At Bath, Cha Lewes, eſq. to Mrs. Bluett, relict of Timothy B. eſq. late of Pont y-pool.

At Box, Mr. Lewis, ſurgeon, to Miſs Jefferys, daughter of Dr. J. of Kingſdown, Bath.

James M. Bath, eſq. of Knightſtown, co. Meath, Ireland, to Miſs Anna-Maria Wynne, only dau. of the late Wm. W. eſq. of Bengal.

W. Pode, eſq. of Elford-town, to Miſs Lewis, daugh. of Tubal L. eſq. of Plymouth.

Mr. Curtis Anderſon, to Miſs Mary Bland, eldeſt dau. of late Capt. Wm. B. of Chatham.

At Yarmouth, Dan Durrent Scot, gent. of Ingham, to Miſs Sa. Burton, dau. of Jn. B. eſq.

Mr. Tho. Hawkins, of the Duke's Head inn at Blackwater, to Miſs Livermore, of Little Coggeſhall.

In Ireland, J. O. Hamilton, eſq. of Crebilly, co. Antrim, to Miſs Jackſon, daughter of the late Right Hon. Rich. J of Jackſonhall, Londonderry, and ſiſter to Geo. J. eſq. M.P for the borough of Colerane.

At Dublin, R. Griffith, eſq. to Miſs Winter, only daughter of Arthur W eſq.

At Portſmouth, John Millar, an old ſoldier, to Mrs. Fox, widow; their ages united make 150 years.

John Allen, eſq. to Miſs Charlotte Cotterell, both of Bennington, Herts.

Mr Jn. Fiſh r, hoſier, Maiden-la. Woodſtreet, to Miſs Tyrrell, of Great Tower-ſtr.

April 1. By ſpecial licence, at his houſe in Great James ſtreet, Wm. Richardſon, eſq. accomptant-general to the Eaſt India Company, to the Counteſs of Winterton, relict of the late Earl of W.

2. Rev. John Auſten, of Brazen Noſe College, Oxford, to Miſs Martha Cooth Hiley, of Upton, near Poole, Dorſet.

At Cheſter, Jn Knight, eſq of Whitchurch, to Miſs Smith, da. of late Mr. D S. of Cheſter.

4. At Inverneſs, Mr. Roy, ſurgeon to the garriſon at Fort St. George, to Miſs Campbell, daughter of the late Gov. C.

Mr. Caſe, attorney, of Bury, to Miſs Mullis, niece of Mr. Regiſtrar D ton, of that place.

Right Hon. Lord Strathaven, eldeſt ſon of the Earl of Aboyne, to Miſs Cope, 2d daugh. of Lady Hawkeſbury.

5 At Bath, Mr. Jn. Rayne, of Frome, Somerſet, to Miſs Elean. Saunders, of Chepſtow.

6. Lieut.-col. Gould, of the Coldſtream reg. of guards, to Miſs Stoney, of Downing-ſtr.

At Mary-la-Bonne, John Goodaker, jun. eſq. of Peatling-hall, co. Leiceſter, to Miſs Knipe, eldeſt daughter of Rob. K. eſq. late of Berkhamſtead, Herts.

Mr. Wm. Thomas, of the Eaſt-India-houſe, to Mrs. Smith, widow, of Fenchurch-ſtreet.

7. At St. Pancras, Tho. Illingworth, eſq. of Frith-ſtreet, Soho, to Miſs Dawſon, daugh. of Peter D eſq. of Goodge-ſtreet.

At Worceſter, Cha. Thomſon, eſq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miſs Anne Dalziel Thomſon, only dau. of Rob. T. eſq. of St. Chriſtopher's.

9 Wm. Adair, eſq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miſs Harwood, of Sackville ſtreet.

Mr. Peter Burrell, eld. ſon of Peter B. eſq. of the Paymaſter-general's office, Whitehall, to Miſs Mary Willis, of St. Paul's Church-ya.

At Wincheſter, Edw. Greaves, eſq. of Culſheath, co. Lancaſter, to Miſs Elizabeth-Anne Bower

Bower, 2d daughter of the late Tho. B. eſq. of Ewerne, co. Dorſet.

11. At Bulmer, Eſſex, Rev. Samuel Ingle, rector of Little Shelford, co. Cambridge, to Miſs Suſannah Andrews, daughter of Robert A. eſq. of Auberies in Bulmer.

At Bath, John Ogle, eſq. captain in the 61ſt regiment of foot, brother to Rob. O. eſq. of Eglingham, co. Northumberland, to Miſs Barton, only daughter of Mrs. B. and ſiſter and heireſs of the late Rich. Jackſon, eſq. of Forkil, co. Armagh.

At Greenock, Duncan Darroch, eſq. to Miſs Janet Macfarty, both of that place.

At Paiſley, Mr. James Graham, merchant, to Miſs Janet Maxwell, daughter of the late Cha. M. eſq. of Merkſworth.

12. Rev. Mr. Griſdale, rector of Withington, co. Glouc. to Miſs Unwin, of Mansfield.

At Wolverhampton, Rev. Tho. Walker, to Miſs Diana Fowler, daughter of Tho. F. eſq. of Penford, co. Stafford.

Tho. Hillerſdon Bulteel, eſq. to Miſs Harris, youngeſt daughter and coheireſs of the late Chriſt. H. eſq. of Belle-vue, near Plymouth.

14. Jeremiah Roſher, eſq. of Rotherhithe, to Miſs Burch, of Limehouſe.

Sam. Durrant, eſq. to Miſs Pike, both of Roberts-bridge, Suſſex.

David Sweet, eſq. to Miſs Lucinda Toulmin, daugh. of Rev. Joſhua T. of Taunton.

At Sheffield, Rev. Mr. Lawſon, of Sproatley, near Hull, to Miſs Wilkinſon, of Knareſb.

15. At Barnton, North Britain, Capt. Jn. Marjoribanks, of the 1ſt reg. of foot, to Miſs Alliſon Ramſay, eldeſt daughter of Wm. R. eſq. of Barnton, banker in Edinburgh.

16. By ſpecial licence, Rt. Hon. the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer (Eyre), to Miſs Mary Southwell, of Great George-ſtr.

Cha. Smith, eſq. of Bromley, Middleſex, to Miſs Suſannah Devall, daughter of Mr. John D. of St. Mary-la-Bonne.

17. At Eſſendon, Benj. Cherry, eſq. eldeſt ſon of the late Alderman C. of Hertford, to Miſs Frances Orme, ſiſter of Rev. Rob. O. rector of All Saints, Hertford, and of the united livings of Eſſendon and Rayford.

20. Rev. Dr. Somers, of Charlotte-ſtreet, Bloomſbury, to Mrs. Newton, of Taviſtock-ſtreet, Bedford-ſquare.

At Bath, Rev. Wm. French, of Bow, co. Middleſex, to Miſs Amelia Farrer.

Mr. Tho. Eldſed, broker, to Mrs. Benger, both of Caſtle-court, Birchin-lane.

21. At Bath, Rob. Anſtie, eſq. captain in the 19th regiment of light dragoons, to Mrs. Light, of Bath, widow of the late Wm. L. eſq. of Madras.

23. John Llewelyn, eſq. of Glamorganſh. to Miſs Goring, only dau. of Cha. G. eſq.

Deaths.

1790. *Oct.*... AT Calcutta, Mr. Tho. Leigh, a ſenior merchant there.

24. At Madras, Lieut. Campbell, of the 74th regiment.

Nov. 1. At Tellicherry, Lieut. Flood.

Lately, At Madras, Morgan Williams, eſq. formerly chief of Ganjam, and latterly a member of the Madras Government.

At Vienna, Francis Engleſield, eſq. major in the Imperial ſervice, and chamberlain to his Imperial Majeſty; and brother to Sir H. C. E. bart. F. R. and A. SS.

At Genoa, Mrs. Celeſia, daughter of the late David Mallet, eſq. and wife of Signor Celeſia. This lady wrote a tragedy, called "Almida," which was acted with great ſucceſs at Drury-lane Theatre, in 1771.

1791. *Feb.* 17. On his paſſage from Dominica, Capt. John Marſhall, of the 30th reg. of foot. His loſs is much regretted by all who knew him, and particularly the corps in which he had the honour to ſerve thirty years; great part of which time he repeatedly ſignalized himſelf in ſeveral actions in America and in the Weſt Indies. Three weeks prior to his embarkation for England he was appointed to the command of a detachment, which was ordered to the mountains in that iſland to quell the rebellious negroes; on which perilous ſervice he was ſucceſsful. From his great exertions and fatigue his country has to lament the loſs of a brave and gallant officer.

18. At Bath, at the early age of 39, Thomas Brown Calley, eſq. of Burderop, in the county of Wilts; a gentleman much diſtinguiſhed for the chearful, good-humoured openneſs of his conduct, and for a liberality of mind and manners. Alike exemplary in his public character as a magiſtrate, and in the domeſtic ones as a ſon, huſband, and father; charitable, and ever attentive to the welfare of the poor; and friendly to his neighbours in general. With ſo much of the amiable and of the eſtimable in his temper and conduct, it is the more to be regretted that there ſhould have been any defect of attention to himſelf, or any negligence reſpecting his perſonal health. But, from the general high tone of his ſpirits, he engaged in all his amuſements with immoderate avidity, and purſued the joys of the chace, and every other exerciſe, with an ardour beyond the point of wholeſome recreation, into fatigue and debility. In the ſame manner the hilarity of his temper, and the ſocial turn of his diſpoſition, led him, perhaps too frequently, to extend the hour of conviviality beyond the bounds which Diſcretion ſuggeſts.

March . . . Near Melis, in Upper Poictou, M. de Chalup, diſtinguiſhed by writing on the virtues of Pierre d'Autonne, the name of a medical ſtone famous throughout the Eaſt for curing all diſorders of the lungs; alſo author of a tract "On the Nature of Phlogiſton," and ſome other productions.

15. At Stirling, James Young, eſq. provoſt of that burgh.

18. On board the Daſhwood packet, on his paſſage from Dominica, for the benefit of his health, Capt. Heathcote, of the 45th reg.

19. At

19. At Langton, co. Leiceſter, after a lingering illneſs, aged about 30, the Rev. Mr. Wadlam, rector of Stockerſton, in the ſame county.

At Oundle, co. Northampton, of a dropſy, in her 67th year, Mrs. Kirby, wife of Mr. K. of the Swan-inn in that place. The ſympathetic diſpoſition, which ſhe diſcovered on many occaſions renders her death much regretted by her numerous acquaintance.

20. Lady Barclay, relict of the late Sir William and mother of the preſent Sir James B. bart. captain in the royal navy.

23. Much reſpected and lamented, Mrs. Anne Davies, of College-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, eldeſt daughter of Owen D. eſq.

Mrs. Randall, wife of Mr. R. of Queenhithe.

24. At Heckington, co. Lincoln, aged 75, Mrs. Burkett, wife of Mr. Joſeph B. of the Six Bells inn.

Mrs. Anne Brown, widow, of Lydham, near Biſhop's Caſtle, co. Salop. She was found dead in her houſe, with her ſkull fractured in ſeveral places, ſuppoſed to have been done with a ſpade, which was found near the body, with blood upon it. Her keys had been taken out of her pocket, her boxes, &c. opened, and ſome ſilver and various writings taken thereout. Suſpicion falling upon John Gough (who was diſcharged at the laſt aſſizes, no bill being found againſt him, for the murder of Thomas Morris), he was apprehended, and, the writings being found upon him, committed to Shrewſbury gaol.

25. At her houſe at Finchley, in a very advanced age, Lady Mary Harris, relict of Sir Tho. H. knt. apothecary, and ſheriff of London, 1765, at which time he received the honour of knighthood; and died June 18, 1782. She was the youngeſt of the two daughters and coheireſſes of Sir Tho. Hare, of Stow Bardolph, Norfolk, knt. who died in 1759. By her death, Tho. Leigh, eſq. ſon-in-law of Admiral Sir Francis Geary, comes into the poſſeſſion of an eſtate in the county of Norfolk of 700l. a-year.

At Exeter, aged 7, the ſon of Lord St. John.

At Bath, Edw. Buller, eſq. of Port Looe, Cornwall, brother to Judge B.

In Dublin-barracks, Lieut. Edw. Loftus, of the royal dragoon guards.

26. Mrs. Ufford, wife of John U. eſq. of Kingſland.

In Queen-ſquare, Weſtminſter, Mr. Henry Whitfield, eldeſt ſon of the Rev. Dr. W. rector of St. Margaret, Weſtminſter.

27. On the South Parade, Bath, the Lady of Sir Wm. Wheler, bart. of Leamington-Haſtang, co. Warwick, and daughter and heireſs of the late Giles Knightley, eſq. of Woodford, co. Northampton.

Suddenly, while catechizing his little flock, the Rev. H. Tamberlain, rector of the pariſh of Llangyiew, in Montgomeryſhire, and brother-in-law to Judge Perryn; a man of the warmeſt and moſt unfeigned benevolence; a huſband of a tender and exemplary affection, and a paſtor whoſe fervency in the ſacred function was as univerſally reverenced, as it was forcibly evinced, by a crowded, attentive, and now diſconſolate congregation, whom he had addreſſed the ſame morning with uncommon energy. His father was cut off in a ſimilar manner, while delivering a ſermon upon theſe words, "It is appointed for all men once to die, and then cometh the judgement."

28. At Peterborough, of a conſumption, aged 18, Miſs Bailey, daughter of the late Mr. Iſaac B. attorney, of Uppingham.

At his chambers in Lincolns-inn, Samuel Phipps, eſq. an eminent conveyancer.

In Mary-la-Bonne infirmary, Rev. Joſeph-Thomas Chorley, late of Magdalen-hall, Oxf.

Rev. Joſhua Symonds, B.A. of Shrewſbury.

After a long illneſs, Kerchever Thompſon, eſq. of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

In his 70th year, Jonathan Bromehead, eſq. of Eckington, co. Derby, one of the deputy-lieutenants of that county. Beſides being a great benefactor to his numerous relations, he has bequeathed upwards of 800l. for founding an alms-houſe at Eckington.

In an advanced age, Rev. Mr. Wood, rector of Ruſper, in Suſſex. During the whole time of his holding the above rectory, upwards of 50 years, he had punctually executed the duties of his function within the pariſh, having never been abſent, either on a ſabbath, or any other day, when the ſervice of his church required his preſence, till attacked, about three weeks ſince, by the diſorder of which he died.

Suddenly, aged about 20, Miſs Hall, of Dunſton, near Lincoln, daughter of Mr. H. farmer and grazier. She got up early that morning; ſoon after which, ſhe complained of being ill, and died in a quarter of an hour.

Miſs Wheeley, of Lincoln, ſome years ago keeper of a boarding-ſchool. She went to bed in good health, and was found dead in the morning.

29. In his 88th year, Mr. Peter Rogers, one of the capital burgeſſes of Bury, of which he was firſt elected a member in 1731.

At his apartments in Bond-ſtreet, D. Bull, eſq. one of the commiſſioners of the Tax-office, and formerly M. P. in two parliaments for the borough of Calne, Wilts.

At his houſe at Batterſea, Th. Rhodes, eſq.

At Tooting, Surrey, Wm. Surman, eſq.

30. At Hampton-court, Anne Counteſs-dowager Ferrers (relict of Waſhington Earl F. vice-admiral of the Blue), and aunt to Robert the preſent Earl F. to whom a conſiderable jointure devolves by her death. Her Ladyſhip has been a widow ſince October 1, 1778, when her lord died at Chartley Caſtle, and was buried at Staunton Harold. Dying without iſſue, he was ſucceeded by his brother Robert; and he, in 1787, by the preſent Earl, his ſon and nameſake.

At his houſe at Kentiſh-town, after a few weeks illneſs, occaſioned by the breaking of a blood-

a blood-veſſel, Mr. Wm. Pearce, writing-maſter and accomptant, of Rathbone-place; whoſe profeſſional abilities, perſevering induſtry, honour, integrity, and benevolence, ſecured from his numerous friends and the publick the reſpect due to ſo worthy a character. He has left the whole of his property to his wife.

At Wherwell, Hants, in his 72d year, Rev. Richard Ring, M. A. 47 years vicar of that pariſh, and rector of Penſelwood, Somerſet.

At his houſe near Walſall, co. Warwick, aged 51, Mr. Jn. Alcock. He was the oldeſt Bachelor of Muſick in Great Britain or Ireland, and was ſeveral years organiſt at Walſall. His various compoſitions, which were much eſteemed by all competent judges, will be a laſting memorial of his ſuperior knowledge in muſick, as well as his excellent performances on the organ, which always were in the true church ſtyle.

31. At his houſe in Curzon-ſtreet, May-fair, aged 78, Ralph Earl Verney in the kingdom of Ireland, one of the repreſentatives for the county of Buckingham. His Counteſs died Jan. 20 (ſee p. 94).—Sir John Verney, bart. of a very antient family in the county of Bucks, in 1703 was created, by Queen Anne, Baron Belturbet and Viſcount Fermanagh in Ireland. He had one ſon, Ralph (who ſucceeded him in 1717), and three daughters, one of which married Sir Tho. Cave, of Stanford-hall, bart.; another married Col. John Lovett. This Ralph was created Earl Verney in the kingdom of Ireland in 1743, and died in 1752. He had two ſons: 1. John, who, on July 2, 1736, married Miſs Nichols, with 30,000l. and 1000l. more to be paid at the birth of every child (ſee Gent. Mag. vol. VI. p. 423). He died in June following, his wife being then with child of a daughter, who is now living. 2. Ralph, who, on Sept. 11, 1740, married the daughter of Henry Herring, eſq. of Mincing-lane, with a fortune of 40,000l. as our vol. X. p. 469. tells us; but, in fact, it was much more. Dec. 9, 1741, Richard Calvert, eſq. brother to Alderman Calvert, married Mrs. Verney, the widow of John V. with 30,000l. (ſee vol. XI. p. 665). She died about two years ago.—The laſt Earl had no iſſue, ſo that the titles are extinct. By the ſettlement on his elder brother, a conſiderable jointure was provided for his wife, and a large ſum of money as a portion for daughters, the eſtate being entailed on the late Lord, or his male-iſſue, in failure of iſſue-male of John. He had alſo the reverſion in fee, if Miſs Verney ſhould have no child. She is unmarried; and as he died without having diſpoſed of his reverſion in this eſtate, the whole deſcends to her. The late Earl was ſeveral times in parliament for Wendover and the county of Bucks. At the general election in 1784 he was oppoſed in the county by Sir John Aubrey, who carried his election by about 25 only, owing to Lord Verney being then in France, and unable to give that perſonal attendance which would have inſured his ſucceſs. In 1790, however, his Lordſhip was again elected without oppoſition. By the death of his father, and by his marriage, he was in poſſeſſion of a noble eſtate, not leſs than 10,000l. a year in old rents, beſides a large ſum of ready money. He laid out a great deal in altering the family-ſeat at Claydon; but before he had finiſhed it, he found himſelf unable to proceed. For many years before his death his affairs were in the greateſt confuſion, owing to ſome *friends**, who induced him to ſpeculate in Change-alley. Some friends of a very different deſcription had at laſt prevailed on him to let them undertake a ſettlement with his creditors, and had made ſome progreſs. Notwithſtanding his diſtreſs, he would never rack-up his tenants in their rents. He was a man of great plainneſs, and ſteady in his attachment to the Rockingham party. Lady V. was a moſt excellent woman. She bore her misfortunes with the greateſt magnanimity, and readily parted with her money, and even her jewels, at times when Lord V. was preſſed.

Mrs. Sharpe, wife of Mr. S. needle-maker in Bridge-ſtreet, Blackfriars.

Mr. Kirk, ſeal-engraver, in St. Paul's-Church-yard.

At his houſe in Upper Groſvenor-ſtreet (which he had lately purchaſed of the Duke of Montroſe, and whither he removed only the week before,) Sir Archibald Campbell, K. B. late governor and commander in chief on the coaſt of Coromandel, colonel of the 74th regiment of foot, a major-general of his Majeſty's forces, and repreſentative in parliament for Stirling, &c. in Scotland. Sir A. had been a long time ill of a cold, caught in coming up from Scotland, on being ſent for pending the late diſputes with Spain; but a journey to Bath had very nearly reſtored him. His fortune goes to his two brothers, except the intereſt of 25,000l. to his lady, and a few inconſiderable legacies.

Lately, at Kenſington, and buried in that churchyard, in his 98th year, John Henry Lydius Baron de Quade, of Dutch extraction, but born at Albany, in North America, in the year 1694, where his family were poſſeſſed of conſiderable landed property, under the original grant from James the Firſt, among others, to his anceſtor, who went there in the capacity of a miſſionary, to convert the Indians to the Chriſtian Religion. The grateful natives alſo added to his domains a large tract of country in thoſe

* One of theſe now lives in the greateſt ſplendour in the Eaſt Indies, but has not thought it neceſſary to remit any part of the large debt due from him to his Lordſhip.—To this ſpeculation alſo was ſacrificed the late Mr. Samuel Dyer; ſee Hawkins's Life of Dr. Johnſon.

parts,

parts. The writer of the preſent article was ſhewn by the deceaſed the Indian deed, with a great number of ſeals and uncouth Indian names, ſpecifying the cauſe above named as the motive of their gratitude. He ſhewed him alſo, at the ſame time, another writing for a large tract of country, containing many millions of acres; the conſideration he paid for which was upwards of 11,000l. The extent of his territory now reached from ſea to ſea, contiguous to the Hudſon's and Suſquehana rivers. He came over from Albany to England, to make this purchaſe. He had been an Indian trader, and could ſpeak all the different languages (or rather provincial dialects) of all the different Indian tribes, the Cherokees, the Chactaws, the Catabaws, &c. &c.; who on that account venerated him, and called him Father. He was intimate with Sir William Johnſon, and often conſulted by him about Indian affairs in the late reign, and was ſome years governor of Fort Edward at Albany. In the war about 1756 he had planned an expedition that did not meet with approbation, and cauſed him to reſign in diſguſt. In this government he was ſucceeded by Lord Laudohn. About 1776 he came over to England, to ſolicit from Government ſome conſiderable arrears due to him for ſervice done, and money expended, in America; but having a particular call to viſit Holland, which gave birth to his anceſtors, he left his vouchers with an unfortunate engraver, with whom he lodged. That poor man's unhappy cataſtrophe took place in the Baron's abſence, ſo that he had been three years, ſince his return here, endeavouring in vain to trace his papers. In Holland he caught a cold which ſo far deprived him of the uſe of his limbs that he was three years confined to his room, and really bed-ridden. Nevertheleſs, in 1788 he came to England, and lived at Kenſington till his deceaſe.—He was a tall, well-made man, and in his youth meaſured ſix feet two inches; but had loſt about three inches through a ſtoop in the ſhoulders natural to age. He was always dreſſed in black, and wore a military hat and cockade. In his younger days he had had both his legs broken by a piece of round timber rolling on him off the ſaw-pit; yet he was ſtrait, walked erect, without the leaſt limp in his gait, and, till within a few days of his death, he had not the leaſt complaint, ſave a weakneſs in his knees, and in winter a coldneſs in his feet; and though he had no ſight in one eye, he uſed to read the news-papers without ſpectacles, till his eye became too painful to do without that ſmall indulgence. He was a ſtaunch Whig, and very loyal to the Houſe of Orange. As a Chriſtian, he was firm and ſincere, of the Calviniſtic ſect. His humanity he amply evidenced by ſettling 2700 families with habitations; and when he left that country, ſtrictly commanded his children to ſupport and ſuccour them in his abſence, as the means to obtain the bleſſing of Heaven. When his family ſhook off the Papal yoke, before Luther, the appellation of De Quade, or The Bad, was given them; which they have ever ſince kept, and gloried in, for the ſake of the cauſe for which they were ſtigmatized. His mental abilities were very good, and he retained them perfect to the laſt; could tell a good ſtory, and, ſo retentive was his memory, repeat incidents 80 or 90 years back. He ſpoke the Dutch and French languages as fluently as the Engliſh; was an adept in general knowledge, particularly in geography and land-ſurveying; and has not only left maps of his own lands and eſtates, but of all North America. He, or ſome one of his anceſtors, was inveſted with the order of the Pruſſian Eagle, a ſilver ſtar of which order he ſometimes wore. His manner of living was, tea twice a day, a hearty dinner, and not unfrequently ten eggs boiled hard in the ſhell, but no ſupper, only drinking a ſmall beverage. He never in winter wore a great coat, and always went open-breaſted. He had conceived flattering hopes of reaching a ſimilar age to Old Parr, Jenkins, or Dakenham, whom he often mentioned, and thought his *ſtamina* calculated for ſuch a protraction of years: and indeed his regularity and temperance bade fair for a much greater age than he attained to; but one windy night in November he got a violent fall in coming down Church-court to the Crown at Kenſington. Conſcious of not rivaling thoſe above-named antient veterans, he began to "ſet his houſe in order, ſeeing he ſhould die, and not live." He ſent for the writer of this article, and requeſted him to make ſuch an additional codicil to his will as the deaths of two of his children required, in favour of his ſurviving iſſue, one of which was the wife of Col. Keyler, in America, his daughter, and the other part, to Captain Napier Chriſtie (now taken the name of Burton) who married the daughter of Col. Burton, of Upper Brook-ſtreet. Mrs. Burton was a daughter of the Baron, and died laſt year. Having thus ſettled his family-affairs to his mind, he was next pleaſed to compliment the writer, by deviſing to him 400 acres of land in a plot of ground a few miles from Hudſon's River, in the ſixth diviſion of his lands, which he cauſed him to number on his map, and write thereon the name of the land, KINGSTON. He alſo left 400 acres of land, near the Suſquehana River, to another intimate friend and frequent companion. To the family with whom he boarded, he has bequeathed 1100 acres. He was a great admirer of the Revolution going forward in France, and ſearched the papers daily with great avidity. He uſed to ſpeak of that ſpectacle on the Federation-day in terms, Mr. Urban, ſimilar to thoſe of the lady lately quoted by yourſelf: and, about a day before he died, on the aforeſaid friend telling him of Gen. Potemkin's *raviſhing ſtrides* towards

wards Conſtantinople, and that the Turks were likely to be driven out of Europe, he exclaimed, "Thank God! that news is reviving to me; and ſince there is hope of that, I ſhall die contented." And when the writer took him by the hand, and ſaid he hoped Providence would continue him a little longer among us, he ſaid, "No, my dear friend, it will not be; I am called, and muſt go," pointing upwards to our Heavenly Father. "See with what reſignation a Chriſtian can die." He was zealous in the cauſe of Chriſtianity, and took occaſional opportunities to inculcate its precepts, eſpecially among young people. T. O.

At Dublin, Mrs. Forward, ſiſter to the Secretary of State, and aunt to Ld. Donoghmore.

Lady Margaret Stewart, dau. of Charles 4th Earl of Traquair, and aunt to the preſent Earl.

Without pain, groan, or previous ſickneſs, in his 122d year, Archibald Camerón, of Inch Keith, a ſmall iſland on the North-weſt coaſt of the Highlands of Scotland. This poſt-diluvian patriarch had ſerved ſeven lords of the iſle in the employment of domeſtic piper, during the courſe of 94 years; but his fingers failing, he lived on a ſmall penſion allowed him by the family.

At Little Onn, co. Stafford, aged 104, Catherine Harvey. She has left a ſiſter in the ſame pariſh, now in good health, aged 102.

At Wood Ditton, near Newmarket, aged 100, Mary Smith, widow. She had celebrated her centenary a few days before.

At Neves-hall, in the pariſh of Artrea, aged 98, Rev. James Gordon. He had been curate of the ſaid pariſh 60 years, and had chriſtened 6436 children.

At Cheſter, on her way to Italy, whither ſhe was ordered by her phyſicians, the Lady of Gen. O'Donnel. She was niece to the late Earl Nugent, and couſin-german to the Marchioneſs of Buckingham.

At Cheſter, Tho. Cotgrave, eſq. ſenior alderman of that corporation, and in the commiſſion of the peace for that county.

At Frodſham, John Latham, eſq. 35 years ſurveyor of the cuſtoms at Cheſter.

At Skeffington, co. Leic. Mr. Brown, farmer.

Mr. Rawſon, of Clifton, co. Nottingham, an eminent farmer.

At Woodbridge, after a ſhort illneſs, Mrs. Humphreys, wife of the Rev. Wm. Dobyns H. rector of Great Bealings, Suffolk.

Mr. Percival, midſhipman on board the Nemeſis, lying at Milford. Going on board his ſhip, by ſome accident he fell out of the boat, and was drowned. He was a young man of very promiſing abilities, a branch of the Egmont family, and a ſon of Col. Percival, of the marines.

Mr. Jn. Jones, tallow-chandler, of Wrexham. He loſt his life in a moſt ſingular manner. His journeymen being in a ſtate of inebriation, he was obliged to make ſome candles himſelf at night, juſt before the fair, and waiting for a proper ſtate of the tallow, he unfortunately fell aſleep, when his greaſy frock took fire, it is ſuppoſed, by the candle. He awoke, miſerably ſurrounded by flames, and ran to the yard, crying in the moſt piteous manner for help. After every poſſible aſſiſtance, he expired the next day, in the greateſt agonies.

At Feltham-mill, co. Middleſex, Nicholas Webb, eſq. formerly commander of the Warwick Eaſt India-man.

At his father's in Brompton-row, Knightſbridge, Mr. Joſ. Dobree, of Oxford-ſtreet.

In Crown-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, in her 12th year, Miſs Eliza Haſel Wilſon, daughter of Geo. W. eſq. late of George-town, S. Carolina.

In Oxford-ſtreet, Hugh Higgins, eſq.

In Upper Brook-ſtr. Tho. Ramſden, eſq.

April 1. At Charlton, in Kent, Mrs. Congreve, wife of Wm. C. eſq. major in the 2d battalion of royal artillery.

At Kair, in Kincardineſhire, Capt. James Leſlie, late of the 15th reg. of foot.

Rev. Rob. Day, many years paſtor of a diſſenting congregation at Wellington.

2. Mrs. Drummond, wife of Rob. D. eſq. of King-ſtreet, St. James's-ſquare.

Rev. Thomas Hewitt, rector of Ridlington with Eaſt Ruſton annexed, and vicar of Whitton, in Norfolk.

After a ſhort illneſs, Mrs. Vaughan, wife of Dr. V. of Leiceſter, a very amiable woman. Her remains were interred at Wiſtow on the 6th.

At Rodmarton, co. Glouceſter, after a long and painful illneſs, Mrs. Mary Lyſons, wife of the Rev. Samuel L. rector of that place, and mother of Samuel L. eſq. and the rev. Daniel L. both F.A.S. By her family, to whom ſhe was endeared by every domeſtic virtue, her loſs is moſt ſincerely deplored; nor is it leſs deſervedly lamented by all who knew her, eſpecially by the poor of the neighbourhood, whoſe wants ſhe ever relieved, and whoſe afflictions ſhe conſtantly endeavoured to alleviate with maternal tenderneſs.

At Paris, after an illneſs violent and ſhort, in the firſt part of which he was frequently delirious, and throughout in great pain, that celebrated patriot, M. DE MIRABEAU. He died in the 42d year of his age, leaving many of his intended plans unfiniſhed, but at a time when his reputation had attained an height which it probably would not have exceeded. From the firſt appearance of his indiſpoſition it was known to be dangerous, and *bulletins*, announcing his ſituation, were publiſhed hourly; notwithſtanding which, the populace waited at his gate in great numbers, anxious, through affection and curioſity, to obtain the earlieſt intelligence of his fate. The buzz of the crowd, and even the voices of the hawkers who cried theſe *bulletins*, were audible in his chamber. A few hours before his death, one of his friends remarked to him this inſtance of the eſtimation in which he was held by his countrymen. "Ah! (ſaid he) I perceive that it muſt be acceptable

acceptable to die for them." In the beginning of his diſorder, his hope of recovery was great; but his courage, in the ſubſequent ſtages of it, was not leſs. He deliberately made his will, and, recollecting that a law relating to teſtaments was then before the National Aſſembly, he ſaid to the Abbé de Taleyrand, the *cidevant* Biſhop of Autun, "The National Aſſembly is now engaged upon a law relating to teſtaments, and they will not think it unſuitable that a man, who has juſt made one, ſhould offer them his opinion upon the queſtion, as his laſt homage. I entruſt this paper to your care, to be read to the Aſſembly."—When his death was reported to the National Aſſembly, M. Barrere, after a ſhort elogium, roſe to move, "That the general ſorrow for the loſs ſhould be noticed in the Proceſs Verbal; and that the preſident ſhould, in the name of the country, invite every member to aſſiſt at his funeral." The motion was agreed to; and his memoir upon wills was read at the requeſt of ſeveral members. The Directory of Paris decreed a public mourning of eight days for his death; and the Municipal Body appointed a deputation of twelve members to be preſent at his funeral. All the places of public amuſement in Paris were ſhut on the day of his death. During his illneſs, the King of France ſent every day to enquire how he was. His conduct, a ſhort time before his death, was very remarkable. His voice having failed him, he made ſigns for pen, ink, and paper, and wrote "Would you think that the ſenſation of death ſo painful?" The phyſician not appearing to underſtand the expreſſion, he took the paper again, and added a word, ſo that the ſentence then ran "*proves* ſo painful?" He next wrote on as follows: "When the opium could not have been given without accelerating a deſtruction as yet uncertain, it would have been highly criminal to have adminiſtered it. But, when Nature has abandoned a wretched victim, when only a miracle can bring back life, when the opium itſelf could not prove an obſtacle againſt this miracle (granting that it were poſſible for it to intervene), how can you barbarouſly ſuffer your friend to expire upon the wheel?" The phyſician read the paper, and remained ſilent. Mirabeau, ſtarting ſuddenly from the bed, ſeized the paper again, and folding it up, with great agitation, wrote on the outſide, "ſleep! ſleep!" At the moment when he preſented, jeſtingly, the paper to his phyſician, his ſpeech returned. With that richneſs and pomp of expreſſion which characterized his eloquence, he ſaid to M. Cabanis, "My pains are inſupportable—I have yet an age of ſtrength, but not a moment of courage." He ſpoke for nearly ten minutes, in ſo affecting and energetic a ſtyle, that tears fell from every eye. A convulſion ſtopped him; it was followed by a violent ſcream, and he expired. The populace have effaced the name of the ſtreet in which he reſided. It was called *La Chaſſeur d'Antin*; they have written in its place, *Rue de Mirabeau* (Mirabeau's Street).—On the day preceding his death, he ſeemed to take pleaſure in converſing with one of the houſe-maids, who had inſiſted on ſitting up with him, as a nurſe, every night during his illneſs. "Why are you conſtantly weeping, Fanny?" ſaid he; "thou waſt very poor when I took thee, and will be rich after my death, for I have left thee wherewith to live at thy eaſe. My glory can be of no great conſequence to thee; and if the news-crier, at night, bawling out in the ſtreets, *Grande motion de Mirabeau*, has often ſtartled thy ears, thou muſt own he has never affected thy heart. Be chearful, my good girl; continue to take all the care thou canſt of me: I ſhall not want thy aſſiſtance long." A few hours before he died, he deplored the fate of the French empire, expoſed, as it is at preſent, to factions and intrigues of every kind. "I leave this world," emphatically exclaimed the dying orator, "with a heart full of ſorrow for the ſhocks monarchy has received. Alas! I fear the factious chiefs will tear it to pieces, and divide the ſpoils amongſt them!" When he found his ſtomach unable to retain the leaſt thing he ſwallowed, he uttered theſe words: "When the chief is grown quite inactive, the conſtitution muſt certainly periſh." On examining his body, his brains were found perfectly ſound. The pericardium, the heart, and the diaphragm, were alone the ſeat of his fatal diſorder. The following are the reflexions of a phyſician on the cauſe of Mirabeau's death: "The ſurgeons, after examining the body, have declared that there were not the leaſt ſigns of poiſon. They ſay that they had found the lungs adherent, the pericardium full of a liquor not unlike a lymph, rather yellowiſh; the duodenum's and ſtomach's outward and inward membranes inflamed, with black and livid ſpots of gangrene; the liver affected, and one of the kidneys not in its natural ſtate. Different ſigns are found in the bodies of thoſe who die of poiſon. How can it be ſo poſitively aſſerted, that Mirabeau did not die of it? There are diſorders, no doubt, that affect the viſcera and the entrails in the manner deſcribed as above; but what the malady does ſometimes, the poiſon always effects. Theſe ſigns, ſo very remarkable, and in ſome meaſure deciſive, added to the exquiſite ſufferings he endured, from the very beginning of his illneſs, together with the ſuſpicious and unaccountable behaviour of his ſecretary, who endeavoured to make away with himſelf, ought to have determined the aſſiſting phyſicians and ſurgeons to analyſe, by chemiſtry, the contents of his entrails. One cannot ſay that Mirabeau has been poiſoned, it is true; but one may undoubtedly ſay, that all who die of poiſon die like him."—He has left moſt of his fortune to his ſiſter's ſon, M. du Saillant; to each of whoſe daughters he has bequeathed an annual income

of 2800 livres (116l. 13s. 4d.) To his natural ſon and ſecretary, M. Combs, the ſum of 24,000 livres each. To his ſervants, as many years wages as they had ſerved him. All his political writings he leaves to M. Cabanis, his phyſician. To the new Biſhop of Lyons, and to Madame Le Jay (a bookſeller's wife), he remits whatever they may owe him. After having dictated, and read himſelf, the above diſpoſitions before M. de la Marck, his executor, he expreſſed ſome doubts of the ſufficiency of ſatisfying them all. M. de la Marck, impelled by the generoſity of his heart, inſtantly replied, "I'll anſwer for them all." The Rector of the pariſh had no conference with Mirabeau; but the Biſhop of Lyons was a long time with him, and no doubt prepared him for a future ſtate.—His funeral was performed in the evening of the 4th inſtant, attended by a vaſt concourſe of people. Early in the morning the different companies aſſembled, in order to form the retinue. The very Miniſters attended; and it was the firſt time the Keeper of the Seals was ſeen following a hearſe. Its aweful pomp and ſolemn muſick were really beyond deſcription. The proceſſion was preceded by a numerous band of cavalry and detachments of the National Guard. The Invalids next followed; and the *Cent Suiſſes* (the Court Guard) marched hand-in-hand with the Grenadiers. The Juſtices of the Peace, and other Magiſtrates of the Diſtricts, appeared in their robes, and preceded the bier, carried by twelve ſerjeants of the National Guard, ſix commandants of battalions bearing the pall. The veſſel that contained his heart was decorated with the civic crown, the emblem of all the colours majeſtically waving in the air. After his relations, were ſeen, ſlowly moving, the Members of the National Aſſembly, the Departments, the Municipality, the Judges, the Society of the Friends of the Conſtitution, the Miniſters, and an incredible number of citizens and ſtrangers. The ſix diviſions of the Pariſian army cloſed the proceſſion. The concourſe was immenſe; the very trees of the Boulevards, along which the body paſſed, in its way to St. Euſtache, were full of people. The windows of the ſtreets Montmartre, Coquillere, St. Nouvré, &c. &c. were full of ſpectators, and added to the intereſt and majeſty of the doleful ſpectacle. The populace, who on ſuch occaſions are very preſſing, let the proceſſion paſs with a proper decorum, of their own accord, no guards being appointed to keep them off. The hearſe, after being preſented at St. Euſtache's church (Mirabeau's pariſh), was conveyed to St. Etienne du Mont, adjoining to St. Geneviéve, where the body was interred till the new church (now building and almoſt finiſhed*) ſhall be ready to receive it. The whole of this ſolemn ceremony ended at eleven o'clock at night.—The following paper was publiſhed, and circulated in all the clubs at Paris: "The Nation having loſt the moſt eloquent and illuſtrious defender of her rights in M. Mirabeau, whoſe death has left a void, never to be filled up, it is propoſed that his friends, admirers, and fellow-citizens, ſubſcribe to erect a monument to his memory, the principal ornament of which ſhall be a braſs plate, containing the Addreſs of the National Aſſembly to the King, in July, 1789, for the withdrawing of the troops, of which addreſs he was the mover and author. Subſcriptions for this monument are received at Meſſrs. Duetos, Dufreſnoy, and Mautort, notaries, in Rue Vivienne; and M. Houdon is to execute it." No ſooner had he expired than the Abbé d'Eſpagnac (whoſe fortune had been annihilated by Mirabeau's pamphlet againſt ſtock-jobbing) entered the room with M. Houdon, to take a model of his face. The Friends of the Conſtitution (the Jacobines' Club) have ſubſcribed for a marble buſt.——The anecdote concerning his ſecretary is really extraordinary. On Friday, the 1ſt inſtant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, Mirabeau made his will. M. Combs, preſuming that, in the diſpoſition of his effects, he would mention the ſums, and places where they were, began to be alarmed. Towards the evening, the ſecretary was deſired to carry to his maſter a gold ſnuff-box, enriched with diamonds. Two or three hours elapſed before the box could be produced. Mirabeau, ſurpriſed at this delay, demanded the key of his bureau. After many fruitleſs reſearches it could not be found, and M. Combs had diſappeared. He then requeſted the guard to be ſent for. The moment the officer appeared, he intreated him, by all the authority the laſt words of a dying man could have, to find out where his ſecretary was, for he had carried with him the key of his bureau, in which were ſome papers of conſequence. The guard inſtantly went up to M. Combs's apartment, and before they entered the room, they proteſt to have heard theſe words uttered diſtinctly by the ſecretary: "The ſun affords his light to a great villain." After having repeatedly knocked, the door was broke open. They found M. Combs with three wounds in his neck. He had ſtabbed himſelf with a penknife, and pretended he had been poiſoned. The key, demanded of him ſeveral times in vain, was diſcovered at laſt on the hearth, among the aſhes. In the interrogatories he contradicted himſelf; but as the teſtator did not mention any particular ſums, or any memoranda

* This new church (St. Geneviéve) was appointed, on the 3d inſtant, by the National Aſſembly, to be the Weſtminſter Abbey of the French. Voltaire, Rouſſeau, and Mirabeau, in all probability, will be the firſt who will have niches in that noble Temple of Immortality. The latter is deſtined to be there by a decree, although he requeſted, in his will, to be interred at Argenteuil, in the ſame tomb with his father and uncle.

moranda of money-matters, time only will diſcover the guilt or innocence of the ſecretary.

3. In the Minories, aged 76, Robert Harding, eſq. deputy of Portſoken ward.

Mrs. Scofield, of Preſcot-ſtreet.

At Oxford, aged 76, Mr. Samuel Malbon, late an eminent apothecary there, but retired.

At Beſſelſleigh, near Oxford, where he had gone for change of air, in his 61ſt year, Dr. John Berkenhout, long diſtinguiſhed in the literary world for his productions in various ſciences. He had experienced many different ſituations of life; having, in his youth, been a captain both in the Pruſſian and Engliſh ſervice; and in the year 1765 he took his degree of M.D. at the Univerſity of Leyden. He went with the commiſſioners to America, where he was impriſoned by the Congreſs, on which account he afterwards enjoyed a penſion from Government.

4. At Matlock-bath, Rev. Leonard Beridge, D. D. vicar of Sutterton, co. Lincoln, and late fellow of Jeſus College, Cambridge.

At Weſt-farm, Barnet, aged 19, Mr. Rich. Spranger, ſecond ſon of John S. eſq. maſter in chancery.

At Longnor-hall, near Shrewſbury, Mrs. Corbett, wife of Rob. C. eſq.

6. Henry Brown, eſq. cornfactor, Savage-gardens, Tower-hill.

Mrs. Eliz. Topping, wife of Timothy T. eſq. of Chiſlehurſt, Kent.

At his father's houſe in Nottinghamſhire, Phillips Daſhwood, eſq. ſecond ſon of Charles Vere D. eſq. of Stamford-hill, in that county.

Much regretted, in her 21ſt year, Miſs Eliz. Steele Perkins, eldeſt daughter of Sam. Steele P. eſq. of Orton-on-the-hill, co. Leic.

At Cheſterfield, co. Derby, much lamented, Mrs. Goſling, wife of G. G. gent. coroner for the hundred of Scarſdale.

7. Mrs. Mary Sergrove, of Charles-ſquare, Hoxton, widow.

8. In Wimpole-ſtr. Matthew Purling, eſq.

After a ſhort illneſs, Mrs. Davis, wife of Mr. Wm. D. hatter in Cheapſide.

9. In Dublin, Lieut. Thomas Cooke, late of the 38th regiment. While walking on St. Stephen's-green, he fell down, and almoſt inſtantly expired.

In child-bed, Lady-viſcounteſs St. Aſaph, daughter of the Marquis of Bath.

In his 86th year, at his houſe in Quality-court, Chancery-lane, Rev. M. Lawrence, rector of High Rooding in Eſſex, and of St. Mary Aldermanbury in London. He was the father of the city clergy, and in the early part of his life had been a popular preacher. Mr. L. was the ſon of the Rev. Mr. John L. curate of Monks Weremouth, co. Durham, author of "The Clergyman's Recreation; ſhewing the Pleaſure and Profit of the Art of Gardening. By John Lawrence, M.A. Rector of Yelvertoft in Northamptonſhire, and ſometime Fellow of Clare Hall in Cambridge. 1717." 8vo.; and "The Fruit-Garden Kalendar: or, A Summary of the Art of managing the Fruit-Garden. Teaching, in order of Time, what is to be done therein every Month of the Year. Containing ſeveral new and plain Directions, more particularly relating to the Vine. To which is added, An Appendix of the Uſefulneſs of the Barometer; with ſome ſhort Directions how to make a right Judgement of the Weather. By John Lawrence, M. A. Rector of Yelvertoft in Northamptonſhire. 1718." 8vo. He was alſo admitted of Clare Hall, where he proceeded B. A. 1726, M. A. 1732; married, firſt, the daughter of a bookſeller of London, by whom he had one ſon, now in the army in Ireland: ſecondly, Mrs. Spenſer, a relation to the late Rob. Dingley, eſq. He was preſented to the rectory of Little Thurrock, Eſſex, 1743-4, by Ebenezer Muſſell, eſq. which he reſigned in 1760, and was preſentad to the rectory of High Roding, by Sir Conyers Jocelyn, bart. 1764, on the death of Mr. Bilio; was lecturer of St. Peter-le-Poor, Broad-ſtr. and elected to the rectorſhip of St. Mary, Aldermanbury, 1765, on the death of Mr. Sandford, by the pariſhioners.

11. At Saliſbury, aged 81, Mr. Jn. Gaſt.

At Kibworth, Arthur Haſilridge, eſq. in the commiſſion of the peace for the county of Leiceſter; brother to Sir Robert H. bart. and ſecond ſon of the late Sir Arth. H. of Noſely.

12. After a ſhort illneſs, in his 70th year, the Rev. Dr. Turner, of Loughborough-houſe, Surrey. He was chaplain to the Counteſs of Wigton, rector of Cumberton, vicar of Elmley, and miniſter of Norton, all in the dioceſe of Worceſter. He was well known to the learned world for his claſſical and philoſophical attainments, and particularly by his uſeful writings and ingenious devices for the advancement of youth in ſolid and polite literature; and to his friends and acquaintance, by the many moral and ſocial virtues which endeared him to them in life, and which muſt render his death a loſs that will be deeply felt, and ſincerely regretted.

In Wood's-cloſe, Clerkenwell, Mr. Paine; who, from one of the loweſt beginnings had, with much credit to himſelf, accumulated a fortune of not leſs than 20,000l. He was originally, and not many years ſince, a ſeller of dog's-meat; from that he commenced tripe-merchant, and was, at the time of his death, the renter of a very large farm. He afforded a ſtriking inſtance of the power of induſtry and honeſty united.

In Queen Anne-ſtreet, in her 78th year, Lady Charlotte Rich, only daugh. of the late Earl and Counteſs of Warwick and Holland.

At his ſeat at Wallhampton, near Lymington, Hants, in his 85th year, Sir Harry Burrard, bart. who repreſented the borough of Lymington in ſeveral ſucceeding parliaments, late governor of Calſhot Caſtle, warden of the New Foreſt, &c. &c. and in the commiſſion of the peace for the county of Southampton. He is ſucceeded in his titles and eſtates by his nephew, Harry B. eſq. captain

in

in the royal navy, and one of the repreſentatives for the ſaid borough of Lymington.

Dropped from his chair, while under the hands of the hair-dreſſer, and inſtantly expired, without any previous illneſs whatever, Wm. Culme, eſq. of Tothill, near Plymouth, one of the proprietors of the Plymouth bank.

13. At Iſlington, John Evans, eſq. clerk to the Lord Mayor.

Mrs. Wright, of the City Coffee-houſe, and daughter of Rev. Mr. Wotton, rector of Ketton, near Stamford.

At Plymouth-dock, much lamented by his brother-officers, Mr. Nathan Birkinſhaw, gunner of his Majeſty's ſhip Impregnable, at that port, and one of the oldeſt officers in the navy, having been 50 years in the ſervice.

14. At his houſe in Highbury-place, John Ward, eſq. formerly of Gibraltar, paymaſter of the troops in that garriſon, &c.

At her houſe in Southwood-lane, Highgate, in her 78th year, Mrs. Langford.

In Hill-ſtreet, Berkley-ſquare, the youngeſt ſon of the Earl of Carysfort.

At Horncaſtle, co. Lincoln, after a few days illneſs, Jn. Shapleigh, eſq. of Newcourt, near Exeter. This gentleman's polite literary accompliſhments, joined to a peculiar affability and ſweetneſs of manners, make his death feelingly regretted by all who enjoyed the pleaſure of his acquaintance; while his domeſtic qualifications, as the tenderly-affectionate huſband and moſt excellent father, will render this melancholy event an inexpreſſible loſs to his ſurviving relatives.

15. After a lingering illneſs, Dr. Alexander Garden, of Cecil-ſtreet, in the Strand, late of Charles-town, South Carolina.

At Bridiſholme, in Lanarkſhire, in his 91ſt year, Wm. Macfarlane, eſq of Macfarlane.

16. In Pembrokeſhire, Pennoyer Watkins, eſq. in the commiſſion of the peace for the county of Carmarthen.

In Craven-ſtreet, Strand, Mr. Bowden, a German gentleman. An hour previous to his death he appeared in perfect health, and was walking acroſs the room when his diſſolution took place.

17. Mr. Francis Woodhouſe, of Old Boſwell-court, Carey-ſtreet.

At Glaſgow, John Barns, eſq. of Kirkhill, merchant.

At his houſe at Exeter, Capt. Henry Pellew, of the royal navy.

18. At Leiceſter, aged 32, Mr. John Nedham, woolſtapler; a man, whoſe ſtrength of underſtanding led him to think for himſelf; conſequently, he differed from *the many*. He concealed not his opinions, becauſe he could not diſſemble; and he maintained them becauſe he thought them juſt. Right or wrong, he never ſwerved, and met Death with a ſerenity which would have done honour to any ſyſtem.

At Hadley, Wm. Dickenſon, eſq.

After a lingering illneſs, the eldeſt daughter of James Sutton, eſq. of New-park, Wilts.

19. At his houſe on Newington-green, at about one o'clock in the morning, in his 62d year, the Rev. Richard Price, D. D. LL. D. fellow of the Royal Society of London, and of the Academy of Arts and Sciences in New England; and univerſally known and celebrated for his great abilities in arithmetical calculations. Philanthropy was the leading figure in the character of Dr. P.; in his converſation, in his conduct through life, in his writings, whether theological, moral, or ſcientific. He was the foe of uſurped power, not becauſe he envied thoſe who enjoyed it, but becauſe his ſuſceptible heart felt pain for the ſufferings of the oppreſſed. He oppoſed lawleſs ambition, not from any pleaſure he took in humbling greatneſs, but becauſe he compaſſionated the miſery of thoſe who were to be its victims. He was the friend of man, and the moſt intrepid aſſertor of his rights, and no one's enemy any farther than this character required it of him. His excellent underſtanding, his boldneſs and freedom of thinking, the purity of his views, and the ſimplicity of his manners, had endeared him to a large circle of acquaintance, by whom his loſs will be moſt ſincerely lamented. In his manners he diſplayed that politeneſs and good-breeding which ever accompany native goodneſs and unaſſumed diffidence. He was looked up to, and revered by, the friends of Liberty throughout the world. While his genius and his no leſs abſtruſe than valuable labours in calculation rank him with the firſt philoſophers of every age, his political counſels and writings place him among the moſt diſtinguiſhed patriots and benefactors of nations. Whenever Hiſtory ſhall riſe above the prejudices which may for a time darken her page, and celebrate the æras when men began to open their eyes, to behold their own rights, and when this gave riſe to the ſplendid Revolutions of America and France, the name of Price will be mentioned among thoſe of Franklin, Waſhington, Fayette, and Paine. He lived to ſee changes that gave him the moſt ſincere and heartfelt ſatisfaction. Had he lived a little longer, it is to be hoped he would have ſeen others equally pleaſing. But he has terminated a glorious and ſplendid courſe, and lived to ſee much more done in favour of Liberty, civil and religious, than he had ever expected.—In early life the Doctor married a lady of the Eſtabliſhed Religion, who lived at Newington; and though it is well known his own principles differed very much upon this point, they made no difference in his attachment to her. He was, in every ſenſe of the character, a good and affectionate huſband. He had been a widower ſeveral years, and has left his fortune to a ſiſter and two nephews.—A man's character is generally beſt underſtood in his own houſe and neighbourhood; and both theſe ſpeak moſt favourably for the late Dr. Price. From the commencement of his illneſs to his death,

his

his door was ſurrounded with anxious enquirers after his health; in which were included the learned, the good, and the great, of all perſuaſions: and at his death there appeared that unaffected ſorrow which evidently proves the loſs of a truly worthy man. He publiſhed "Obſervations on the Nature of Civil Liberty, 1776," (ſee our vol. XLVI. p. 82); another edition, with additions and corrections (XLVIII. 143). "General Introduction and Supplement to the Two Tracts on Civil Liberty, 1778," (XLVIII. 82); [three Letters to him on theſe tracts by a member of Lincoln's-inn; XLVII. 84.] "A free Diſcuſſion of the Doctrines of Materialiſm and Neceſſity, in a Correſpondence between Dr. Price and Dr. Prieſtley, 1779," (XLIX. 34). "Eſſay on the Population of England, from the Revolution to the preſent Time, 1780," (L. 575). "Obſervations on Reverſionary Payments," &c. &c. 2 vols. 1783, (LIII. 1038). "Obſervations on the Importance of the American Revolution, 1784," not publiſhed, (LIV. 927, LVI. 243).

Single ſermons:

1. Pſalm cxlvii. ver. 20, 1759.
2. Job xxxii. 8, 1766, at the meeting of a charity ſchool.
3. John xiii 17, 1770.
4. Gen. xviii. 32, 1772, on the faſt.
5. 1 Pet. i. 11, or 2 Pet. iii. 13, 1781, on the faſt.
6. At the Old Jewry, for the ſupport of the New Academy at Hackney, 1787, (LVII. 516).
7. On the Chriſtian Doctrines.
8. Appendix to it, 1787, (LVII. 807).
9. On the Love of our Country, 1789, (LIX. 1121, LX. 143, 253, 256, 348, 1096); which being ſeverely criticized by Mr. Burke, in his "Letter on the French Revolution," produced a vindication of himſelf, in a preface and additions (LX. 1123). If we ſhould ſay, the Doctor deeply felt this cenſure of Mr. B. we ſhould not, perhaps, be very wide of the truth; notwithſtanding the apparent cauſe of his diſſolution appeared, on opening his body, to be a ſuppreſſion of urine, occaſioned by a ſtone in the neck of the bladder, and a decay in one of the kidneys. He was buried in Bunhill-fields burying-ground, about one o'clock on Tueſday the 26th inſt. amidſt a concourſe of ſpectators; the proceſſion from Hackney being preceded by ſix horſemen, in their proper habiliments, and immediately followed by 19 mourning coaches, ſome of which had four horſes, beſides a great number of gentlemen's carriages; among which were thoſe of the Duke of Portland, Earl Stanhope, and ſeveral other perſons of diſtinction. The pall was ſupported by the Rev. Hugh Worthington, Rev. Samuel Palmer, Rev. Thomas Tayler, Rev. R. Harris, D.D. Rev. A. Rees, D.D. and Rev. Joſeph Prieſtley, LL.D. The funeral oration was ſpoken by Dr. Kippis, whoſe juſt eulogium on the public and private virtues of his reſpected friend ſeemed to inſpire every hearer with the veneration and reſpect inſeparable from the character of a great and good man; and on Sunday, May 1, a funeral ſermon will be preached in his meeting-houſe at Hackney, by Dr. Prieſtley.

At Bath, Mrs. Creſſwell, relict of Thomas Eſtcourt C. eſq. of Pinkney, Wilts, and only daughter of the late Edmund Warneford, eſq. of Sevenhampton, in the ſame county.

In Pall-Mall, Rev. John Ryder, LL.D. dean of Liſmore, in Ireland.

At her houſe at Iſlington, aged 84, Mrs. Mabel Gaſkin, mother of the Rev. Dr. G. lecturer of that pariſh.

In the pariſh of St. Giles, in the ſuburbs of the city of Oxford, aged upwards of 103, Mrs. Sarah Gunſton. She had been a widow upwards of half a century, and enjoyed her mental faculties to the laſt, though bedridden for the laſt ſix years.

21. At Leith, Geo. Fullerton, eſq. collector of the cuſtoms at that port.

At Iſlington, Tho. Hyett, eſq. 40 years accomptant of the Bye-letter-office belonging to the General Poſt-office.

22. In Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, in his 76th year, Wm. Rogers, eſq. formerly deputy of Biſhopſgate ward, and one of the commiſſioners of the land tax for the city of London.

At Camberwell-green, Sam. Baynton, eſq. of the Bank.

23. At ſeven o'clock in the morning, of a paralytic ſtroke, with which ſhe was ſtruck about noon the preceding day, Mrs. Crowder, wife of Mr. Stanley C. bookſeller, in Paternoſter-row.

At his houſe, oppoſite Gray's-inn-gate, in Holborn, Mr. Lockyer Davis, bookſeller, one of the printers to the Royal Society, and of the Votes of the Houſe of Commons; and one of the regiſtrars to the newly-inſtituted Literary Fund for the Relief of Authors in Diſtreſs. After a moſt exemplary life of 73 years, Mr. D. went out of exiſtence in a manner ſingularly calm and devoid of ſickneſs. He had been indiſpoſed for ſome time with the gout; but was thought to be quite recovered; and, a few moments previous to his death, he had been diverting himſelf with playing at drafts with his daughter; but ſuddenly dropping his head, and remaining for a ſecond or two in that poſture, his daughter, imagining he had a ſudden twinge of the gout, ſaid, "Are you in pain, Sir?" No anſwer being made, ſhe flew to his aſſiſtance, but found all aſſiſtance vain. He was no more.—Mr. D. was much valued as an honeſt and intelligent individual. He had read much, and to the purpoſe. Some little matters he had written; but they were principally, we believe, *jeux d'eſprits*, ariſing from temporary circumſtances, and diſperſed in the public papers, particularly "The St. James's Chronicle." The only volume of which we recollect his having acknowledged himſelf the editor was a valuable collection of the "Maxims of Rochefoucault, 1774," 8vo.—

Few

Few men, however, knew more of books, or more of the world; and fewer ſtill were equally willing to advantage others by a free communication of that advice which, being the reſult of experience, was the more valuable. He always wiſhed to know his man before he opened his mind to him; but, once knowing him ſufficiently to think him worthy of his confidence, he would communicate freely, and urge the party to exert himſelf ſufficiently to be able to make the beſt uſe of his friendſhip. In every ſociety he mixed with, he may be ſaid to have been the life and ſoul, as he had the happy talent of rendering himſelf beloved equally by the young and by the aged, and that without the leaſt departure from the ſtricteſt decorum of manners. Temperate in the extreme himſelf both in eating and drinking, few men enjoyed more heartily the conviviality of a ſelect party; and ſcarcely any one excelled him in thoſe minute but uſeful attentions to a mixed company, which lead ſo uſefully to ſupport converſation, and to render every man better pleaſed with his aſſociates. His intimates were thoſe of the firſt rank in life and literature; and his politeneſs in facilitating the reſearches of literary men has been the theme of many a writer. He was of amiable manners in private life; and his long management of an extenſive buſineſs had made known to many of the firſt characters in the kingdom, and to almoſt all literary men, his integrity as a tradeſman, his extenſive information as a ſcholar, and his real value as a man. His family have ſuffered a ſevere loſs by his death; and none, who knew him, will read this notice of it without acknowledging that they have loſt a worthy friend.

In the Iſle of Wight, whither he went for the recovery of his health, Mr. Michael Pearſon, jun. of Spital-ſquare.

At his apartments in the Old South-ſea-houſe, aged 69, Cha. Madockes, eſq.

Gazette Promotions.

RIGHT Hon. Alleyne Fitzherbert, created an Iriſh peer, by the title of Baron St. Helen's.

Rev. Alexander-John Forſyth, preſented to the church and pariſh of Belhelvie, in the preſbytery and ſhire of Aberdeen, *vice* James Forſyth, dec.

Right Hon. James Earl of Cardigan, appointed conſtable, lieutenant, governor, and captain of his Majeſty's caſtle of Windſor, *vice* Duke of Montagu, dec.

Charles Warre Malet, eſq. reſident at Poonah; and Jn. Kennaway, eſq. captain of infantry in the ſervice of E. India Company, and reſident at Hydrabad, created baronets.

Tho. Lighton, eſq. of Merville, co. Dublin, created an Iriſh baronet.

Rt. Hon. Dudley Ryder, and Tho. Steele, eſq. appointed receiver and paymaſter general of his Majeſty's guards, garriſons, and land forces, *vice* Duke of Montroſe and Lord Mulgrave, reſigned.

Rev. Cadwallader Jones, preſented to the rectory of St. Ives, Cornwall, *vice* Lyne, dec.

Rev. Charles Manners Sutton, appointed dean of Peterborough, *vice* Tarrant, dec.

Hon. Spencer Percival, appointed clerk of the irons and ſurveyor of the melting-houſes in the Tower of London, *vice* Selwyn, dec.

Rev. John Stirling, appointed aſſiſtant and ſucceſſor to the Rev. John Robertſon, miniſter of the pariſh of Dumblane, in the county of Perth, and preſbytery of Dumblane.

Wm. Jones, eſq. of the Inner Temple, appointed marſhal of the marſhalſea of the court of King's Bench, *vice* Walker, dec.

Wm. Dunkin, eſq. lately appointed one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bengal, knighted.

Rt. Hon. Charles Lord Somerſet, appointed gentleman of the bed-chamber to the Prince of Wales, *vice* Lord Hamilton, dec.

Civil Promotions.

MR. Wm. Hammond, gent. elected coroner for a part of the county of Suffolk, *vice* Turner, dec.

John Raſhleigh, eſq. appointed commiſſioner and receiver of the duties received from merchant-ſeamen for the uſe of Greenwich-hoſpital, *vice* Hunt, promoted to the Victualling-board.

Tho. Weſt, eſq. appointed one of the eſtabliſhed clerks in the Treaſury, *vice* Harward, dec.

Charles Carter, eſq. appointed regiſter to the Court of Appeals in the Exciſe-office, *vice* Wall, dec.

Mr. Abbot and Mr. Aſkew, of Doctors Commons, appointed joint principal clerks in the regiſtry of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, *vice* Farrant, dec.

Walter Whitaker, eſq. appointed head diſtributor of ſtamps for the county of Dorſet, *vice* Swyer, dec.

Roger Birdwood, eſq. appointed a commiſſioner of the lottery, *vice* Partington, dec.

Eccleſiaſtical Preferments.

REV. John Metcalfe, B. D. Clipſton R. co. Northampton, *vice* Wigley, dec.

Rev. Rich. Deane, B. A. Knettiſhal R.

Rev. Sam. Hanſon, M. A. Impington V. co. Cambridge.

Rev. John Phillips, M. A. Skidbroke V. co. Lincoln.

Rev. Wm. Young, Pettaugh R. co. Suffolk, *vice* Tookie, dec.

Rev. Rob. Hele Selby, M. A. Colmworth R. co. Bedford.

Rev. Rob. Sole, M. A. Beckſwell V. near Downham, co. Norfolk.

Rev. Cha. Norris, M. A. Woolterton R. with Wickmere annexed, co. Norfolk.

Rev. Henry Parſons, Wembdon V. co. Somerſet, *vice* St. Albyn, dec.; and Goathurſt R. co. Somerſet.

Rev. Daniel Verſie, B. D. fellow of Oriel College, Oxf appointed one of the preachers at his Majeſty's chapel at Whitehall.

EACH

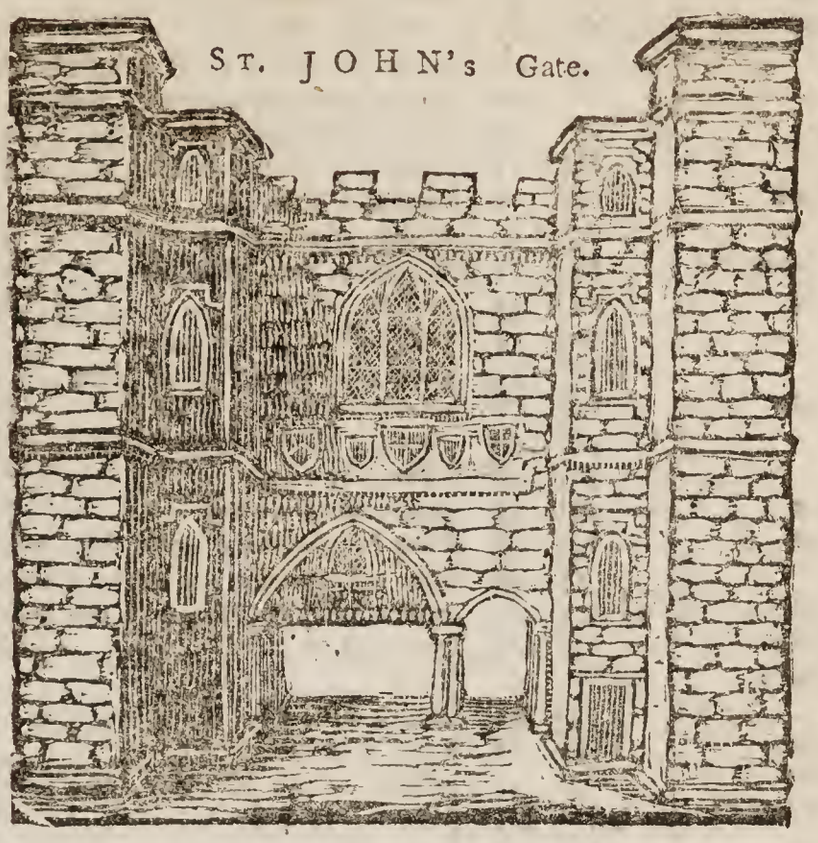
EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN APRIL, 1791.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct reduc.	3 per Ct. confols.	1726 Ditto	4 per Ct Confol.	5 per Ct	Long Ann.	Short 1777.	Ditto 1778	India Stock.	India Ann	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock	Old Ann	New Ann.	3 per Ct 1751	New Navy.	3 per Ct Scrip.	4 per Ct. Scrip.	Exchq Bills.	Lottery Tickets.
28	180 1/4	—	75 3/4 a 77 1/4	—	99	115 1/8	22 3/4	—	—	161 1/4	—	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29	179 1/2	—	76 1/4 a 3/4	—	98 1/4	114 1/2	22 5/8	—	—	—	—	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	179 1/2	—	76 1/4 a 7/8	—	—	114 5/8	22 3/4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	180	—	76 5/8 a 7/8	—	98 3/4	114 3/4	22 7/8	—	—	—	—	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	179 1/2	—	76 5/8 a 1/4	—	98 5/8	114 1/2	22 3/4	—	—	—	—	41	—	—	—	—	3 1/4	—	—	—	—
2	179 1/2	—	76 1/8 a 5/8	—	98 3/4	114 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	38	—	—	—	—	3 1/4	—	—	—	—
3	Sunday																				
4	179 7/8	—	76 5/8 a 77 1/8	—	99 1/4	115 3/8	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	180	—	76 3/4 a 77	—	99 1/8	115	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	177 1/2	76 1/4	76 7/8 a 77	—	97 1/4	114 7/8	22 3/8	—	13 1/4	160 1/4	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	176	76	76 3/4 a 7/8	—	97 1/4	114 7/8	22 3/8	—	12 3/8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	176 3/8	76 1/8	76 3/4 a 77	—	97 1/4	114 7/8	22 3/8	—	12 3/8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 1/8	—	—	—	—
9	179	76 3/4	76 1/4 a 3/4	—	98 1/4	115 7/8	22 3/4	—	—	161 3/4	—	52	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
10	Sunday																				
11	181 1/2	77 7/8	77 3/8 a 79 1/4	—	99 1/4	117 1/2	23 1/2	—	13 3/4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	180 1/2	77 3/8	78 1/2 a 3/4	—	99 3/4	117 1/2	23	—	12 5/8	163	—	73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	184 1/8	79 1/4	79 a 80 1/4	—	100 1/4	119 1/4	23 1/2	—	—	—	—	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	182 5/8	78 3/8	79 1/2 a 3/4	—	100 1/8	119	23 1/2	—	12 3/4	—	—	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	182 1/2	79	79 1/4 a 3/4	—	100	118 7/8	23 3/8	—	12 3/4	—	—	85	—	—	—	—	1 5/8	—	—	—	—
16	—	79 1/8	79 3/8 a 80	—	100 1/8	118 7/8	23 3/8	—	12 3/4	165 3/4	—	84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	Sunday																				
18	184 3/4	79 3/8	79 3/4 a 80 3/4	—	100 1/2	119 1/2	23 1/2	—	13	167 1/2	—	90	—	—	—	—	1 3/8	—	—	—	—
19	185	80	80 1/2 a 3/4	—	100 3/4	119 1/2	23 1/2	—	—	—	—	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	184 1/4	79 1/2	80 1/2 a 1/4	—	100 1/4	119 1/8	23 1/2	—	12 3/8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	184 1/2	7 1/2	80 1/8 a 1/2	—	100 1/4	119 1/8	23 3/8	—	—	—	—	75	—	—	—	—	1 1/2	—	—	—	—
22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	184 1/4	79 3/4	80 5/8 a 1/2	—	100 1/2	119 1/4	23 1/2	—	12 3/4	—	—	85	—	—	—	—	1 1/2	—	—	—	—
24	Sunday																				
25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

N.B. In the 3 per Cent. Confols, the higheſt and loweſt Price of each Day is given; in the other Stock the higheſt Price only.

The *Gentleman's Magazine*;

LOND. GAZETTE
GENERAL EVEN.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James's Chron.
Whitehall Even.
London Chron.
London Evening
L. Packet—Star
English Chron.
Evening Mail
Middlesex Journ.
Courier de Lond.
Daily Advertiser
Public Advertiser
Gazetteer, Ledger
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
Woodfall's D ary
World—Argus.
Bell's Oracle
Times—M. Post
13 Weekly Papers
Bath 2, Briſtol 4
Birmingham 2
Bury St. Edmund's
CAMBRIDGE
Canterbury 2
Chelmsford



Coventry
Cumberland
Derby, Exeter
Glouceſter
Hereford, Hull
Ipſwich
IRELAND
Leeds 2
LEICESTER
Lewes
Liverpool 3
Maidſtone
Manchester
Newcaſtle 3
Northampton
Norwich 2
Nottingham
OXFORD
Reading
Saliſbury
SCOTLAND
Sheffield 2
Sherborne 2
Shrewſbury
Stamford
Wincheſter
Worceſter
YORK 3

For M A Y, 1791.

CONTAINING

Meteorolog. Diaries for April and May, 1791 394
Lord L's Obſervations on Howard's Monument 395
Dr. S. Johnſon's Verſes on a Sprig of Myrtle 396
Diſcovery of the Madawgwys—Dr. Doddridge 397
Curious Particulars of the late Mrs Sykes 398
What the beſt Mode of deſtroying Beetles *ib.*
A Miniature Painting of Milton reprobated 399
Memorial of Charles I.—Iſlington Curioſities 401
Altar found at Cliſton—Diviſion of the Vernier 402
Sea-Beach Curioſity—Seal found near Reading 403
Local Cuſtom—Orig. Letter of Wallis to Boyle 404
The North-Weſt Paſſage to the Pacific Ocean 405
Affecting Scene of Village Diſtreſs deſcribed 406
On the Diſtribution of Church Preferments 409
Contemplation occaſioned by viewing the Moon 413
Thoughts on the Character of Dr. Franklin 414
Town-Gardening?—Coverdale to L. Cromwell 415
Wine given to Judges—Achromatic Glaſſes 416
A curious old Baſon—A Scheme for Miners 417
Trinity College, Dublin—Singular Curioſities 418
Glaſtonbury Torr—Royal Medals—Old Seal 419
Sir Philp de Roy's noble Donation to Surfleet 420
Character of Lady Mary Wortley Montague 421
Critical Remarks on Mr. Bruce's late Travels 425
What the Number of Epiſcopalians in Scotland 426
Antient Uſages in Ireland how accounted for 427
Character of the late Mr. Weſley inveſtigated 428
Devonſh. Pedigrees—Schwerghauſer's Appian 430
An hiſtorical Detail of the Editions of Appian 431
Dr. Johnſon, how far an Aſſiſtant of Lauder 432
Diſquiſition important to the Parochial Clergy 433
Bruce illuſtrated—Maitland's Hiſt of Scotland? 434
Query on Tom Jones—Holdſworth's Cenotaph *ib.*
Vindication of Doletus--Editor of Jortin's Tracts 435
Anecdotes of Tho. Singleton—J. Newborough 436
The Battle-Royal and Welch-Main deſcribed 437
Probable Situation of the Ten Tribes of Iſrael *ib.*
Proceedings in preſent Seſſion of Parliament 438
New Premiums offered by the Society of Arts 442
REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS 449—466
INDEX INDICATORIUS—Queries anſwered 467
SELECT POETRY, ancient and modern 468-472
For. Affairs, Domeſt. Occurrences, &c. 473-484
Marriages, Deaths, Preferments, &c. 485-494
Average Prices of Corn—Theatrical Regiſter 495
Daily Variations in the Prices of the Stocks 496

Embelliſhed with a View of GLASTONBURY TORR, from a Drawing by Miſs ELDERTON of BATH; TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN; a FUNERAL REMEMBRANCER of CHARLES I.; and a great Variety of SEALS, FAC SIMILES, &c. &c.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

Printed for D. HENRY by JOHN NICHOLS, Red Lion Paſſage, Fleet-ſtreet; where Letters to the Editor are deſired to be addreſſed, POST-PAID.

Days	Wind.	Barom.	Therm.	State of Weather in April 1791.
1	SW moderate	29,66	50	black and white clouds, blue ſky, rain at night
2	SE moderate	46	48	overcaſt, pleaſant
3	moderate	5[illegible]	57	clear ſky, fine
4	NE briſk	70	51	white clouds upon the blue ſky
5	E moderate	56	49	moiſt, fine day
6	N moderate	37	48	overcaſt, rain
7	NE calm	53	49	white clouds, a moſt delightful day
8	E briſk	60	50	white and black clouds, ſhower
9	SW calm	57	53	fog, a clear fine day
10	S calm	67	53	overcaſt, no ſun, rain
11	SE moderate	67	50	rain and ſhowers
12	SE calm	67	50	moiſt, pleaſant
13	SE by E moderate	67	52	overcaſt, rain at night
14	S moderate	64	54	cloudy, rain
15	SE calm	70	54	overcaſt, charming day
16	SE calm	76	55	clear ſky, ſun, rain at night
17	SE moderate	66	56	cloudy, ſhowers
18	SW calm	36	56	cloudy, rain at night
19	SE calm	32	56	overcaſt, rain
20	S moderate	14	55	overcaſt, ſhowers
21	S moderate	14	54	blue ſky, white clouds, ſun, pleaſant] [ruption
22	SE calm	0	54	rain all the day and night without the leaſt inter-
23	W moderate	28,90	52	rain all day. This and the foregoing day fall of
24	W moderate	95	52	overcaſt [rain 1 inch 2-10ths
25	moderate	29,50	52	clear
26	E briſk	73	52	clear, ſun, rain at night
27	E moderate	[illegible]0	52	rain, fine afternoon
28	E moderate	63	52	white clouds, blue ſky, rain
29	NE moderate	76	54	white clouds
30	NNE briſk	86	52	overcaſt

OBSERVATIONS.

3. The farmers buſy in ſowing their barley; a fine ſeaſon; no appearance of very early vegetation.—5. Quantities of ſea-gulls upon the paſtures.—8. Gooſeberry trees in full leaf.—14. Cuckoo ſaid to be heard; mountain-aſh, horſe-cheſnut, &c. in leaf; graſs ſprings amazingly.—17. Graſs more luxuriant at this ſeaſon than ever known within the memory of man; repeated warm ſhowers and glowing ſun; moſt fruit-trees (cherries, pears, apples, plums, quinces, &c.) ſhew plenty of bloom.—18. A loud clap of thunder.—20. A thick ſmoke ariſes, more than uſually obſerved, from the tilled grounds, lanes, and even the ſtreets of towns.—28. Two ſwallows ſeen; barley above-ground changes colour, and appears yellow.—Fall of rain this month, 5 inches 6-10ths; quantity of water evaporated 2 inch. 2-10ths.

N.B. The above journal (which we hope will be CONTINUED) is kept at a village near the ſea-coaſt, about 200 miles NW of London; the barometer and thermometer in a room to a Northern aſpect, where no ſun has acceſs; the hour nine o'clock in the morning.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					
D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in May 1791.
Apr.	0	0	0		
27	47	54	47	29,8	cloudy
28	50	56	48	,82	fair
29	52	52	44	,89	cloudy
30	45	47	43	,94	rain
*M.*1	44	50	50	,88	rain
2	47	50	46	,77	rain
3	45	50	44	30,	cloudy
4	44	47	43	29,95	cloudy
5	44	51	46	,97	fair
6	45	53	37	,97	fair
7	40	52	41	30,3	fair
8	45	57	44	,3	fair
9	50	60	52	,11	cloudy
10	54	57	50	,03	rain
11	50	58	50		cloudy

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					
D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in May 1791.
May	0	0	0		
12	50	54	49	29,73	cloudy
13	52	63	52	,7	fair
14	54	65	53	,95	fair
15	55	67	54	30,13	fair
16	56	66	51	,	ſhowery
17	55	64	50	29,88	ſhowery
18	50	62	48	,89	ſhowery
19	47	57	46	,53	ſhowery
20	48	58	49	,94	cloudy
21	51	62	47	,	cloudy
22	48	60	46	,91	fair
23	46	57	45	,82	ſhowery
24	51	64	51	,94	fair
25	47	60	43	30,1	ſhowery
26	49	62	52	,31	fair

W. CARY, Mathematical Inſtrument-Maker, oppoſite Arundel-ſtreet, Strand.

THE Gentleman's Magazine:

For MAY, 1791.

BEING THE FIFTH NUMBER OF VOL. LXI. PART I.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 23.

THE following judicious obſervations, by a Nobleman of very high rank and of very great taſte, can no way more properly be ſubmitted to the publick at large, and more particularly to the friends of the late Mr. HOWARD, than in the Miſcellany in which the firſt propoſal for erecting a Statue was effectually ſuggeſted, and ſpiritedly purſued. See vol. LVI. p. 360; and that and the following volume, *paſſim*. AN EARLY SUBSCRIBER.

IN complimenting or commemorating any great character, expence is a ſecondary conſideration. All works of art pleaſe or diſpleaſe in proportion as taſte and judgement prevail over it. In architecture, the greatneſs of the maſs ſometimes impoſes, even where the ſtructure is barbarous; but, in ſculpture, the maſs becomes an intolerable enormity, where it is not highly executed and imagined; which, in a groupe of figures, implies the arts to have attained the utmoſt degree of perfection. In the caſe of monuments this is the more true, as a mere maſſy monument, compoſed of common-place allegory, may be raiſed to any body, whoſe will or whoſe poſterity may direct the payment for it, without creating any intereſt, and often without being at all underſtood. Beſides, the publick is in general grown cold to allegory, even in painting, where nevertheleſs it is much more ſupportable than in ſtatuary. The great object, where a character admits of it, ſhould be to produce thoſe ſenſations which reſemblance of exalted characters never fail to do, even in perſons moſt experienced in the human character; and at the ſame time create an aſſociation of ideas, which may tell themſelves in honour of the perſons intended to be remembered.

The propoſal for erecting a monument to the late Mr. HOWARD ſuggeſts theſe reflections. If they have any foundation, it will be difficult to find an occaſion ſo proper, and ſo free from objection, to inforce and carry them into effect; as, beſides continuing his likeneſs to poſterity by a ſingle ſtatue, three public points may be obtained; which, combined all together, muſt reflect the higheſt honour on his memory; namely,

1ſt, To reſerve St. Paul's, the ſecond building in Europe, and the firſt in Great Britain, from being diſfigured or miſapplied in the manner of Weſtminſter Abbey.

2dly, To aſſiſt the arts moſt eſſentially, by advancing ſtatuary, which may be conſidered as the firſt, becauſe it is the moſt durable, amongſt them.

3dly, To commence a ſelection of characters, which can alone anſwer the purpoſe of rewarding paſt or exciting future virtues; and the want of which ſelection makes a public monument ſcarcely any compliment.

It would be not invidious, but unfair, to criticize the ſeveral monuments in Weſtminſter Abbey; but let any perſon of the leaſt feeling, not to mention taſte or art, unprejudice his mind, and he muſt find himſelf more intereſted in viewing the ſingle ſtatue erected by Mr. Horace Walpole, to his mother Lady Orford, than with any of the piles erected to great men. And if Mrs. Nightingale's monument captivates beyond many others, it is greatly on account of its ſimplicity; and its being very little more than a ſingle figure. It may as well be ſuppoſed, that a young perſon can begin to write whole ſentences without making ſingle letters, as that ſtatuaries can make groupes with ſo little practice as they have in ſingle figures. But if the example is once ſet, it will moſt likely become a general faſhion to erect ſtatues or buſts to every perſon whoſe family can afford it, throughout the country. Fifty ſtatues and a hundred buſts will be beſpoke

where

where one groupe now is; since a statue will probably be to be had for 300l. and a bust for 50l. Besides which, simple tablets may be admitted into country churches, subject to some arrangement which may answer the purpose of general ornament, and prevent churches from being disfigured, as they now universally are. The same reason which makes our chimney-pieces better worked, and sharper carved, than those which come from Rome, namely, the greatness of the demand, will gradually improve our artists in the more elevated line of their profession. Their numbers and their constant employment will give a greater chance, if not a certainty, of genius discovering itself from time to time.

The selection might be made subject, in the first instance,

1. To the King's sign manual.

2. The vote of either house of Parliament.

3. The vote of the East India Company.

4. The ballot of the Royal Society.

5. The sense of any profession, taken under such regulations as may be deemed most unexceptionable.

6. The same as to artists, men of letters, or other descriptions, subject to proper regulations.

The subscription and the vote must be a sufficient check upon all the latter description.

The liberality shewn in first opening the door of St. Paul's to the monument of Mr. Howard, who was a Dissenter, already gives the assurance that difference of religion will not deter from doing honour to striking worth, without regard to the persuasion of those who may afford examples of it. All partaking in the good which they may have done, all are bound to acknowledge and encourage it.

Upon the same reasoning, some spot might be reserved for eminent foreigners, who are very properly, upon principles of the same general kind, while living, associated to the Royal Society and other learned bodies.

But none ought to be admitted in consequence of the wish or sole opinion of families or individuals.

It might, perhaps, be thought proper to leave it to the Royal Academy, to form a general plan; and they might class the several descriptions, allotting places to each.

It is surely of some consequence to whom the first monument in St. Paul's should be erected; and who can be so proper to begin this selection as Mr. Howard? He spent his life and fortune in services which were highly dangerous to himself, but beneficial to every country and every age. Though engaged in doing the most active good, he created no enemies, and excited no envy, even in his life-time; the purity of his intentions leaving him superior to all pursuits of vanity or ambition. His merits were of such a general and fundamental nature, as to serve for an example to all ranks, professions, and nations.

It belongs to the Committee to determine whether there is any thing in these reflections which can contribute to do that real justice to his memory which it deserves. L.

Mr. Urban, *May.* 20.

I Am reading with great pleasure (as I suppose all the world are reading) Mr. Boswell's Life of Dr. Johnson; and, as there can be no doubt of its passing rapidly to a new edition, shall point out occasionally a few remarks, which I am sure the liberal-minded friend of Dr. Johnson will take as they are intended.

In p. 42. Mr. Boswell has inserted some verses, which he supposes (and I confess by an authority on which much dependence should be placed) to have been written by Johnson in consequence of a tender passion for Miss Lucy Porter, daughter of the lady whom he afterwards married. But I have his own authority for saying, that he wrote them, not for himself, but for a friend.

It happened that the verses in question were communicated to the Magazine for 1779, p. 205, as the production of Mr. Hammond; and, on my shewing them to Dr. Johnson, May 6, 1779, he told me they were neither Mr. Hammond's, nor Mr. Derrick's, to whom they had also been ascribed. "I wrote them, Sir, added the Doctor, more than 40 years ago, when I was at Birmingham, at the request of a friend; who, having frequently teazed me for the verses, I went one day up stairs as if to fetch them, and wrote them in the short space of time it required to have actually done so." Yours, &c. J. N.

Discovery of the Madawgwys.

(*Continued from p.* 329.)

THE accounts which were received prior to Mr. Bowles's communications had not furnished me with the name

name by which the *Welsh Indians* were known; but, on comparing them together, I was fully of opinion that the *Padoucas* were those people; especially as that name is but a slight deviation in sound from *Madawgwys* the real appellation which we may justly suppose they give themselves. Therefore it made a very forcible impression on my mind, when the first thing Mr. Bowles said was, that "they are called the *Padoucas*," in confirmation of the idea I had formed prior to any enquiry being made at all on the subject. And as to the most important point, whether the language spoken by those people was Welsh, the proofs adduced were equally satisfactory and clear. "There was," said Mr. B. "a Welshman with me at home, who had escaped from the Spaniards in Mexico, by making his way across the continent, passing through the country of the Padoucas; where, to his great surprize, he found himself with a people speaking his native language. He remained amongst them for some time; and found they had some books, which were wrapped up in skins, and religiously preserved, and considered to be some kind of mysteries; as there was a *tradition that those things* contained *an account from whence they had come*." That the Padoucas speak the Welsh language is farther confirmed by Mr. Price, one of the companions of Mr Bowles, who was born amongst the Creeks. He, after observing his being unacquainted with Welsh himself, declared that his father, who was a Welshman, had opportunities of frequent interviews, and conversed with the Padoucas in his native language; as he had lived the greatest part of his life, and died in the Creek Country. Mr. Bowles, in consequence of being told at what period Madawg's emigration took place, observed, that his followers could not have increased to so numerous a people, considering how few they were when they emigrated, in a shorter period. But the accounts of Mr. Price, and of the Rev. Mr. Rankin, of Kentucket, agree, in saying that the Padoucas have lately lessened their number, through the rage of civil discord. Mr. Rankin also represents that there are evident traces of their having formerly inhabited the country about *Kentucket*; particularly wells dug, which still remain unfilled, and ruins of buildings, neither of which were the works of the Indians. From the last particulars we may infer that the *Welsh Indians*, found by Morgan Jones, in North Carolina, about one hundred and thirty years ago, were the Padoucas, or at least a part of them; who, receding into such of the interior parts as were unpossessed by the natives, as the European colonists spread over the maritime countries, remained stationary for a time on the banks of the Ohio; but, in consequence of exploring that river to its junction with the Missisippi, and still pressing onward, they discovered, and finally settled, in the beautiful region where we now find them.

Having given the substance of all the late informations collected together, respecting the MADAGWYS, it is with deference submitted to the publick, that a subject so very interesting as the separation of a colony of people from their original country, for more than six hundred years, claims farther attention; whether it be considered in a historical, philosophical, or even a political point of view. I shall therefore add, that there are two or three persons, properly qualified, very anxious to set out on an expedition for exploring the country of the *Padoucas*; but alas, though qualified, they have not all the requisites: as they find that more of the traveller's true friend will be necessary than has fallen to their lot; so there the matter must rest, unless a sufficient sum can be raised by subscription for that purpose. Curiosity has operated so powerfully on those few, to whom the subject has been mentioned, as to make them warm supporters of the undertaking; but, as their number is too inconsiderable to be effectual, I entertain great hopes, Mr. Urban, that your valuable Magazine will extend its sphere of action.

Yours, &c. WILLIAM OWEN.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Taunton, May* 10.

ALLOW me to offer a paragraph in addition to those strictures on a paper, relative to Dr. Doddridge, signed "A Christian Man," which were favoured with a place in your last Magazine. That paper intimated a fear, "that the Life of Dr. Doddridge would not be admissible into the new Biographia Britannica." What I have already offered may be deemed sufficient, to shew how uncandid and ungrounded is that insinuation: but a direct, pointed, refutation of it, from the pen of Dr. Kippis himself, which had escaped my recollection, has been mentioned to me by a friend, since my strictures appeared

in

in your miſcellany: it is found in a note to his ſermon, preached at the Old Jewry, on the 20th of April, 1786, on occaſion of the new academical inſtitution among Proteſtant Diſſenters.

Dr. Kippis is led to notice Dr. Doddridge's opinion, quoted alſo by "A Chriſtian Man," concerning the mixture of lay and divinity pupils in the ſame ſeminary; and having obſerved that the ſoft and flexible benevolence of Dr. Doddridge's temper did not qualify him for being a rigid diſciplinarian; he adds,

"I mean no reflection on that excellent man, for whoſe memory I have a reverence and affection, which words cannot expreſs. He was one of the *beſt characters* that ever exiſted. To his pupils in general he behaved as a father; to myſelf he did ſo in a particular manner; for, during the latter years of my reſidence with him, I was diſtinguiſhed by his favour above the reſt of my fellow-ſtudents; and this, when he fully knew that I aſſerted my own right of judging upon theological ſubjects. Bigotry had no place in his heart, and his generous and liberal mind would have ſcorned to throw cold water on any honourable and virtuous deſign; I ſhall eſteem it *no ſmall felicity of my life, if Providence ſhould ſpare me to record his eminent abilities and tranſcendent worth, and to teſtify my gratitude and regard to him, in the* BIOGRAPHIA BRITANNICA

One who truly deſerves the name of "A Chriſtian Man," after reading this, will wiſh the ſentence, which it is produced to refute, blotted out. I would add, that it is to be lamented, that ſome perſons appear to read only enough to miſlead their judgements, and inflame their prejudices; neglecting to cultivate that more extenſive acquaintance with men and books, which would correct, enlarge, and liberalize their views.

Yours, &c. JOHN TOULMIN.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 20.

OUR provincial papers having omitted to notice the death of an aged lady, lately deceaſed, I give you for your obituary the following article from the regiſter of the pariſh of Uppingham in Rutlandſhire; as I know you are deſirous of recording, in your reſpectable repoſitory, every name that is entitled to juſt remembrance.

1791—6th of April.

"Buried — Mrs. Tereſa Sykes, widow, aged 77.

"N. B. Her maiden name was *Pendrell.*"

She was the laſt ſurvivor of *that* antient *name*, at leaſt of that branch in Staffordſhire diſtinguiſhed by their loyalty and fidelity, as recorded in our Hiſtory of the Civil Wars of the laſt Century; and, as ſuch, received the laſt portion of the grant made to them and their deſcendants at the time of the Reſtoration. It was nominally fifty pounds per annum; but, deducting taxes and official charges, produced to her, whoſe ſole income it was, but the clear ſum of thirty-four pounds. She has left a ſon, Mr. Henry Frankſon Sykes, now in England; but engaged in a conſiderable mercantile concern at Paris and Bourdeaux. Whether the grant is ſuch as to entitle him to a continuance of the penſion, does not yet appear.

Yours, &c. E. J.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 20.

AS frequent enquiries have been made, and ſome methods given, in your Magazine, for deſtroying black beetles, which ſo much infeſt the kitchens in London; I take occaſion to give a ſimple method, which will greatly leſſen the number, and perhaps by frequently purſuing it may clear them. As at this ſeaſon every one deſtroyed cuts off a whole brood, I ſtrongly recommended it to be immediately tried, and the ſucceſs of the firſt night will prove the efficacy. It is only by ſetting a glazed baking diſh with ſmall beer about an inch deep in the part of the kitchen moſt frequented by them; and, in order to render the road to deſtruction more eaſy, to place a board from the floor to the ſide of the diſh. Treacle and water I alſo tried, but not with equal ſucceſs. In the beer the firſt night upwards of 100 were detained, in treacle and water not more than 30. The proportion has continued nearly the ſame, though the number taken muſt naturally be expected to decreaſe.

Yours, &c. S. A.

The cauſe of the High-tide in February laſt, communicated in a letter to the Preſident of the Scientific Society, Graveſend.

Mr. PRESIDENT, *Graveſend, April* 25.

THE occaſion of the high-tide on the 2d of February, 1791, is a ſubject that ought not to paſs unnoticed; it ſhould come under the diſcuſſion of our ſociety.

A querift in the Scientific Receptacle (lately publiſhed) requires the cauſe of the above high-tide; the cauſe, philoſophically expounded, will not only give plea-

pleasure to her (for it is a female that desires it), but the generality of our nation are equally interested in it. By knowing the cause, we may in some measure prevent the dreadful havock in our land, cattle, and property, which such sudden inundations occasion. From affluence to poverty is sometime the sudden effect of fate. An instance of this happened to a worthy member of the community lately in Essex (a Mr. Harriot): after having gone through many degrees of hardships in different quarters of the world, he at last settled near Rochford; here he turned farmer, and his genius thought of gaining (by imbanking) a portion of land from the sea; in this scheme he succeeded, at a great expence, and improved it so much, that his new-gained land let this last year for 300l. his spirits were now in unison with his accumulating wealth; but, alas! our joys are fleeting, by accident his house and barns were burnt to the ground, and, to finish the stroke, the high-tide, on the 2d of Feb. last, overflowed and turned to sea again his once imbanked land!

Mr. President, I should have been happy to have seen some of our Newtonians give their sentiments on this subject; but their silence has enabled your humble servant (although diffident of his abilities) to convey, through you, Sir, to the Scientific Society of Gravesend, his thoughts concerning this phænomenon.

On the 2d of Feb. last, the moon was within one day of being, what is commonly called, new; consequently we did expect such high tides as are then common. But the tide on the above day being remarkably high was attributed to the strong N. W. wind that then blew.

It is an observation among our fishermen and watermen, that the highest tides in the river Thames are when the wind blows from the N.W;. and that no high tides were ever known with the wind to the Eastward of the North. But why so? how does the river Thames lay? Answer, nearly West and East. Then, the wind blowing from the N.W., we should suppose (in some measure) must blow the water out or from the river. It does so, and yet by the same wind it occasions it to be fuller than the ordinary course of tides would make it. This paradoxical discourse I must clear up in the following manner:

The N. W. wind which answers to 45 degrees, blows from the coasts of Scotland, Northumberland, Durham, and Yorkshire, across the German ocean, where it occasions a great swell or current that strikes on the coast of Holland: here it would fly off in the same angle by which it came, but is instantaneously repelled by the constant wind coming in paralleled lines; this occasions it to take a new direction, which it does in another angle, by keeping its course by the coasts of Flanders and North part of Picardy, till it arrives in the straits of Dover, where we will leave it a short time.

From the Irish channel comes likewise with the same wind another current, which keeps close to and runs along the Eastward coasts of Bretagne, Normandy, and Picardy, and there entering into the straits of Dover, meets with the before-mentioned current from the North. The currents here thus meeting naturally must raise the sea, thus confined, to a great height, which can only be vented into the adjoining rivers, and upon the coasts of Kent, Essex, Suffolk, and Picardy.

These Sir, are my thoughts on the cause, which, if they convey any knowledge on the matter, it will be a singular satisfaction that they were laid before you, by Sir, Yours, &c. F.G.S.S.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 20.

IN the new edition of Mr. Warton's Milton, p. 532, there is an account of a miniature painting by Cooper, said to be of Milton, for which Sir Joshua Reynolds paid 100 guineas.

However excellent the miniatures of Cooper may be, I presume that Sir Joshua Reynolds would not have paid 100 guineas for any *representation* by him, without regard to the person *represented*.

To impose on any man is immoral; but to impose on so fair and worthy a man as Sir Joshua Reynolds, is an aggravated offence.

The memorandum on the back is a palpable fiction. It says, "This picture belonged to Deborah Milton, who was her father's amanuensis: at *her* death was sold to Sir William Davenant's family." It also says, that "several encouragers and lovers of the fine arts at that time wanted this picture, particularly Lord Dorset, John Somers, esq. Sir Robert Howard, Dryden, Atterbury, Dr. Aldrich, and Sir John Denham."

Debo-

Deborah Milton [Mrs. Clarke] died in Auguſt, 1727, *preface* p. xii. Now, excepting Bp. Atterbury, then in exile, all thoſe "encouragers and lovers of the fine arts" here mentioned were dead long before 1727.

Mr. Warton ſays, that "Lord Dorſet was probably the lucky man [who purchaſed the picture]; for this ſeems to be the very picture for which Vertue [in 1720] wiſhed Prior to ſearch in Lord Dorſet's collection.

As a claſſical commentator, and as one thoroughly converſant in the Engliſh language, Mr. Warton is excellent; not ſo in hiſtorical knowledge. Thus *Pr. P.* xv. he couples the two wayward ſpirits *Richard Baxter* and *Hugh Peters*;" and here, in a matter of yeſterday, he diſcovers ſtill greater inattention.

That very picture could not have belonged to the Dorſet family in 1720, which belonged to Deborah Milton in 1727.

The perſon whom Vertue calls *Lord Dorſet* in 1720, was not *the Lord Dorſet* of the memorandum; but his ſon, created a Duke ſome months after. This firſt Duke lived to a venerable old age, and was ſucceeded by his grandſon, the preſent Duke.

If Mr. Warton meant the late Duke, then the portrait, according to his account, muſt have been purloined from the Dorſet family ſince 1727.

What can be meant by "the miniature having been ſold to the family of Sir William Davenant," as the memorandum bears, ſo late as 1727?

At p. 531, we are told that the Richardſons, and next the Tonſons, had the admirable crayon-drawing done by Faithorne; and that Deborah Milton, "on ſeeing it, ſuddenly cried out in great ſurprize, "*O Lord, that is the picture of my father!*" But we are alſo told (p. 532) that Sir Joſhua Reynolds ſays, that he is "perfectly ſure" that the picture in his poſſeſſion is "a ſtriking likeneſs, and that an idea of the countenance of Milton cannot be got from any of the other pictures" which he has ſeen. He has certainly ſeen Faithorne; how then came it to paſs that Deborah Milton pronounced it "ſuddenly and with great ſurprize" to be her father's picture? If the ſtory as to Faithorne's drawing be true, the likeneſs in Sir Joſhua's picture cannot be a ſtriking likeneſs of Milton, whatever it may be of Selden.

I never had an opportunity of ſeeing the original miniature in queſtion; and, unfortunately, the print by Miſs Watſon has never fallen in my way. But I ſhould wiſh to know whether the *drop ſerene* be viſible in it, as in Faithorne's drawing, and in the buſt? The date on the miniature is 1652, by which time Milton had become utterly blind.

It may be ſaid that the memorandum on the miniature meant *his* death not *hers*, that is, the death of *Milton*, and not of *Deborah Clarke*. But if we were to admit of this violent *various reading*, my objection would be *altered*, not *removed*.

Sir Wm. Davenant died in 1668; Charles his *eldeſt* ſon was born in 1656; ſo, at the death of Milton in 1674, he was a youth of eighteen; and it cannot be imagined that he would, at that age, have been a competitor with Lord Dorſet, or any one elſe, for a picture of Milton; of whom, as a poet, he could have known little, and of whoſe politicks he muſt have imbibed an early abhorrence. Beſides, Lord Dorſet himſelf was, in 1674, a gay young courtier, attached to the Royal Family, and probably beſtowed not a thought on Milton the republican, or his picture.

The reſt of his competitors are ſet down at random. I do not recollect the time of the death of Sir Robert Howard; but it is certain that Sir John Denham died ſeveral years *before* Milton. In 1674 *John Somers, Eſq.* by which *Lord Somers* is certainly meant, was a very young man, and no "encourager or lover of the fine arts." Dr. *Aldrich* was ſtill younger; and Biſhop *Atterbury* was, at that time, a mere child. As for poor *Dryden*, he never could afford to bid for pictures.

In ſhort, explain the memorandum as you will, it has been drawn up by ſome perſon ignorant of hiſtory, who furniſhed out a tale with very ſcanty materials. Yours, &c.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 13.

WHY are not drill ploughs more generally uſed, when it is well known that a third part of the ſeed uſed, according to the old way of ſowing with the hand, is ſufficient for a field ſown with a drill, and at the ſame time produces a better crop?

Are Nova Scotia baronets deemed inferior in rank to Engliſh baronets or not?

Yours, &c. PHILOPATRIS.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 20.

ON ſeeing the engraving of a mourning ring for Charles I. in your vol. LVIII. p. 769, I recollected I had in my poſſeſſion a ſilver heart, which, by the ring at the top, I ſuppoſe was deſigned to be hung round the neck. On one ſide (*Plate I. fig.* 1) is the inſcription, "I live and dy in loyaltye," and a heart pierced by two arrows. On the other ſide (*fig.* 2) is "Quis temperet à lacrymis, January 30, 1648;" with the repreſentation of an eye dropping tears. It opens like a ſnuff-box, and diſcloſes (*fig.* 3) a relieved head of Charles; which, by its roughneſs, ſeems to have been caſt in ſand, as was his money during the civil wars. On the lid (*fig.* 4) is, "Prepared be to follow me," G. R. under the head, and the inſcription within the lid is VI; which I cannot explain, unleſs it appears there was more than one made; if ſo, this may be a mark by which the reſpective halves were known. From the inſcriptions, there can be no doubt but this heart was deſigned by ſome Loyaliſt as a memorial of that Prince after his death. I ſhould eſteem myſelf much obliged to any of your correſpondents, if they would inform me whether there is another known to be extant, and, if there is, what is the mark under the head.

ANTIQUITATIS CONSERVATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Apr.* 27.

I AM ſurprized that your correſpondent Euſebia, p. 217, in writing about the old houſe in Lower-ſtreet, Iſlington, to which ſhe gives the name of King John's Court (a name common, though I know not why, to almoſt all the antiquated remains of palaces, abbies, and nunneries, about London), ſhould not have mentioned the name which I have always heard aſcribed to that building, though I freely own I have none but legendary and traditional ground for it: I have heard it called *Hunſdon Houſe*, and ſuppoſed to be the property and reſidence of Henry Carey, firſt couſin to Q. Elizabeth, and by her created Lord Hunſdon. I remember to have ſeen over the door a great HD; which for ſeveral years has been, and, for aught I know, ſtill may be, covered by a board, whereon is an inſcription. The arms of that noble Lord were, Argent, on a bend Sable three roſes of the field. If your correſpondent can find that coat in the houſe, it will do much toward confirming my tradition. What family the arms ſhe has mentioned, of which ſhe has certainly given an imperfect and erroneous account, belong to, I know not.

As to Jack Straw's caſtle at Highbury, I know nothing of any public-houſe ſo denominated; but I remember a certain ſpot, on which Mr. Dawes afterward built his houſe, or laid out part of his garden, which had the appearance of being a factitious mount, ſurrounded by a deep trench; and *that* I always underſtood to be Jack Straw's caſtle.

Several particulars in your correſpondent's letter ſeem plainly to ſhew, that ſhe has never ſeen your intelligent Printer's Hiſtory of Canonbury, which is very extraordinary, as ſhe ſeems ſo zealous for the honour of Iſlington: it would, indeed, have given her no knowledge as to the "ſituation in which *Mrs.* Owen received *Judge* Owen's arrow," which the lady ſeems very deſirous to be informed about; but it would have been of uſe to correct ſeveral little *errata* in her letter, and to ſhew her the improbability of this hiſtory.

Your reverend correſpondent, p. 230, will not be diſpleaſed if I ſuggeſt to him, that the pleaſing narrative of his little tour is not quite ſo clear and accurate toward the end of this page as might be expected. What church did he view? was it not of *Stourton*, in Wilts? and to whoſe memory is the monument? not ſurely to the memory of K. Alfred, the laſt antecedent; but is it not to the memory of the late *Henry Hoare*, eſq. the "former of this demi-paradiſe?" With reſpect to the "gurgling rill" which the reverend traveller mentions immediately after, I apprehend it to be what I was told, when I was in thoſe grounds in the year 1776, was *Stour Head*, the ſpring of the river Stour.

As I have no perſonal knowledge of Mr. Keir, the biographer of my old playfellow, the honeſt, but romantic, Mr. Day, permit me, through the medium of your uſeful and excellent Miſcellany, to offer him my thanks for all the information I have received from his publication, and to mention two little circumſtances, which may be worth taking notice of in a future edition of it. Mr. Day, the father, died 24 July, 1749; he was not collector, but deputy-collector, of cuſtoms outward:

ward: and Mr. Phillips, who married his widow, was uſher of the Cuſtom-houſe; ſee pp. 4 and 18. E.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 22.

THE annexed drawing (*fig.* 5) is an exact repreſentation of an altar found at Clifton, in Norwood, within the foreſt of Knareſborough, in the year 1788. The place where it was found is called Well Hill, a ſmall eminence covered with looſe ſtones, as if the ruins of ſome building, amongſt which the furze grows in abundance, ſo as nearly to conceal the ſuppoſed ruins. At a ſmall diſtance from hence are ſeveral carns of looſe ſtones, piled up in the form of cones, and called by the foreſters ruckles, or pikes. Not far from Well Hill is a riſing ground, called Leas Bank, on which are the remains of ſeveral tumuli. Here was lately found an altar, which bore ſome reſemblance to the annexed one, only, inſtead of the baſon on the top, its ſurface was marked all over with tranſverſe channellings. This altar is now part of a wall near the place. It muſt be obſerved, there was not the leaſt appearance of any inſcription on either of them.

Yours, &c. E. HARGROVE.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 2.

IT is aſſerted, in the *Engliſh Review* for May, 1790, that the common diviſion of the vernier, that is, by dividing the arc of the vernier into one diviſion more or leſs than an equal arc of the limb of the quadrant, will not ſubdivide a line into 60, 100, 500, or 1000 equal parts. This aſſertion is a little extraordinary, when it is made in conſequence of a review of Mr. Vince's "Treatiſe on Practical Aſtronomy," in which the author has ſhown, by two methods, how a degree may be ſubdivided into 60 equal parts, it being the ſubdiviſion uſually applied to Hadley's quadrant. And in like manner any other line may be ſubdivided. Now, to divide a line, an inch for example, into 100 equal parts, take 6 inches, and divide them into 24 equal parts, and the vernier, equal in length to it, into 25; then the difference of the lengths of one diviſion of each is $\frac{6}{24\times25}=\frac{1}{100}$; this, therefore, ſubdivides the inch into 100 equal parts. If we take $1\frac{1}{5}$ inch, and divide it into 24 equal parts, and the vernier into 25, the difference of the lengths of each diviſion will be $\frac{1\frac{1}{5}}{24\times25}=\frac{1}{500}$; this, therefore, ſubdivides the inch into 500 equal parts. If $\frac{3}{5}$ of an inch be taken and divided into 24 equal parts, and the vernier into 25, the difference of the lengths of each diviſion will be $\frac{\frac{3}{5}}{24\times25}=\frac{1}{1000}$; this, therefore, ſubdivides the inch into 1000 equal parts. Thus, although the numbers 60, 100, 500, 1000, be not the product of two numbers, which differ only by an unit, the vernier will ſubdivide into theſe parts. A. M.

Mr. URBAN, *Dublin, March* 13.

IT is not, perhaps, generally known, that a portrait of the celebrated Mr. Hayley, after a painting of his friend Romney, was engraved and publiſhed in 1789 by Jacobe, a young Ruſſian, who had been ſent by the Empreſs of Ruſſia to ſtudy mezzotinto-engraving in England. Jacobe was placed by the Ruſſian ambaſſador under an Iriſh artiſt, and Mr. Meyers ſuperintended his ſtudies.

Nor has it, I believe, been obſerved by any of the biographers of the late Mr. Mickle, that he was employed by Mr. Evans, in the hour of neceſſity, to fabricate ſome of the *old ballads* which he has given in his Collection. W.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 26.

AS the marſhes in Eſſex, near Barking, are in the pariſh of Woolwich, and county of Kent, where the public-houſe, known by the name of the Devil's Houſe, ſtands, and which was once a large ſeat of a family of Devall, as we are informed, and of which, by old foundations, &c. there are veſtiges; I do ſuppoſe, before theſe marſhes were embanked, the counties of Kent and Eſſex were concluded to ſeparate in the middle of that broad part of the river Thames; and, when the channel of the river was confined, ſome recompence was made to the pariſh of Woolwich, by allotting them this ſhare, though then taken to the Eſſex ſide of the river by the banking the water out. I ſhall be glad if any of your correſpondents will point out where any account is to be found of the making thoſe walls and banks round the marſhes of the Devil's Houſe, and thereby ſeparating

ing the county of Kent in that place, in confining the river to its bed by Woolwich. By whom were they made, and when? Yours, &c. J. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 23.

WHEN I tell you I have been for many years a sea-beach traveller, or rather *examiner*, in more climates than our own, and that the animal, or rather his coat of mail, of which I send you a sketch (*fig.* 6), is to me *unique*, perhaps you may think it worth a place in a corner of one of your plates, and that some Naturalist may favour me and your readers with its name. But, perhaps, it is a particular species of the sea egg, for it is much like it as to composition, though unlike it in outward form. *a.* is its under side; *b.* its back; and just under the point, *c*, where it is most opaque, is an opening from which the inhabitant took-in its sustenance; nor is there any other aperture but one very small round hole at the end, or at the head, just big enough to admit the point of a pin, but even that well fortified with *chevaux de frize*. It is at present quite clear, empty, and very light, so that, if it ever had an inhabitant, it must have jumped *out at its mouth!* It is rather larger than the drawing, and about an inch and an half thick; it is granulated very beautifully in the dotted parts, and may, for aught I know, have floated, during the last violent heavy Westerly winds, from some distant part of the world. It was taken upon Sandgate beach, near Folkstone, where several pieces of Queen Elizabeth's sixpences, &c. have also lately been found. Yours, &c. P. T.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 24.

THE inclosed (*fig.* 7) is an impression from a metal seal, dug up about thirty years ago in a gentleman's garden near Reading. Several gentlemen to whom it has been shewn not having been able to explain it, the favour of an interpretation will oblige

AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

Mr. URBAN, *Ottery St. Mary, Apr.* 25.

AS you occasionally insert engravings of medals, &c. I inclose one (*fig.* 8) which is reckoned a great curiosity. Many diligent researches have been made for the token at, and in the neighbourhood of, Ashburton, in vain; nor do I believe one of the kind exists but with me, except the British Museum may boast the possession.

Ashburton* tokens, with the maker's name, are in the hands of many. These were tradesmen's tokens, and were originally intended for the convenience of shopkeepers whose credit was good, coined by them and circulated, till some abuses of that liberty occasioned their prohibition. When current, those who coined them were, if solvent, obliged to give or account for their amount in silver on demand; they being only meant as pledges for such compensation, and served to supply the want of copper coin from the Mint; answering the like purposes as bills or notes payable to the bearer, for which the drawer was always accountable if protested or returned upon his hands. And if a *private* person's credit was sufficient to stamp a temporary value on such currency, much more might that of a *body corporate* (such as this of the inclosed is) occasionally coin and issue such halfpence in payments within their jurisdiction. What confirms the opinion I offer is, its having the Ashburton arms for its reverse, only omitting the saltire on the dexter side, and, instead of it, putting the branch on that side which, in another engraving in my possession, I find to be on the sinister. F. S.

*** *Fig.* 9. is an inedited token of OUNDLE; *fig.* 10. of NORTHAMPTON; *fig.* 11. of PINNER; *fig.* 12. of MARKET HARBOROUGH; and *fig.* 13. of LOUGHBOROUGH. EDIT.

Mr. URBAN, *Devonshire, March* 14.

YOUR Hereford correspondent J. W's account in your entertaining Miscellany, p. 116, of a custom observed in his county on Twelfth-eve, induces me to transmit you one not very unlike, which prevails in the other most noted part of this kingdom for cyder, the South-hams of Devonshire.

On the eve of the Epiphany, the farmer, attended by his workmen, with a large pitcher of cyder, goes to the orchard, and there, encircling one of the best bearing trees, they drink the following toast three several times:

Here's to thee, old apple-tree,
Whence thou may'st bud, and whence thou may'st blow!
And whence thou may'st bear apples enow!

---

* A very flourishing town in Devonshire

Hat

Hats full!—caps full!
Buſhel—buſhel—ſacks full!
And my pockets full too!

HUZZA!

This done, they return to the houſe, the doors of which they are ſure to find bolted by the females, who, be the weather what it may, are inexorable to all intreaties to open them till ſome one has gueſſed at what is on the ſpit, which is generally ſome nice little thing, difficult to be hit on, and is the reward of him who firſt names it. The doors are then thrown open, and the lucky clodpole receives the tit-bit as his recompence. Some are ſo ſuperſtitious as to believe that, if they neglect this cuſtom, the trees will bear no apples that year.

Yours, &c. ALPHONSO.

ORIGINAL LETTER *of* DR. WALLIS.

"*Theſe for the Honorable* Robert Boyle, *Eſq. at the Lady* Ranaleigh's *Houſe in the* Palmal, *near* St. James's, London.

"Sir, *Oxford, Dec.* 13, 1671.

THE China almanack, which you ſhewed me at London, and have ſince ſent to Oxford, I have further conſidered of. I find one leaf at the beginning to give account of ſome generals of the ſeveral months following, which are 12 lunar months; the greater of 30 days, which are thus marked 大; the leſſer of 29 days, thus marked 小. The numeral figures, from 1 to 30, are there obſervable; and I ſuppoſe the ſame methode is purſued in thoſe that follow. Amongſt the days in the ſeveral lunar months, that in a white character within the black, (which wee looked on as ſome feſtivalls), are the ſolar months, or half-months; that is, the ſun's entrance into the beginning and midle of the 12 ſignes, and are at 15 days diſtance, ſometimes 16 days, one from another. And in moſt of the lunar months two of them happen; for one lunar month there happens but one of them, (the next before it being at the end of the former month, and the next after it in the beginning of the following month). And in the epitome in the firſt leaf there is notice given, in the column of each lunar month, in what days of it theſe happen; and for that month wherein but one happens, the column is but of half the length: which makes mee think, that the other things in that breviate are concerning thoſe ſolar months fitting to the lunar. The almanack I take to bee for the year 1666; and comparing this with Mr. John Grave's "*Epochæ Celebriores*," (printed in Perſian and Latin, out of Uleg-beg, anno 1650,) I find it very well ſute with the *Cathayan* year there deſcribed, (where we have the names both of the lunar months and ſolar months, or half-months). And, conſulting Golius's Appendix to the *Atlas Sinicus*, I am confirmed in it; who thence concludes the *Cathaians* to be the ſame with the *Chineſes*. Their manner of writing (as wee bind their books) is column-wiſe, from the top of the page to the bottom, beginning at (what wee ſhould call) the end of the book. But, if we hold the book ſide-long (with the binding from us), it is juſt as the lawyers' briefs are wont to bee read: and if their leaves (which, as wee bind them, are uſually doubled back) were out at length, a book of theirs would be juſt as one of thoſe briefs, and ſo to be read, and the leaves written but upon one page, as theirs are wont to bee. —A more particular account of their works would be uſeleſs, unleſſe you had the book withall in your view: which, ſince you have not, I add no more, but that I am, Sir, your honor's very humble ſervant, JOHN WALLIS."

Memorandum.

This letter of the great and learned Dr. Wallis was found (among old writings) *unopened*, Dec. 10, 1785, by me, his great-great-grandſon, and opened, the ſame day, in the preſence of my brother, Alexander Wallis, being one hundred and fourteen years, within three days, after it was written.

W. WALLIS.

Whitchurch, Oxfordſhire, Dec. 10, 1785.
Witneſs, ALEX. WALLIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Pembroke, April* 26.

GOVERNMENT having thought it neceſſary to pay ſo great an attention to the diſcovery of a *North weſt* paſſage to the Pacific Ocean, as to offer the high reward of *twenty thouſand pounds* for the ſame; it appears exceedingly ſtrange that it has not yet been fully determined whether ſuch a paſſage actually exiſts or not, either by private adventurers, or by officers of the royal navy. But it is ſtill more unaccountable, that the inexcuſable neglect, as well as counterfeited endeavours, of the

Hudſon's

Hudson's Bay Company, contrary to the tenor of their charter, (which gives them more than they prayed for, such as the *Islands* and Mines *Royal)* in this and other weighty respects; and, what is worse, the obstructions they are asserted to have given to the researches of others, as well as their offer, affirmed by Dobbs, of five thousand pounds to Middleton, to defeat a discovery through Hudson's Bay, but particularly their inhuman conduct towards the crews of the Dobbs and California in Hayes's river; have not hitherto roused the just indignation of a British Ministry to scrutinize their behaviour with proper spirit and resolution; at the same time that the adversarious disposition of the Company shews plainly that they entertain apprehensions of discoveries contrary to their advantage, at least to their selfish principles: that is, that some great points of public utility would appear, which the nation would endeavour to turn to the benefit of the community.

For instance, that although an uninterrupted navigation cannot be obtained, yet a valuable communication may be opened, by *locks*, quite across the whole continent: and Ellis observes, that the *pyrites* there indicates a likelihood of *royal* mines. Though former attempts have not proved altogether successful, yet they have been attended with utility. New researches would be superfluous in those places which have already been thoroughly inspected, such as in Rankin's Inlet and *Wager's Bay*, if this instance be true: for Ellis asserts, that high-water was earlier up at the fall than at Deer Sound, thirty leagues more towards the East; and that the tides were higher up at Douglas Harbour, where the Bay was broader, though Westward of that Sound. Former experiments tend to prove that a passage exists somewhere, and at the same time reduces the field of enquiry within a narrow compass; and past mismanagement affords a lesson for future conduct. For example, the first year of the voyage celebrated by Henry Ellis disingenuously passed without any investigation at all; for the ships, on their arrival at, or a little above, the most *promising scene of action*, so late as the middle of August, Old Style, immediately retired to Nelson, or rather Hayes river, till the ensuing summer! During this interval the crews suffered great hardships, and their health was much impaired. However, in this voyage the tides were found (as they were long before, by *Fox,)* to flow from the North; and they are highest and earliest, farthest North, in the *Welcome*, far exceeding the tides in Baffin's Bay and Hudson's Streights, and therefore enter by a pass still unknown; as do the numerous black whales, both there and in Wager Bay.

Ships on this errand should avoid the *Company's ships*, to prevent all sinister tampering, and should reach *Cape Stanhope*, lat. 64, early in July, steering directly N.W. from Cape Southampton; then proceed *Southward*, with the favour of flood-tides and winds from the North, examining strictly and accurately all the coast down from that Cape (as the most hopeful tract) quite to Knap's river, lat. 61, particularly *Chesterfield Inlet*, named also *Bowden's*, this being slighted by the California's second mate; likewise Whalebone Bay, and the *next* inlets, such as Button's Ne Ultra, and in particular *Corbet's Inlet*, also Pistol and Nevil's Bays, (all being only three degrees of latitude,) without presuming or supposing aught, but searching to the last inch with persevering care, which fogs, night, or adverse winds, should only postpone or prolong, not totally defeat, as too often has been the case. Thereabouts is the greatest prospect; for Sir James Lancaster declared, that the pass was about 62½ degrees of latitude. Therefore this should be the whole business of the first summer, though ships have been generally directed and employed to search above 64 degrees; as by the Company's orders to Vaughan and Kelsey, to Scroggs and Barlow. Next year it seems good to proceed directly up the Welcome, quite to Repulse Bay, and search unremittedly for the true Northern entrance of the tides and whales, both probably coming from Hearne's North Sea; and, if time permit, examine both sides of Wager Bay, a farther search of which the tides *there* still demand. Quitting that Bay, search all the Western coast of the Welcome, down from Cape Dobbs to the Inlet in lat. 64 deg. 22 min. and wherever any doubts arose respecting last year's examination: for extraordinary waters must have originally formed all these numerous inlets.

If all this labour prove fruitless, the tides and whales enter the *Welcome* at the North, after passing up the Eastern side

ſide of Southampton Iſland. This being repreſented at the Northern end as a frozen paſſage, though men of experience aſſured Dobbs that this was merely ideal, and Dobbs proves it inadequate, no hopes of a N. W. paſſage would then ſeem to remain, nor of any better communication than by means of locks and canals. Here note, that Churchill river is navigable 150 leagues, that is, in the high latitude of 59 degrees, about 15 degrees of longitude.

From the information of Captain Meares, there are hopes that the many Inlets about Nootka Sound are paſſages between ſeveral iſlands, probably De Fonte's *Iſles of Saint Lazarus*; for the Spaniards ſeem to have known and ſeized the Northernmoſt and moſt direct of thoſe Inlets, in latitude 53, about ſixteen years ago. As the Southernmoſt ſeems to be about lat. 49, we may hope they unite far inland; and that this is alſo the caſe between Cheſterfield and Nevil Inlets, in Hudſon's Bay; and that the diſtance between Hudſon's Bay and Nootka Sound is leſs than at firſt laid down. It is alſo probable, that the intervening Streights prevent a communication between the Northern and Southern regions, both at Nootka Sound and about Whale's Cove in Hudſon's Bay, where the animals and people on one ſide differ from thoſe on the other. Robſon writes, that the Indians who come down Nelſon and Churchill rivers aſſert, they have been on rivers that run Weſtward, and ſeen the Weſtern Ocean, and ſhips upon it. The California's clerk mentions, II. 314, ſeveral accounts of the country being divided by a narrow ſea, in which *De Fonte* is recorded to have met *Shapely* of *Boſton*, and that it is between 62 and 64 degrees of latitude at Hudſon's Bay.

It ſeems beſt that *Government* ſhould, at the concluſion of the preſent armament, ſend two armed ſhips, with the frames of two pinnaces, on this errand. Royal ſhipping will command aſſiſtance and information; a King has a right to inveſtigate his dominions; and Royal Officers can be had ſuperior to corruption. But if a private ſociety renew this undertaking, it may be by ſhips fit for the whale-fiſhery in the Welcome, for at *Brook Cobham* Fox's men ſaw forty at once. At Cape Fullerton Scroggs ſaw *many* black whales, ſome white. Middleton ſaw many black whales in Wager Bay, and in the Welcome. Ellis ſaw many black whales about Cape Fry and in Wager Bay.—Now, although *their traffick is limited*, yet the *marine fiſheries* could not poſſibly *be*; for no ſtatute exiſts to cede the rights of the publick. *In brachio* MARIS *unuſquiſque Regis ſubditus habet* LIBERAM PISCARIAM. I even queſtion if Parliament itſelf can juſtly alienate ſuch a right, becauſe contrary to the laws of Nature. However, long poſſeſſion of a marine fiſhery cannot eſtabliſh an excluſive right, becauſe ſuch a claim is in itſelf illegal. *Poſſeſſion* can only confirm a title to thoſe who are qualified to obtain ſuch a title; can only ſecure a title to *property*, not to what cannot lawfully become property at all. Hares or bag-foxes, the inſtant they are out of cuſtody, become common; ſo marine fiſhes, whilſt at large, are ever common: ſo wood-cocks, as birds of paſſage, are never inſerted in the game-laws of Great Britain.——Again, as length of poſſeſſion cannot confirm a purchaſe made by an alien, becauſe he is not qualified to purchaſe at all; ſo poſſeſſion of a marine fiſhery cannot confirm a right to individuals, becauſe individuals cannot be proprietors of what is common in its very *nature*,—whoſe immutable laws render ſuch property as impoſſible as it is to monopolize the *air*, or the *light*.

Yours, &c. W. WILLIAMS.

Mr. URBAN, —— *Vicarage, County of* ——, *April* 12.

"Sunt lacrymæ rerum, et mentem mortalia tangunt." VIRG.

I AM now on a viſit here to a gentleman with whom I have been acquainted for a great number of years. In this remarkably fine weather, our moſt agreeable amuſement is in walking and converſing on the various ſubjects which accident ſtarts. This morning we had ſpent ſeveral hours in a retired field, bordered by a wood, where the thruſh and blackbird ſoothed our ear without being much attended to. The field had ſeveral beauties; a delicate, though narrow, proſpect; a ſmooth turf; a pleaſing variety of ground; a fine pictureſque oak or two, ſtill leafleſs indeed; and a little trickling rill, which diſappears in ſummer. To theſe were added ſome of the embelliſhments which Mr. Warton has ſo prettily deſcribed in his Ode on the Firſt of April; the weak green of the budding ſprays of the hawthorn hedge, the primroſe, &c. But this is not what I was going to ſay. In ſhort, the

the air was ſweet, the turf was ſoft, the converſation pleaſing, and we ſauntered away the hours till dinner-time. As we returned, and came near the church, a knell was rung. We met two farmer's wives, each with an infant in her arms. The women were talking with great earneſtneſs; and, on our coming up, they told my friend that neighbour ——'s wife was dead; that ſhe expired about a quarter of an hour before. I thought they felt a particular intereſt in the poor labourer's loſs, and I obſerved that it ſeized my friend alſo. It ſeems this poor woman had brought twins two days before, and died in conſequence, rather unexpectedly both to herſelf and her huſband, whom ſhe has left with ſeven children, the eldeſt under eleven years of age. She was an induſtrious woman, and a good wife; and they had lived very happily. Their houſe was always a model of cleanlineſs, their children neat, and well-behaved; and they were favourites with all their neighbours, as appeared by an unuſual ſtillneſs, and a face of concern, all over the village. I obſerved my friend particularly grave during dinner. After we roſe from table, "I will go," ſaid he, "and call on this poor man." "I would like to go along with you," ſaid I, "if you think it will not be indelicate towards the poor family in the firſt guſt of their ſorrow." He thought they would not be diſcompoſed by my preſence. On our entering the cottage, we found the firſt room below-ſtairs almoſt full. Some women were there; the children of the family ſtood there (ſome of the eldeſt drowned in tears); and ſome children of the neighbouring farmers, who were brought together by a ſort of gregarious inſtinct which exerts itſelf on ſuch occaſions, and were comforting poor James's children in the beſt way they could with ſilent endearments. James (he ſeemed about thirty-five years of age), with red, wet eyes, and a ſobbing voice, met the miniſter near the door. "O! Sir, this is a ſad caſe," ſaid he. "It is indeed," replied my friend, as we ſtept into the inner room, a little neat parlour, "I am very ſorry for you: you did not think your wife ſo ill when I ſpoke to you this morning." "No, Sir, I did not think ſhe was quite ſo dangerous. To loſe a good wife is a ſad thing." "No doubt it is, James; but it is better to have had a good wife to loſe than a bad one." "Yes, Sir, that ſure enough is true: but to be ſo left as I am! I never yet was troubleſome to the pariſh, but I fear I muſt now (and his tears flowed faſter). I have nothing to reflect upon; we lived very happily. I believe every body pities me. I may get a little over it; but I ſhall never be as I have been, I think." "Would you like that I read a prayer by you?" ſaid my friend. "Yes, Sir, if you pleaſe." Here Mr. —— took a paper out of his pocket, on which it ſeems he had written a prayer while we were at the vicarage, not chuſing to truſt his memory. It ſeemed to me very ſuitable. It contained ſomething about reſignation, requeſted comfort for the family, and concluded with expreſſing the hope of joining their departed friend in a ſtate where ſhall be no more ſeparation. My friend could hardly command voice enough to get through the prayer. Poor James laid his head on the table before him in an agony of grief, which devotion could not entirely quell. And the tears flowed pretty plentifully all around. "Can you read writing?" ſaid Mr. —— to him. "I can make out a little," ſaid James. "Will you take this prayer then; I wrote it for you." "I will, Sir, I thank you; and I will make uſe of it" "It is but little that is in my power, James; but if you think I can be of any uſe to you, you will let me know." "Will you be ſo good as to look in upon the children ſometimes?" "Yes, I will." As we were leaving him, one of the women aſked my friend to look at the two infants (a boy and a girl, who are likely to live). The cradle was uncovered, and ſhewed the two innocents aſleep. They were lifted out of the cradle. The poor things attempted to cry. They would cry more, thought I, if they knew what ſort of a world they are come into, and were conſcious of their loſs: they have no mother to ſuckle them, as the ſeveral pairs of twin-lambs I ſaw this morning have. How blindly, I was going to think, does Death ſelect his victims! he ſpares taſteleſs decrepit age; ſpares old ſelfiſh annuitant batchelors; ſpares the faſhionably indifferent, or diſguſted, couples, who are ſoliciting the Legiſlature to diſſolve the nuptial bond; ſpares myſelf, uſeleſs in compariſon; and wreſts a tender mother from ſeven helpleſs children and an affectionate huſband. But I endeavoured to check this thought as almoſt diſallowed by piety.

This is the ſtory I had to tell you, Sir. The real ſcene affected myſelf a good deal; whether the deſcription be likely

likely to produce any thing like the ſame effect, I know not; and I have not a fine hand at ſpinning practical leſſons from ſuch ſtories. But, if you ſhould think proper to give this letter a place in your Magazine, perhaps it might yield to ſome of your readers a portion of that luxurious pity which I felt. Perhaps it might ſuggeſt, that ſcenes of this kind are not confined to the ſentimental novel, but have a real exiſtence in life, and want active relief. Perhaps the diſtant view of others involved in a ſtorm, while it inſpires pious gratitude for a preſent calm, may inſpire alſo that moderation of temper which is ſuitable to this changeful voyage of life. Poſſibly this letter might, by ſome means or other, bring it to the knowledge of ſome among the poor, that the ſufferings of the deſerving in inferior ſtations are intereſting to all their neighbours. And perhaps (to cloſe my climax), it might give to ſome perſons a notion of the value of Religion in the way of conſolation; for, although I omitted to mention it till now, I obſerved that James ſeemed, at the concluſion of the prayer, a little compoſed; and the firſt words he then ſpoke were, "I hope theſe things will be ſo."

The fancy of ſending you this account came acroſs my mind, and I have indulged it. This, Sir, is the firſt letter I ever wrote to the Editor of a Magazine, and may very likely be the laſt. You will, therefore, excuſe my inexperience in this line, and fear no importunate communications in future. One uſe of your inſerting this letter I have not yet mentioned; it may poſſibly refreſh the traces of the ſcene deſcribed in the heart of the writer when the buſtle of the world has almoſt effaced them; for, though I do not take your Magazine, I ſometimes ſee it. I am unwilling to point out my friend and myſelf by adding my real name, and unwilling alſo to caſt a ſhade of fiction on the ſtory I have told you by any quaint ſignature; yet, as a letter looks blank without ſome name to it, give me leave to borrow from a comedy, which I read long ago, the name of a perſonage who would have taken a deep intereſt in ſuch a ſcene, and to ſubſcribe myſelf,

Yours, &c. CHREMES.

April 13. I did not think yeſterday evening of troubling you with my ſleeping thoughts alſo; but I cannot refrain from telling you, Sir, that I dreamt laſt night that I received a mournful letter from a friend who lives near 400 miles from this place, informing me that he had loſt his young wife. She was a moſt amiable woman, an excellent wife and mother, and one of the neareſt relations I have in the world, with whom I was much from her childhood. I have ſaid ſhe *was*: but I ſincerely and earneſtly hope that ſhe is ſo ſtill, and that my dream will not be realized: I have no confidence in ſuch intimations. As I am ſingle, and have not many near relations to make the milk of human kindneſs retain a generous warmth in my frame; I am ſometimes afraid of loſing thoſe fine ſenſibilities which the relations of life cheriſh, and which, while they expoſe to occaſional ſuffering, are the ſprings of human virtue, and muſt be allowed (excepting perhaps on ſuch occaſions as this letter refers to) infinitely preferable to the inſipid ſecurity of celibacy, and the finical ſolicitude about one's little ſelf, by which it is often invaded and abſorbed. But, perhaps, ſome might read this letter in your publication who would not want the additional admonition of a dream to excite them to pity and relieve ſuch diſtreſs as I deſcribe. This active compaſſion, if it will not form a barrier to their conjugal connexion inſuperable to death, will at leaſt ſoften the terrors of that irreſiſtible tyrant.

April 14. I as little thought of troubling you with the following addition to my letter as with the foregoing. But as I have not yet ſent away my letter, and the funeral is at leaſt as promiſing a ſubject as my dream, I am tempted to mention that alſo. A wedding and a funeral, a May garland and a harveſt-home, compoſe the liſt of village ſights; and the funeral is often more numerouſly attended, and beheld with a more faſcinating emotion, than the others. A little before ſunſet this evening the bell tolled, and the villagers aſſembled in the churchyard. The church was almoſt filled. All ages were preſent; and the pathetic circumſtances had attracted ſome even from neighbouring villages. The funeral ſervice was read in church as uſual. After the leſſon, an hymn was ſung, as James had requeſted; and then the infant twins were preſented at the font, and baptized, while their mother in her coffin lay in the aile. James had requeſted it might be ſo. "I know," ſaid he, "if ſhe could have ordered it, it would be ſo:" and it was, it

ſeems, the cuſtom. Whence this cuſtom originated I cannot tell; but it ſtruck me as an earneſt ſymbolic prayer: "Merciful Heaven, pity helpleſs infancy deprived of a mother's care!" And I believe it impreſſed the ſpectators a good deal. Then the corpſe was carried out to be laid in its "narrow cell." James and his children followed firſt, bathed in tears, but with decent, ſilent ſorrow. The hollow ſound of the firſt handful of mould thrown upon the coffin heightened his grief, and, I dare ſay, made his heart throb. The looks of all were intent and ſad. After the ſervice at the grave, the people, conſiſting, on this occaſion, of farmers and their wives, as well as labourers, diſperſed into little knots and pairs, and ſtood talking of the event. Every one expreſſed warm regret and pity. "She was an induſtrious woman," ſaid they, "a tender mother, an excellent neighbour; her huſband and ſhe lived happily; there was not a poor man in the village with ſo many children that had a more comfortable going-on. He has met with a ſad loſs; for, although the man brings in what maintains the family, yet, when they are ſo young, the woman has the moſt to do." My friend and I joined two decent-looking men, who ſtood at a little diſtance looking towards the grave, which was by this time nearly filled up. One of them, it ſeems, the woodman of the lordſhip, ſeemingly about forty, a worthy character, had loſt his own wife ſome years ago, and been left with nine children, all young, and had reared them in ſuch a manner as made him be very much reſpected by his neighbours. "I fancy, John," ſaid my friend to him, "this makes you recollect your own caſe." John, with a faultering voice, and turning away his head to conceal a tearful eye, replied, "The poor man don't know yet what trouble he is in." Some of the women took notice, that the poor little twins began to cry as ſoon as they were carried out of the church—"*Et trepidæ matres preſſere ad ubera gnatos.*"

I have now done with my narrative, Sir. What any perſon may learn from it, I know not; but I am reſolving, for my own part, if I can remember the impreſſion I now feel, to mitigate diſtreſs whenever I am able, both from ſimple kindneſs, and from the view of lightening my own diſtreſs when it arrives; for I too am a man. Suffering worth in an humble ſtation has many claims to compaſſion—"*His ſaltem accúmulem donis.*" CHREMES.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 10.

MUCH may be ſaid in excuſe for ſome aſperity of ſtyle when the mind is warmed by an intereſting ſubject; but the writer, whoſe judgement is thus carried away by paſſion, can ſeldom do much good to the cauſe which he undertakes. To theſe reflexions I have been led by ſome of your correſpondents' late remarks on the diſtribution of church preferment. The publick, I believe, do in general admit, that ſome regulation is wanted: but, from every mode that has hitherto been propoſed, ſome danger is apprehended to the Eſtabliſhment, and conſequently to the civil part of the conſtitution. It muſt be a very ſuperficial obſerver who would "take the revenues of the Biſhops, and cut them into little ſtars;" for ſome degree of influence is as neceſſarily given to the ſupreme head of the Church as to the executive branch of the Civil Power, in order to counteract the machinations of thoſe turbulent ſpirits, whoſe fortunes are to be made in anarchy and innovation, and to reward the perſeverance, abilities, and learning, of a faithful Clergy. To none of the preſent Biſhops have I the honour to be known; but I know ſo much *of them*, that I will challenge any candid perſon to enquire into the character of each of them reſpectively, as citizens, as ſcholars, and as Chriſtian divines, and I will anſwer for it he ſhall find reaſon to acknowledge, that their bench has at no time been filled with greater, if ever with the ſame, reſpectability. Now, Sir, while theſe excellent men reflect credit on their high ſtation, and on thoſe who have placed them in it, they alſo afford an irrefragable proof, that ſo far at leaſt there is no neceſſity for a reform. The ſame obſervations, notwithſtanding the opinion, perhaps rather haſtily conceived, but ſo well expreſſed in your vol. LX. p. 1190, will, *I believe*, apply again in general to the inferior dignitaries: but, I fear, it cannot be admitted with reſpect to the *beneficed* Clergy. When livings are in the diſpoſal of corrupt public characters, who does not ſee and lament the invariable ſucceſs of electioneer-errants; commonly ſuch as, having no political *principle*, their party has no chance to ſecure,

secure, unless by interest? On the other hand, it is not less notorious, that from a venal, private patronage we receive such Ministers as make a mere trade of their duty, and consider their benefices as life-estates; and both one and the other of these means supply the Church with a number of young men, whose birth and fortune, so far from adding to the respectability of their profession in the eyes of the world, only enable them to insult and disgrace it. These, Mr. Urban, are great and increasing evils, for which no remedy, at least no adequate one, can shortly be expected; though, perhaps, some alleviation might be hoped for in particular cases, if patrons, especially laymen, who offend by far the most in this respect, could be induced to reflect on the serious and important charge which *they* also have upon them, and on the great effects which *their* virtue alone *might* produce on the minds and morals of a whole community. *Their trust*, like every other, has its attendant duties: but what human duty can be more neglected! what trust more abused! How seldom do they prefer a learned, a wise, or a good man, *because* he is such, and *unless* he bring with him much more powerful recommendations! It is thought no discredit to *them* whoever be *presented*; but a thus injured and degraded profession is continually reproached by these very men with the unavoidable *reception* of such unworthy associates as themselves have patronized and introduced. What sort of pastors will those prove who are introduced to their parishes by such recommendations? Will the electioneer-errant, to enquire no farther into character and qualification, will he *certainly* be "no striker," and "not given to much wine?" or will he, who has purchased his living with the greatest part of his private fortune, or, perhaps, even with borrowed money, be in all likelihood "given to hospitality" and "not to covetousness?" Undoubtedly there may be men who deviate only occasionally from the more becoming tenor of their general conduct, in order to obtain preferment by these means, which is not so easily compassed by any other, and who are, therefore, still considered upon the whole as respectable clergymen; but surely this is to reward them for their faults, and to hold out their example and success as an encouragement to future offenders. I hope, Sir, I shall not be considered in the light of an indiscriminate calumniator. I rejoice to own that, by a wonderful providence, many, very many, of the beneficed Clergy are in fact persons of great worth, notwithstanding all obstacles: but I must insist, that they are not *naturally* and *necessarily* such, as far as these defects extend in the modes of their succession. As to the quantity of preferment that is thus disposed of, it is impossible to speak exactly; but there can be little doubt that, out of the *private* patronage, full nine-tenths of the richest is commonly sold previous to each presentation; and of such as is of inferior value, more than half; excepting only perpetual curacies, &c. which are so conveniently held with better things. Hence it is we find, among the inferior clergy, that a larger proportion of the worthiest and best are preferred to small livings, because these are not worth the attention of those gentlemen whom I have just described. But the number of these preferments bears no proportion to that of the candidates; nor are they frequently, if obtained, a decent provision for the incumbent, notwithstanding the great assistance given them by the governors of Queen Anne's bounty. And yet, at the advanced period of life when this success oftenest arrives, a clergyman has some pretensions to regard from the community whom he has served: he has not only precluded himself from engagaing in secular life, during those years when he might have done it to the best advantage, but has, besides, expended something considerable in providing his learned education. He might, therefore, reasonably have expected, that, in professional emoluments, he should reap some return for such an expenditure of time and money, besides a temporary subsistence for himself and family. I need not inform you, Sir, that this seldom happens, except in cases of such distinguished abilities as bear every obstacle before them. Your correspondent Nullus (vol. LX. p. 709) is certainly mistaken in supposing the reputed value of livings to be *generally* less than the real value, owing to accidental presents, fees, rents of seats, &c.: there may be such contingent advantages in *some* parishes; for instance, I believe there are in large and populous towns; but in the country, and especially in the Northern counties, where the small livings are most numerous, he may be assured that the case is quite reversed, and their

Fig. 1. p. 401.



Fig. 2. p. 401.



Fig. 3. p. 401.



Fig. 4. p. 401.



Fig. 5. p. 402



Fig. 6. p. 402.





Fig. 8. p. 403.

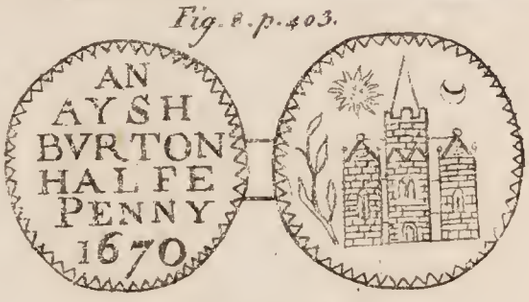


Fig. 9. p. 403.



Fig. 10. p. 403



Fig. 11. p. 403.



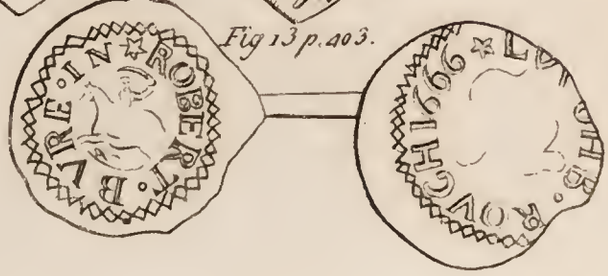
Fig. 12. p. 403.



Fig. 7. p. 403.



Fig. 13. p. 403.



their real value is generally not above half of the reputed. If I were not afraid of adding to the already great length of my letter, I could have given more inſtances than one where this miſtaken notion has been a cauſe of much diſappointment and diſtreſs.

At laſt, Mr. Urban, we come to the caſe of ſtipendiary curates, who, we muſt remember, cannot have any advantage from Queen Anne's truly bounteous inſtitution. Here I am aſtoniſhed to find your correſpondent (who, it ſeems, is a curate himſelf, and who I ſhould have expected, therefore, would have been better informed) expreſs an opinion, that they ſeldom feel the preſſure "of abject poverty, except in caſes of profligacy and extravagance;" and whatever reſources of information he may be poſſeſſed of, they can be of no great local extent; for, while I with much reſpect aſk his excuſe, I am enabled to aſſert, that no condition of life, at leaſt within this kingdom, affords examples of greater difficulty and want than ſometimes falls, without any ſuch cauſe, to the ſhare of a young unbeneficed clergyman. Nullus may, perhaps, have obſerved how much every appearance of poverty in the curate expoſes him to an inſolent pertneſs, and even ridicule, from the opulent, but illiterate, inhabitants of country pariſhes. In ſome meaſure, therefore, through perſonal vanity, from which young minds are ſeldom wholly exempt, but generally *more* through the *neceſſity* of obtaining a reſpectful attention from his pariſhioners, by means ſuited to their ignorance and prejudices (and it is the ſick only who need the phyſician), we commonly ſee the young clergyman appear abroad better dreſſed than is quite convenient to his circumſtances. This becomes at the ſame time a means of increaſing his difficulties, and of preventing all attempts for their relief: for even his powerful friends (ſuppoſe him to *have* ſuch) can judge only from his public appearance; no one ſees the habits of his private life: his ſtudies, limited by the want of means to purſue them, leave him much leiſure, but his pecuniary neceſſities render it neceſſary for him to be ſecluded from ſociety; he has none of the endearments of the family and fireſide; he is, *in effect*, *confined*—("What prodigal's portion has he ſpent?")—to a "ſolitary cell," that is often leſs comfortable than what are now provided for the inhabitants of gaols. Here, when his attention *ſhould be* relaxed from its ſeverer engagements, it is only turned to ruminate on the means of confining his expences within the limits of his income,—the apprehenſion of his old Rector's death,—the ſale of the next preſentation, and the certain reſidence of a ſucceeding incumbent,—the difficulty, and (ſtrange to ſay!) the expence of meeting with another curacy,—and, in fine, the impoſſibility of doing without one: his health and ſpirits are hurt; years and weakneſs at length come on; and is it wonderful, if temptation ſometimes prevail, and he betake himſelf to a deluſive and diſgraceful refuge from diſappointment and from care? Such, Sir, has too often been the progreſs of a life engaged in that ſacred profeſſion into which ſuch multitudes are daily preſſing; and ſuch, we may expect, it will be in future even more frequently, unleſs ſomething be done to check that wide alteration which is inſenſibly taking place, and which already prevails in ſo great a degree in the mode of diſtributing eccleſiaſtical preferments. Benefices are now, I might almoſt ſay *never* a free gift from a private patron, or any reward or teſtimony of the clerk's merit. I do not intimate that there are often inſtances of *ſimony* in theſe tranſactions; but I mean that, when there has been no occaſional transfer of the patronage, almoſt every living is either given to a relation (and then it is no gift to *the clerk as ſuch*), or it is clogged with ſome *legal* obligation, in order to increaſe the value of the advowſon; for in that light I conſider all engagements to build, &c. Now, Mr. Urban, I do not pretend to ſay *how all* this may be remedied; on the contrary, I not only believe with Nullus, "that the curates in general would *not rejoice* to ſee plans of reformation carried into execution *by thoſe* who are ſtaunch friends to everlaſting reform;" but I will acknowledge that, in every one of the *plans*, which I have hitherto heard of, I think I ſee evils greater than thoſe they are intended to remove. But yet *ſomething* ſurely might be done. Your correſpondent, who firſt ſtarted this ſubject (vol. LX. p. 206) by one of the ableſt communications that has ever appeared in your valuable pages, ſpeaking of ſtipendiary curates, ſays, "that it would be an advantage to the Church were fewer perſons of that denomination employed than now are; but (he adds) it is in vain to complain of a grievance unleſs

unless a remedy could be pointed out." This remedy, I imagine, might be effected by restricting in future the indulgence of keeping a curate to livings above a certain specified value, suppose 80l. *per annum*, and excepting *only* cases of age and infirmity. The incumbent should be required to swear to his qualification; and it must be made equally illegal for the Bishop either to ordain, or grant a licence to preach, without this oath, and for the curate to serve a church longer than a given time without his licence. This regulation, I conceive, would be followed by very many salutary effects: it would prevent a great number of candidates from obtaining holy orders upon fictitious titles, which the Bishops cannot do at present, though they really exert themselves very much for that purpose; *the number of curates would be lessened* as well as of curacies; and, by restricting these indulgencies to such livings only as can afford to pay handsomely for them, men of sense and erudition would no longer be obliged to neglect their cures, to eke out a narrow income by teaching infants their hornbooks, and writing for law-stationers and attornies. Again, it would in a great measure remove that most disagreeable part of the Bishop's office, the forcing of incumbents to reside; and of course would prevent the clamour and other ill effects that non-residence always occasions. By thus attaching the parochial labours more unavoidably to *the benefice*, the Church would also rid herself of a great number of those public-spirited gentlemen, who seem so entirely to forget the good of every other *but the civil* community; and, by the exclusion of these, she would gain an accession of those strictly professional characters, who in all cases best support the cause of Religion. In short, Sir, by dividing the charge of inferior pluralists, and giving every pastor, as often as possible, a flock of his own, instead of making them hirelings one to another, I imagine an essential service would be done both to Christianity and its ministers.

I trust there is no occasion, Mr. Urban, to apologize for the trouble I give you. My sentiments, in addition to those of several other correspondents, I offer to the public eye with great deference; and I hope they will not be considered as the reveries of an uninformed and idle projector: but, in any event, I have the satisfaction to be conscious, that their publication has been prompted only by the best and purest motives. *****.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 19.

AS I was observing the moon a few evenings since with a telescope, the power about 60, I was much pleased to see new partial spots forming in the dark part of that satellite; and as my attention became engaged by so agreeable a discovery, I could easily perceive them to increase in splendour, until at length they proved an apparent range of lofty mountains, leaving a space somewhat like, as I conceived it to be, a deep glen or valley between them and the illumined part of the disc, which the eye could not penetrate for want of light.

After gratifying myself with admiring the various features then exhibited in so wonderful an object, which seemed suspended as it were in the vast expanse, independent of visible agency—or hung upon nothing, as the Hebrew Bard expresses it, I was led to reflect on the great similitude which is so conspicuous between this Earth and its beautiful attendant. I could not but consider them as composed of the same materials, and that like events, though at different periods, had taken place in both, to elevate the lands, in order to allow capacious and sufficient receptacles to contain the lighter element; which, I am inclined to think, in both the Earth and the Moon, at one time covered the whole face of them, and formed a "sea without shore." This I judge we may infer, if we admit the central parts of the globe to be more dense than the superficial; of which I can entertain no doubt. With respect to our orb indeed, the marine productions every where yet extant on mountains and in vallies confirm the justness of the apprehension, and which the most antient history we know proclaims. What was prior to this era we must presume on the knowledge of the writer of that history, though it appears indeed to be founded on the strength of a sublime imagination, with a fanciful mixture of the marvellous: but all imaginations which ultimately tend to the advantage of the human species, and the general good, we may with propriety derive from the High Power by which *these things were*, and deem them inspiration.

But whether this world then first became

came peopled as it now is, or commenced a few centuries ſooner, is not the preſent conſideration; or whether the Moon was ſo covered for the crying ſins of its antediluvian inhabitants, falls not within the limits of human conjecture; but as its ſuperficial contents ſo manifeſtly appear, from its great inequalities, to have undergone very violent eruptive concuſſions, we may be led to ſuppoſe the juſt vengeance of an offended Deity, or his kind and benevolent purpoſes, were in both the primary cauſe: and I cannot view even barren rocks, though cloud-capt, but with a ſenſe of joy, while they continue ſeparated thus from their original bed.

The ſuperficies of the Moon appear to be pretty equally divided by lands and ſeas; but the lands are loaded with many apparent cordilleras, running in various directions, and alſo many inſulated peaks; and its ſeas have an abundance of ſmall iſles of prodigious height, if we may judge from the brilliancy of the objects, as reflecting with greater freedom the Sun's rays, eminently detached from the groſs atmoſphere of the Moon. Whether any of the mountains on that ſmall globe be thrice the altitude of Teneriffe, as ſome have ſaid, is not eaſy to aſcertain to conviction; but I have no doubt the habitable parts of its ſurface are in general much more elevated than thoſe of this Earth, becauſe their ſeas muſt be very materially affected by the vaſt attractive powers of the Earth's ſuperior dimenſions, and large quantity of matter, in compariſon with that of the Moon. In that ſatellite there can be no low and level grounds; nor could the induſtrious ſons of Luna venture to dwell on lands borrowed in a manner from the ſea, and ſecured only by trifling dykes, like thoſe of Holland, whoſe waves may be ſaid to obey the voice of man. No; the elevation of their ocean, which cauſes their ſpring-tides, muſt be prodigious, and flow with great violence from ſuch a height, and ſwell their rivers above imaginable bounds. And this effect of the Earth's attraction muſt be ſenſibly experienced at the remoteſt ſhores on the other ſide of that globe; which aſpect we can never expect to behold but by a ſignal inſtance of Almighty Power, which ſhould cauſe another revolution on its axis during her progreſs round the Earth; though, as our globe varies ſo conſiderably in its ſuperficies (particularly the convex appearance of America, placed between two extenſive oceans, and that of the known antient world), ſo likewiſe may the other ſide of the Moon wear a different face from this with which we are acquainted.

The great operations of Nature infinitely tranſcend the limited powers of man; his imbecillity is conſpicuous by the dread with which he is impreſſed when viewing objects ſo far beyond thoſe powers; we may, therefore, naturally conceive theſe globes to have been more paradiſiacal with gently-riſing hills, and eaſy declivities; but of theſe there is no want, as well as of ſunny meads and fertile plains, at leaſt with us; and as the inacceſſible heights on ſome parts of this Earth were the deſign of a Wiſdom ſuperior in ſome degree to that which I poſſeſs, I am induced to think they anſwer ſome effectual purpoſes, though not underſtood by man. They afford, indeed, more ample deeps for unſtable oceans; and from ſuch prodigious and rude maſſes mankind derive their nobleſt fountains of living water. In theſe inſtances we may perceive the Deity can bleſs his creatures as well in the awful ſublime as in the captivating beautiful.

As the Earth and the Moon are the ſubjects of my contemplation, I cannot avoid recurring to their late conjunction with the Sun. And while the intellectual beings of this globe were attentively viewing the eclipſe, for which the day was extremely ſuitable, and while each obſerver with his companions were held in admiration at ſo auguſt a ſight; I could not but reflect with pleaſure on an object then conſpicuous to the Moon, and far ſuperior to any our Heaven affords: as this Earth, when at full ſhe copiouſly tranſmits on them the ſoftened beams of the Sun, muſt be a moſt magnificent, ſtupendous, ſplendid, and ſublime ſpectacle. ***.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 16.

BY ſome accident, a piece contained in your uſeful Magazine for September laſt, p. 775, under the ſignature of C. K. has eſcaped me to this time; otherwiſe I ſhould have taken an earlier opportunity of offering my remarks upon that production.

If the object of the writer had really been to communicate to "the American Congreſs, or to the National Aſſembly of France," the diſtreſſes of an individual, that they might be induced "to ſhew their veneration for the memory of

of their great benefactor (Dr. Franklin), by beſtowing a penſion on the Lutterworth dyer, his kinſman," I humbly conceive that C. K. could have taken more *direct* meaſures to addreſs thoſe Aſſemblies.

But, by conveying his information through the medium of a publication generally read in *theſe* kingdoms, is it not probable that his intention is rather to awaken the charity of *Britiſh ſubjects?* And, if ſo, I am bold to aſſert, that it would be equally proper to ſolicit a penſion for the family of La Motte, or a ſubſcription to perpetuate the virtues of Jack the Painter; the latter of whom, *entre nous*, appears to have been known to the aforeſaid Doctor, Silas Deane, and others, who have ſince been ſuffered to breathe the air of a country, whoſe exiſtence as a nation they laboured to deſtroy.

Should the Congreſs of America, or the National Aſſembly of France, incline to conſider the defunct Doctor as their "*benefactor*". (which is more than C. K. can prove), far be it from me to offer any thing which may have a tendency to divert their charity from one of his indigent relations. But, as both theſe bodies have at preſent, and probably may have for ſome time, more important buſineſs before them, C. K. perhaps will be gratified in being informed of the means of obtaining more ſpeedy and eſſential relief. The Doctor left a *legitimate* daughter, and a *natural* ſon, who has alſo a *natural* ſon, the late ſecretary to his grandfather at Paris. All theſe perſons are in affluent circumſtances; for neither political negotiations, nor experiments in philoſophy, were ſufficient to engroſs the whole of the Doctor's capacious ſoul: on the contrary, he acquired (doubtleſs in a diſintereſted manner) a large fortune, which, excluſive of a few thouſands bequeathed to public uſes, was divided among his deſcendants.

We are, Mr. Urban, liable to be deceived, contrary to general principles, by being too *near* the object. With reſpect to America, ſhe muſt recover from the ſhocks which diſſolved the bonds of ſociety in that country, before the ſprings of the recent Revolution can be traced to their proper ſource, and the character of Dr. Franklin, one of the principal agents, be clearly delineated. —Succeeding times, poſſeſſed of documents now concealed by living characters, will find no difficulty in diſcovering the means uſed by this man to exalt himſelf from the ſituation of a Journeyman Printer to that of a Provincial Agent, a Poſtmaſter General, and an Envoy. We however, at this time, want no evidence to convince us that he was one of the moſt dangerous enemies this country ever had. No ſophiſtry, therefore, can induce us to believe, that one of his indigent relations has a peculiar claim to our bounty.

If we reflect on the anarchy which pervades ſurrounding nations, and that we enjoy the moſt mild and benign Government, under a Monarch who reigns in the *hearts* of his ſubjects; let us farther conſider how theſe bleſſings have, from time to time, been ſecured to us. If the mutilated and worn-out ſeamen and ſoldiers, which continually arreſt the attention of the compaſſionate, give not ſufficient ſcope to our benevolence, let us enquire for the families of thoſe whoſe lives have been ſacrificed in *defending* a conſtitution which is the admiration of the world, and which an hoſt of future Franklins, while we cheriſh the brave men who protect it, will be unable to *deſtroy*.

An Engliſhman who loves his Country.

"Vitam quæ faciunt beatiorem."

Mr. Urban. *April* 1.

At the end of Miller's Gardener's Dictionary, (8th edit. 1768,) I obſerve ſeveral uſeful liſts of plants, ſhrubs, and trees; one of which gives the names of thoſe that will flouriſh in all expoſures, another of the medicinal tribe, another of thoſe that require the occaſional protection of a green-houſe, another of thoſe plants that will thrive under the ſhade of trees. This laſt catalogue comes neareſt to one which I wiſh to ſee, and which is probably a general *deſideratum*; that is, a liſt of ſuch plants, &c. as will grow in the *confined air of a* Town-Garden. In this great city there are many patches of garden-ground in which their opulent owners would wiſh to cultivate a few ornamental plants; but either the ſmoke, or the want of a free air, generally deſtroys the ill-ſelected plantations in the courſe of a twelvemonth. I find that vegetables of all deſcriptions, from the tree to the trailing-plant, in a Town-Garden, are the better for very plentiful watering, over the whole of the leaves if poſſible. This waſhes off ſoot and duſt, and keeps open thoſe porous ſpiracles which are neceſſary to the health

health of plants, at the same time that it supplies that moisture which close and sheltered situations deny them, and which the surrounding brick walls absorb. An annual washing of the stems of trees or shrubs with soap-suds, rubbing them pretty smartly with a piece of woollen cloth, conduces surprisingly to their health and beauty. Some one of your correspondents, Mr. Urban, will probably favour your readers with a list (authorised by experiment, it is hoped,) of such natives of the field, the forest, or the rural garden, as do not disdain to frequent "populous cities," nor fear the "busy hum of men." D. N.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 22.

THE following letter is faithfully transcribed from the original in the Harleian collection:

"To my most syngular good lorde and master, y'e lorde Cromwell lorde prevye seale. this delyv'.

"Right honorable and my syngular good lorde (after all dew salutacions) I humbly beseche youre lordshippe, y't by my lorde electe of Herdforde, I maye knowe youre pleasure, cōcernyng the annotacions of this byble, whether I shall proceade therin, or no. Pitie it were, y't the darck places of y'e text (upon y'e which I have allways set a hand ☞) shulde so passe undeclared. As for anye pryvate opynion or contencious words, as I wyll utterly avoyde all soche, so wyll I offre y'e annotacions first to my sayde lord of Herdforde; to y'e intent y't he shall so examen y'e same, afore they be put in prynte, yf it be yo'r lordshippes good pleasure, y't I shall so do. As concernyng y'e new testamēts in english & latyn, whereof yo'r good lordshippe receaved lately a boke by yo'r servaunt Sebastian y'e cooke, I beseech yo'r l. to consydre y'e greneſſe therof, which (for lack of tyme) can not as yet be so apte to be bounde as it shulde be: And where as my sayde lord of Hardforde is so good unto us as to convaye this moch of y'e byble to yo'r good lordshippe, I humbly beseche the same, to be y'e defender & keper therof: To y'e intent y't yf these mē proceade in their cruelneſſe agaynst us & cōfiscate the rest, yet this at y'e leest maye be safe by y'e meanes of youre lordshippe whom god y'e allmightie evermore preserve to his good pleasure. Amē. Written somwhat hastely, at Parys the XIII daye of Decembre.

"Yo'r l. humble & faithfull servito'r,
"MYLES COV'DALE."

Bishop Coverdale translated the Hebrew Bible into English, and was author of various theological writings.—The first impression of the translation was printed in the Low Countries, and the whole was bought by Stokesley Bishop of London, with an intention of suppressing the publication; but Coverdale printed as many more, which were then sent into England, and dispersed. He was consecrated Bishop of Exeter, by Cranmer, in 1550; and upon the accession of Mary, being deprived, he first went into Denmark, where he was protected by the King, and afterwards proceeded to Germany, where he found similar favour under the Palsgrave of the Rhine, who gave him a benefice called Burghfaver, by the profits of which, and by the munificence of his patron Lord Cromwell, he was enabled to subsist till the death of Mary. Upon this event, he returned to England; and although his bishoprick had been reserved for him by Elizabeth, yet he refused to accept it: and, after having for several years exercised the function of a private Minister of the Gospel in London, he died in 1565, and was buried in St. Bartholomew's church, behind the Royal Exchange. T. S.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 12.

THE underwritten articles are extracts from "A Collection of Ordinances and Regulations for the Government of the Royal Household in different Reigns," published last year, at the charge of the Society of Antiquaries. Conceiving they may be new to several of your readers, who are not F.S.A. and afford them a little amusement, they are transmitted for insertion in your Miscellany.

Liber Niger Domus Regis Edw. IV.

P. 29. Chauncellor of Englond, takith for his yerely fee out of the King's sellars, or at the port, by the buttler's assignment, best for the King to the Chauncellor his own household ale, by cause of his office, for everey of the kalender of the yere, a dolium of wyne, bothe for to shew of wynes the more largesse unto the maisters of Chancery, as to sewtors, straungers, and reforters to his household, bering the King's grete key of worship and profit, as well as for to geve his favoure and tender love to the honour, sad, and stedfast guyding of the King's household and all the servants thereof.

Chief Juge of the Comyn Place, is called a grete membre of the King's house, for whose favour counsayle and assistance in the lawe to be shewed to the household matters and servauntes, he takethe a yerely fee by the hands of the butteler of Englond, at ii termes of the yere by equall portion ii ton of wyne;

wyne; which is allowed in the accompt of houſehold.

Queen Elizabeth's Annual Expence, Civil and Military:

The Lord Chauncellor.

Wyne out of the butlerage, 12 tunnes - - £.72 00 0

Maſter of the Rowles.

Wyne, one tunne - 6 13 4

The Kinge's Bench.

Lord Cheefe Juſtice of England.

Wyne 2 tunnes, at 5£. the tunne 10 00 0

The Common Pleas.

Lord Cheefe Juſtice of the Common Pleas.

Wyne, 2 tunnes - - 8 00 0

As the Lord Chief Juſtice of England was ever deemed a *greter membre aulæ Regis* than the Judge who preſided in the Common Pleas, it ſeems ſtrange that he ſhould not have been favoured in the reign of Edward IV, as he certainly was in that of Elizabeth, with a grant of a competent portion of wine from the King's cellar. The reaſon of his not antiently having ſuch a fee may not be unknown to ſome of Mr. Urban's friendly contributors, well verſed in the œconomy of the Royal Houſehold. It is a point, in particular, ſubmitted to the attention of Paul Gemſege, jun. whom I am happy to ſee following the ſteps of a venerable correſpondent under the like ſignature, whoſe reſearches and obſervations were generally as uſeful as pleaſing, and ſeldom erroneous or inconcluſive. Why the Lord Chancellor ſhould have a preference to the Lord Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench in both the quantity and quality of the wine; and why the latter ſhould be better ſerved in both reſpects than his brother Chief of an inferior Court, it is eaſy to account. But I ſuſpect there muſt be a miſtake in the value of the tun allowed to the Maſter of the Rolls, becauſe it is highly improbable that any Lord Chancellor would acquieſce in his deputy's having it in his power to regale his friends with wine more choice and expenſive than his Lordſhip had at his own table. And indeed it is implied in the firſt entry, that the Chancellor was to have to his own uſe the ſecond beſt, if not the beſt, of the wine that was imported for the King; and, to prevent its being adulterated by the butler, he might take it at the port. Formerly it was delivered in kind; and on the diſcontinuance of this cuſtom, and an acceptance of an equivalent in money, there was, it may be preſumed, a change of times and modes; when ſewtors, or ſtraungers expectant, no longer wanted cups of old ſack to cheer their ſpirits during a tedious law proceſs, or a long and irkſome attendance and ſuſpenſe. The commencement of this golden age who can aſcertain?—not ANTIQUARIOLUS.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 20.

YOUR correſpondent C. (p. 215,) wiſhes ſome further information on achromatic glaſſes. As profeſſional men may probably be otherwiſe engaged, I, who amuſe myſelf only with opticks and aſtronomy, will readily drop in my mite to oblige him. But I muſt firſt premiſe, that the theory of the achromatic object glaſs would be too long and unintereſting to the principal part of your readers, and ſhall therefore confine myſelf entirely to the popular part of the ſubject, and refer for the theory to the new edition of Chambers's Cyclopedia, or to the French edition of Smith's Opticks, where the ſubject is treated at large.

The achromatic teleſcope, as firſt conſtructed by Mr. P. Dollond (I will not ſay he was the inventor), and ſince by his ſons Meſſ. P. and J. Dollond, and other opticians, has been generally compoſed of an object glaſs compounded of a double convex of crown glaſs, and a concave of white flint, which of courſe refract contrary ways; and if the exceſs of refraction in the crown glaſs be ſuch as to deſtroy the divergency of colour cauſed by the flint glaſs, the incident rays will be refracted without any production of colours. A teleſcope with ſuch an object glaſs will conſequently admit of a much larger aperture, and a greater magnifying power, than the common refracting teleſcope. Meſſ. Dollonds advertiſe this teleſcope at one guinea *per* foot, from one to eight feet, (reckoning the whole length of the teleſcope), mounted in mahogany tubes, furniſhed generally with only one eye-piece, compoſed of five glaſſes, erecting the object, and giving a large and beautiful field; but thoſe inſtruments that have been intended to be uſed occaſionally for aſtronomy have an additional eye-piece, compoſed of two plano-convex lenſes, inverting the object, with which they bear a much higher power. This teleſcope, though not made to the perfection of thoſe worked for larger apertures, is yet a very uſeful inſtrument, and has ſome peculiar advantages by its length of focus.

The

Fig 3. p.418.



Fig. 1. p. 417.

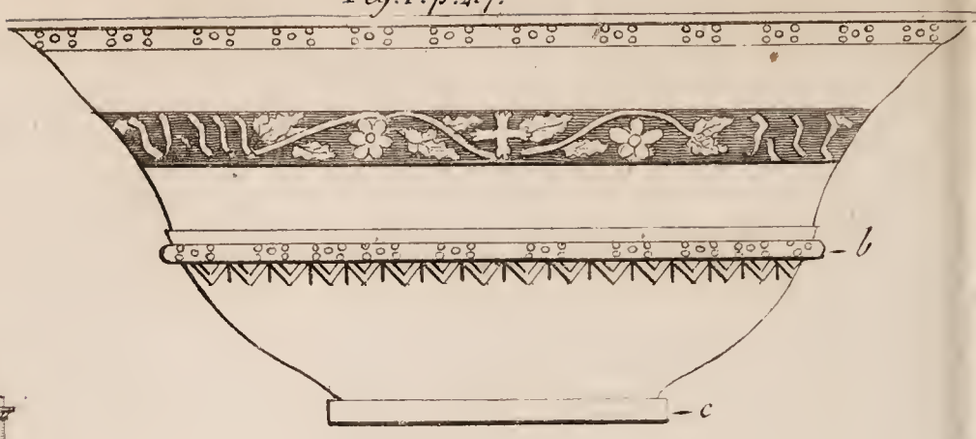


Fig. 2. p. 417.

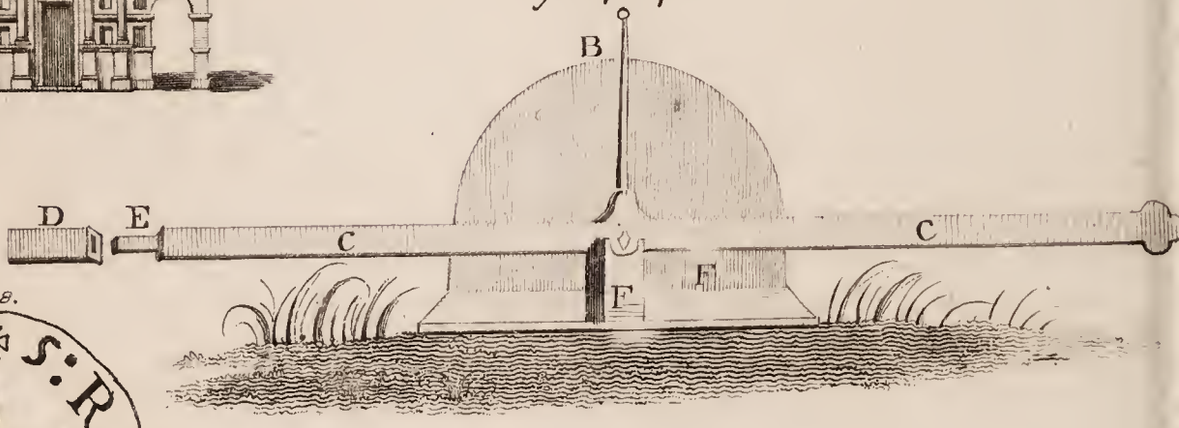


Fig. 4. p.418.



Fig 5. p.418

Ludlow
Octob the 20
1734

This was Written by
Mather Bucking.
born Without
Thumb or Toe
1674

Fig. 7. p.418.

Fig. 8. p.418.

Fig. 6. p.418.

The following little table, compoſed more from actual meaſurement than theory, will ſhew nearly what has been done in this way, but is much leſs than may be done in thoſe lengths and apertures; as will appear when we take a view of the improved achromatic teleſcope.

Uſually called.	Apertures in inches.	Magnify with day tube.	Magnify with night tube.	Focal length of object glaſs.
4 feet	1,5	30 times	45 times	3 f. 8 in.
6 feet	2	45 times	60 times	5 f. 6 in.
8 feet	2,75	60 times	90 times	7 f. 2 in.

With the ſhorteſt of the above teleſcopes Saturn's ring may be diſtinctly ſeen, if the glaſs be fixed ſteadily, and well adjuſted; alſo Jupiter's moons, Venus's various phaſes, eclipſes of the Moon, and Sun, if a proper dark glaſs be applied to the eye-tube. But, to make accurate obſervations of the above phænomena, it will be neceſſary to have recourſe to a magnifying power equal to that of the ſix or eight feet glaſs, with which moſt of the particular diſcoveries of the aſtronomers of the laſt age may be verified. *(To be continued.)*

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 1.

SOME time ago ſaw a ſmall baſon *(ſee plate II. fig.* 1), which holds a pint and a half, wine meaſure, exactly. Its diameter at the brim *(a)* is 6 inches, at *(b)* it is about 4 inches in diameter, at *(c)* it is two inches. Its height, from *a* to *c*, is 2 inches $\frac{3}{5}$. The top part, from *a* to *b*, in breadth about one inch and a half, is of ſilver, gilded. The bottom, from the points below *b* to *c*, is of a very curiouſly-grained wood; but I do not know of what wood it is; I ſuppoſe it to be the *root* of ſome tree by the very remarkable curls and twiſts in it; perhaps the root of elm, or aſh, or walnut; it is not *ſmooth enough* to be of yew. The inſcription on the ſilver part, and the croſs, with the flowers and foliages, are left bright, and the ground is hatched acroſs, as I have endeavoured to ſhew above. The words are in the Old Engliſh hand (as it is called), and are as follows:

✠ *Jaſpar fert Myrram. Tus Melchior. Baltazar Aurum.*

Hence I conceive it to have been uſed to gather the offerings in ſome church on the Epiphany*. And as it was found near Crediton, in Devon, why may we not hazard a conjecture, that it once belonged to that church while it was a biſhoprick? If this merits your notice, and you think it worth an engraving, I ſhall hope to ſee it ſoon in your Magazine.

The *charm* or *protection*, ſold at this day at Cologne (ſee your vol. XIX. p. 88), has the names of theſe three kings, with only the variation of ſpelling Jaſpar with a G inſtead of J.

Yours, &c. PHIL. MEC.

* Called in the French Almanack, L'Adoration des *Rois* Mages.

Mr. URBAN, *St. Ives, April* 18.

HAVING ſeen, in your Magazine of laſt month, a letter from a correſpondent in Eſſex, concerning the divining-rod, and the attraction that all metallic ores have to metal of their own claſs, I take the liberty of troubling you with a ſcheme *(ſee fig.* 2), by which I ſhould be happy if ſome one of your numerous readers would try where there are known mines, and communicate its ſucceſs to the publick.

This neighbourhood abounds in chalybeate and mineral waters, and, no doubt, but with ore of ſome kind; and, could I know in what manner, and to what a degree of force, the annexed machine is acted upon, where there are mines, I might be able, I think, as well as the community at large, to aſcertain almoſt to a certainty the quality, as well as the quantity, of any ore, or whether there be any or not; and, ſhould it meet your approbation, by inſerting it you will confer an honour on,

Yours, &c. T. P. HANKIN.

A. A piece of board, rounded at the top, to make a ſcale (of inches, half-inches, quarter ditto, and 1-8ths) for the balance point, B, of the beam to act upon, to aſcertain the ſtrength of attraction.

CC. A beam made of white deal, ſix feet long, to be brought to an exact balance by whatever kind of metal you pleaſe, in the form of D, to fit on the ſmall end of the beam E, leſſened for that purpoſe.

FF. A ſtand, with a back-board and poſt, made to ſupport the beam CC.

Mr. URBAN, *Dublin, Jan* 19.

AS the old hall of Trinity College, Dublin, is ſhortly to be taken down,

down, in order to enlarge the court wherein it ſtands, I take the liberty of troubling you with preſerving a view of its preſent front for poſterity in your uſeful and entertaining Magazine (*ſee fig.* 3). It has now ſtood for about fifty years; and the architect was Mr. Richard Caſtles. J. PRANCER.

Mr. URBAN, *Swaffham, April* 19.

I SEND you an accurate repreſentation (*fig.* 4) of a lead ſeal, found in digging near the churchyard of Oxborough, in this county. I wiſh it may be ſufficiently curious to merit a place; and an explanation from ſome one of your ingenious readers. S. N.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 20.

YOU have now and then, by chance, engraved what is, perhaps, not quite ſo curious as the ſpecimen of writing I now ſend you (*fig.* 5), by one who was actually born without either hands or feet.

Yours, &c. BOB SHORT.

MR. URBAN, *Southwark, April* 10.

THE original, of which I have ſent you an exact copy, having fallen into my hands on looking over ſome old family papers, I truſt the inſertion of a copy in your valuable Repoſitory will give ſatisfaction to many of your readers; and perhaps ſome of them may be able to decypher it, and favour the publick with an explanation, which will alſo particularly oblige, Yours, &c. J. C.

"*CHARLES* R. (*ſee fig.* 6).

"Whereas 247. 309. 629. 605. 502. 533. 826. 795. 15. 626. to 474. 335. in this 440. 351. 40. 826. 73. 267. 91. 314. 391. then that as 532. 31. 437. 368. 42. 4. of 892. 736. 47. 297. 313. 265. 887. can get the 98. 369. 582. 760. 837. 486.* 61. 99. may be 544. 18. 853. 393. 879. 55. if 629. the preſent 826. 264. 297. 487. 422. 1. 249. do not only 685. 215. 571. 9. 844. 794. heart 408. 580. 777. 296. 215. will 888. 124. 81. that 335. 9. 503. doubt 626. 844. 215. 236. ſo be 655. 213. 345. the 391. 629. 24. 887. without any 267. 369. as 482. 871. 438. 14. 760. 366. 482. of your 1-1. 891. 85. 764. 297. 313. 265. 26. 215. 237. 894. 263. 833. & 438. 547. 310. 284. 836. 267. 833. 3: 74: 39. 879. 826. 829. 265. 624. 452. which in the end 539. 857. the 843. 4. 55. 626 of 703. 81. 391 ſtore 265. 313. 474. 379. 879. 302. 595. to that 424. 879. happines 631. 671. been ſo 574. 792. 445. 637. 765. 487. And for 229. 215. 340. 794. 664. 629. 282. ſhall 853. 213. 248. 21. 389. 505. 879. 790. 837. 889. 702. Given under our ſigne manuell this 26th of 201. one thouſand ſix hundred fifty 125. in the 124. 309. year of our raigne."

* A figure is here obliterated.

Mr. URBAN, *Honiton, Oct.* 4, 1790.

I HEREWITH incloſe you a fac-ſimile of a licence I have by me; and if you think it worthy a plate in your valuable Miſcellany, it is at your ſervice. The ſeal is obliterated, but the words at the top (*ſee fig.* 7) are evidently in *Charles* the *Second's* writing, and agrees with *Maſſey's* deſcription, "that he wrote a little fair running hand, as if he were in haſte, or uneaſy till he had done." The ſignature (*fig.* 8) is by *Clifford*, one of the *cabal*, who at that time was Lord High Treaſurer. Mr. Sourton*, to whom it relates, is mentioned by *Walker*, in his "Sufferings of the Clergy," as belonging to *Exeter College*; and I believe ſome account of him may be found in *Neale's* "Hiſtory of the Puritans." By ſeveral very large folio manuſcript volumes of his ſermons, on royal paper, which were preached in the chapel at *Honiton* during the time of the *Commonwealth* and *Protectorate*, he appears to have been a very great theologiſt, and a very laborious worthy miniſter. Theſe ſermons, now in the poſſeſſion of the family, were taken *verbatim* by Mr. *Joſhua Northcote*, and are in a very fine, clear hand, and reflect great honour on the pious attention, labour, and accuracy, of their writer; and were tranſcribed from his copy by his brother, Mr. *Richard Northcote*. JOHN FELTHAM.

"*CHARLES* R.

"CHARLES, by the Grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all Mayors, Bayliffs, Conſtables, and other our Officers and Miniſters, Civil and Military, whom it may concern, Greeting. In purſuance of Our Declaration of the 15th of March, 167½, We do hereby permit and licenſe Francis Sourton of the Preſbyterien Perſwaſion to be a Teacher of the Congregation allowed by Us in a Roome or Roomes in the Scholehouſe at Honiton in our County of Devonſhire, for the Uſe of ſuch as do not conform to the Church of England, who are of the Perſwaſion commonly called Preſbyterien. With further licenſe and permiſſion to him the ſaid Francis Sourton to teach in any other place licenſed and allowed by Us, according to Our ſaid Declaration. Given at Our Court at Whitehall, the 28th day of July in the 24th year of Our Reign, 1672.

"By His Majeſties Command."

* Sourton, a teacher.

Mr.

1. *View of Glastonbury Torr, and the Country near* Wells *by Miss Elderton of Bath.*





Fig. 3. p. 419.

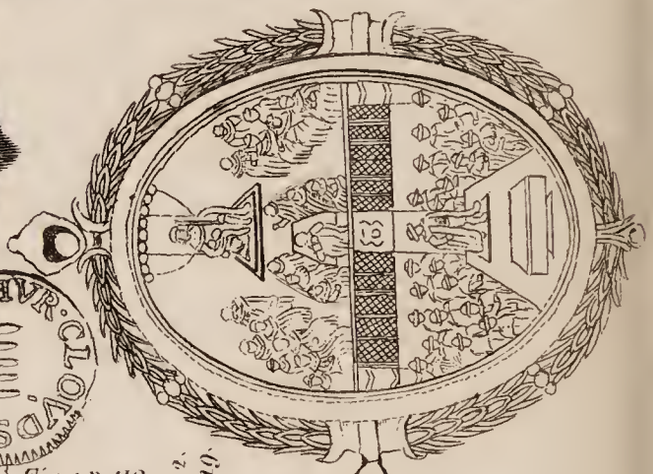




Fig. 4. p. 419.

Fig. 6. p. 419.



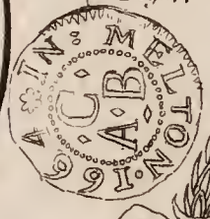
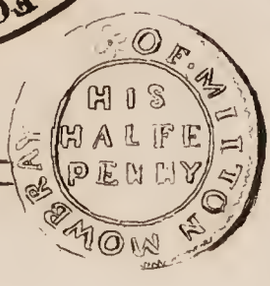


Fig. 2. p. 419.



Fig. 5. p. 419.



Mr. URBAN, *Bath, Sept.* 12, 1790.

THE view of Glaſtonbury Torr herewith ſent, *(Plate III. fig.* 1.*)* is done by my daughter, and I can anſwer for its being an exact draught: it is a very conſpicuous object over every part of the ſurrounding country, and particularly from Mendip Hills. The preſent poſſeſſor is Sir Richard Colt Hoare. It may be amuſing to your diſtant readers to remind them, that the town of Glaſtonbury, for antiquity, claims pre-eminence over every other in the county, here being formerly an abbey thought to be the richeſt and moſt magnificent in the world. Dr. Stukeley, in his Itinerary, thus ſpeaks of Joſeph of Arimathea's chapel: "The roof is chiefly wanting; two little turrets are at the corners of the Weſt end, and two more at the intervals of four windows from hence, which ſeems to indicate the ſpace of ground the firſt chapel was built on. Here was a capacious receptacle for the dead: they have taken up many leaden coffins, and melted them into ciſterns. Hence is the ſubterraneous arched paſſage to the Torr, according to their notion. All the walls are overgrown with ivy, which is the only thing here in a flouriſhing ſtate, every thing elſe preſenting a moſt melancholy, tho' venerable, aſpect." Here likewiſe grows the curious thorn which buds at Chriſtmas.

About ſeven miles from Glaſtonbury, near Wells, is the pariſh of Wokey, where is the famous cave vulgarly called Okey Hole. The way into this vault is upon a level, but farther on it is rocky and uneven. The roof, in the higheſt part, is about eight fathoms from the ground; and in ſome places it is ſo low, that one muſt ſtoop to paſs. The length is about two hundred yards. The poor people, who ſhew this cave with lighted candles, point to ſeveral pretended figures of men and women, but are only lumps of common ſpar, without any regular forms. The ſeveral diviſions are termed a kitchen, hall, dancing-room, &c. At the fartheſt end ariſes a ſtream of water. The darkneſs of the place, and height, the hollow murmur of the water through the rocks, make a ſtrong impreſſion on the minds of thoſe who are of a diſpoſition to melancholy: however, in the ſummer months, many agreeable parties are formed who viſit this cave, and bid defiance to the Demon of Deſpair.

Yours, &c. J. ELDERTON.

Mr. URBAN, *Northampton, April* 21.

IF you think an engraving from the incloſed elegant ſilver gilt medal of Charles the Martyr worthy of being introduced into your valuable Miſcellany, it is much at your ſervice for that purpoſe. *(See fig.* 2.*)*

The reverſe of Charles's medal is a repreſentation of both Houſes of Parliament; the upper partition is of courſe the Houſe of Lords for that day.

The reverſe of N° 37 in Evelyn's Numiſmata is exactly the ſame; but that is the reverſe of a medal ſtruck in memory of the Earl of Eſſex, one of the Parliament Generals in the Great Rebellion. T. B.

*** *Fig.* 3. is a ſmall memorial of King Charles the Second.—*Fig.* 4. and 5. are tokens of Melton-Mowbray. EDIT.

Mr. URBAN, *Woodbridge, April* 17.

THE Seal *(fig.* 6*)*, which I purchaſed lately at Framlingham, is ſuppoſed to be that of Thomas Howard the 5th Duke of Norfolk (of that name), who was beheaded in the reign of Elizabeth, on account of his ſuppoſed marriage with the Queen of Scots. It is cut in ſteel about half an inch thick, and in fine preſervation. I have been ſome time collecting materials for Framlingham; and ſhall be glad to receive further communications. R. LODER.

Mr URBAN, *Lincolnſhire, April* 9.

I SEND you the following, which I lately met with by accident, though by the ſpelling it appears not a literal copy; but you have it as I found it.

Yours, &c. C.

[No date.] "A copy of the donation of Sir Philip de Rey, knt. to the pariſh of Surfleet, [co. Linc.] of their common marſh:

"BE it known to all the ſons of our holy Mother Church, that I Philip de Rey, knight, lord of Goſberkyrke, [now Goſberton], and lord of Surfleet, have givē, granted, and confirmed, by this my deed, to my ſon Thomas de Rey, knight, and to his heirs, and to his tenants, and to all dwelling or inhabiting in Surfleet for ever, all that ſalt marſh of mine in Surfleet, on the Eaſt part of Surfleet aforeſaid, lying between Surfleet ea [river] and Saltney on the South part, and the fields called the embanked or fenced fields and my ſalt marſh of Goſberkyrke on the North ſide, with the increaſe and decreaſe of the ſea, as our Lord King Henry * gave and granted the aforeſaid ſalt marſh for ever to Robert de Rey my father, and to his heirs, together with the lordſhip of Surfleet,

* Henry the Firſt, I ſuppoſe.

ſe

ſo that Sir Thomas de Rey my ſon, and his heires, hereafter lords of Surfleet, and their tenants dwelling or inhabiting there, ſhall enjoy, keep, and poſſeſs the aforeſaid ſalt marſh, with the increaſe and decreaſe aforeſaid, for a common paſture for their cattle, to be uſed by them whenſoever they pleaſe, at all times, and at all ſeaſons of the year, for ever, as a gift of charity for the ſalvation of my ſoul, and my wife's, and of all my anceſtors, and my ſons, and of the aforeſaid Thomas and his heirs for ever, lords of Surfleet, or elſewhere, ſo that neither I Phillip de Rey, nor my heirs, nor any one belonging to us, ſhall, by any means whatſoever, attempt to alienate this aforeſaid marſh with its appurtenances, but that it ſhall remain a common for ever, as has been before declared. It is to be held free from diſputes or lawſuits, peaceably and honourablely, by the aforeſaid Thomas my ſon and his heirs, for the inhabitants of Surfleet aforeſaid for ever. Amen.

"And I Philip de Rey, and my heirs, will defend and ſecure the aforeſaid ſalt marſh to my aforeſaid ſon Thomas de Rey, and his heirs, as has been before mentioned, againſt all men for ever: It is to be held from the Earl of Richmond. Excepting nevertheleſs, and which is always to be excepted from this my donation, two ſalt pits and one acre of land (containing fifteen acres of land) on each ſide the river of Surfleet eae, as aforeſaid, nigh to the aforeſaid, and near to the Eaſt part of the embanked fields aforeſaid, which I lately gave to William de Creſſy, my Eſquire, and to his heirs. And, that this donation may be of full force, I have ſet my ſeal to this my preſent writing, before theſe witneſſes:

"Lord Reymondus Dean of Lincoln, Ralph ſon of Thomas de Dodſworth, John Francis, Alexander a Hiptoft, Eldred de la Ford, Philip de Carleby, William de Creſſy, Allen de Helpiſton, Clement de Ryſgate, Thomas de Pinchbeck, Alexander de Chiel, Peter de Cuſt of Pinchbeck, Nicholas de Belneſſe, John de Hodyl, and many others.

"Examined, R. Brownbowe."

Mr. URBAN, *Solihull, March* 20.

HAVING FIXED upon Pope what will cling to him FOR EVER, the enormous Guilt of inventing the blackeſt Calumny that can be urged againſt MAN, I ſhall now prove him guilty, on the ſame irrefutable Teſtimony (his own!) of inventing, alſo, the blackeſt Calumny that can be urged againſt WOMAN!

Who has not heard of Lady MARY WORTLEY MONTAGUE—whoſe Birth, Situation, Perſon, Wit, Genius, Learning, and Accompliſhments, rendered her an Object of univerſal Attention while living, and whoſe ineſtimable Preſent to her native Country will *embalm* her Memory till Time ſhall be no more?—Yet this high born, lovely, ingenious, elegant, and moſt amiable Woman did this *moral* Writer ſelect for the Object of his Slander! Blind to the Irradiations of Beauty, deaf to the Whiſperings of Conſcience, uncheck'd by the Remonſtrances of Prudence, and unawed by the Senſe of Shame, did this MONSTER—*ſtab* the Reputation of a WOMAN (and *ſuch* a Woman!) by the foulеſt of all Charges, conveyed in the foulеſt of all Language; —Language—which, but for the Attainment of the Ends of ſubſtantial Juſtice, ſhould not, through *my* Means, Mr. Urban, ſully the Purity of your Miſcellany!

"Slander or Poiſon dread from Delia's Rage,
Hard Words or Hanging, if your Judge be Page;
From furious SAPPHO ſcarce a milder Fate,
Pox'd by her *Love*, or LIBELL'D by her *Hate*."

That Lady M. W. M. has been always *underſtood* to be the Subject of the latter "execrable" Couplet I know; but I do not know that it has ever been *proved*. If Pope's own Word may be taken—he has been *injured* by the Suppoſition. Let us hear—and *mark well*—what he has to ſay for himſelf.

"In regard to the right honourable Lady (ſays he, in the Letter to Lord Hervey), your Lordſhip's Friend, I was far from deſigning a Perſon of her Condition by a Name ſo derogatory to her as that of SAPPHO; a Name proſtituted to every infamous Creature that ever wrote Verſe or Novels. I proteſt I never *applied* that Name to her in any Verſe of mine, public or private; and (I firmly believe) not in any *Letter* or *Converſation*. Whoever could invent a Falſehood to ſupport an Accuſation, I pity; and whoever can believe ſuch a Character to be theirs, I pity ſtill more. God forbid the Court or Town ſhould have the Complaiſance to join in that Opinion! Certainly I meant it only of ſuch modern *Sapphos* as imitate much more the *Lewdneſs* than the *Genius* of the antient one; and upon whom their wretched Brethren frequently beſtow both the *Name* and the *Qualification* there mentioned."

Now let us obſerve what Degree of Credit is given by his Admirers, Commentators, and Biographers, to this earneſt Aſſeveration.

"[1] It is ſaid in Mr. Pope's Life (Biographia Britannica, vol. V. p. 3413), that he was charged with *propagating a ſcandalous*

[1] See the Note to the "Verſes addreſſed to the Imitator of the firſt Satire of the ſecond Book of Horace," in Lady M. W. M's Poems, printed in 1781.

Report

Report concerning her Ladyship, which, it is added, perhaps he was NOT QUITE CLEAR OF. The Note to that Life, in which this Charge on the Poet is to be found, has the Name of Dr. Warburton annexed to it, and therefore, on his Authority, may well be supposed not without Foundation."

Dr. Johnson, in his Life of Pope (vol. IV. p. 159), observes, that

"He was sometimes WANTON in his *Attacks*, and, before Chandos, Lady Wortley, and Hill, was MEAN in his Retreat."

The Doctor's Opinion of the Matter may be collected from these few Words; the FALSITY of the exculpatory Declaration, after the "wanton Attack," *must* constitute the MEANNESS imputed to him: since, had his Biographer believed Pope *innocent* of a slanderous INTENTION, he could never have considered his flat DENIAL of any such Intention as *mean*.

Dr. Warton, in his Essay on the Genius and Writings of Pope (vol. II. p. 258), says,

"This Lady's Beauty, Wit, Genius, and Travels, of which she gave an Account in a Series of elegant and entertaining Letters, very characteristical of the Manners of the Turks, and of which many are addressed to Pope, are well known and justly celebrated. With both these noble Personages had Pope lived in a State of Intimacy. And Justice obligeth us to confess that he himself was the Aggressor in the Quarrel with them, as he first assaulted and affronted Lord H. by these Two Lines, in his Imitation of the 1st Satire of Horace's second Book:

'The Lines are weak, another's pleas'd to say,
'Lord Fanny *spins* a Thousand such a-day.'

"And Lady M. W. M. by the eighty-third *line* of the same piece, too *gross* to be here repeated."

I cannot but think it rather remarkable that not one of the learned and ingenious Triumvirate, thus evidently convinced of Pope's Guilt, should condescend to state the Ground on which that Conviction is founded; and I can scarcely help admiring the Composure with which they mention an Act of such consummate Baseness: this mild Mode of treating Crimes of so *very* flagitious a Kind I confess myself, indeed, more *inclined* to admire than to imitate. *Their* Omission I shall supply; what *they* have only ASSERTED I shall PROVE: his cowardly Disavowal of his cruel Design shall not screen him from Detection; into open Daylight will I drag the vile Assassin; and all who are able to *think* and able to *read* shall be convinced that by SAPPHO was meant Lady WORTLEY MONTAGUE, and her ALONE.

Let us reconsider the Extract from his Letter to Lord Hervey. "I was far from designing a Person of HER CONDITION by a Name *so derogatory* to her as Sappho." Yet Sappho is said [2] to wear DIAMONDS; a Circumstance which might lead me to suppose that he "designed" a Person of no very *mean* Condition!

"Certainly I meant it only of such modern SAPPHOS as imitate much more the *Lewdness* than the *Genius* of the antient one." So then he did not design ONE Sappho only—but MANY Sapphos! It will be expedient to examine the Truth of *this* Assertion also.

"[3] Whom have I hurt? has Poet yet, or Peer,
Lost the arch'd Eye-brow, or Parnassian sneer!
And has not Colly still his Lord and Whore?
His Butchers Henley, his Freemasons Moor?
Does not one Table Bavius still admit?
Still to one Bishop Philips seem a Wit?
Still SAPPHO——*A.* Hold; for God-sake—you'll offend; [Friend."
No Names—be calm—learn Prudence of a

Again:

"[4] Ask you why Phryne the whole Auction buys?
Phryne foresees a general Excise.
Why she and SAPPHO raise that *monstrous Sum*?
Alas! they fear a Man will cost a Plum?"

Another presumptive Proof that Sappho was in no very HUMBLE Situation!

Yet once more:

"[5] Yes; thank my Stars! as early as I knew
This Town, I had the Sense to hate it too:
Yet here, as ev'n in Hell, there must be still
One GIANT-VICE, so excellently ill,
That all beside one pities, not abhors;
As who knows SAPPHO, *smiles* at OTHER WHORES."

By these Quotations (especially the last) the Question of Unity or Plurality is decided; and it only remains to ascertain the individual Person whom he had in his Eye.

It appears, from the *foregoing* Extracts, that Pope's SAPPHO was a rich Strumpet of Fashion, so scandalously and unboundedly lascivious as to be subject to a shocking INCONVENIENCE, to which only the *lowest* of the meretricious Class are *usually* exposed; from the *following* one—another Peculiarity of this

[2] Pope's Epistle of the Characters of Women, l. 24.
[3] Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot, l. 95.
[4] Epistle to Lord Bathurst, l. 119.
[5] Dr. Donne's second Satire verified, l. 1.

ſame SAPPHO will be diſcovered—not ſo *very* filthy, indeed, but filthy *enough*, in all Conſcience.

"[6] Rufa, whoſe Eye, quick glancing o'er the Park,
Attracts each light, gay Meteor of a Spark,
Agrees as ill with Rufa ſtudying Locke,
As SAPPHO's *Di'monds* with her *dirty* Smock;
Or SAPPHO at her Toilet's greazy Taſk,
With SAPPHO fragrant at an Evening Maſk:
So Morning-inſects, that in Muck begun,
Shine, buzz, and FLY-BLOW in the Setting-ſun."

Now let us ſee if we can find Paſſages in which BOTH theſe ſtriking and uncommon Traits of Character in high Life are attributed to Lady MARY—expreſsly by NAME.

"[7] As the ſage Dame, experienc'd in her Trade,
By Names of TOASTS retails each batter'd [Jade;
(Whence hapleſs Monſieur much complains at Paris,
Of WRONGS from DUCHESSES and LADY [MARY's).'

Here ſome ſilly Advocate for Pope may, perhaps, reply, that the WRONGS of which Monſieur complains were not actually received from the DUCHESS[8], or from Lady Wortley, but from Women *impoſed* on him, under their Names: but the INFERENCE which the Libeller meant that his Readers ſhould DRAW is *ſo* plain that it cannot be miſtaken. For who would not believe that the Reputation muſt be, at leaſt, EQUIVOCAL, with which even a Mother Needham dared to *trifle*—and that thoſe Names, which ſhe dared to *proſtitute* to ſuch ſhameful Purpoſes, muſt be wonderfully cheap? Beſides, who, that did not intend to BLAST a Character, would have had the Preſumption to mention a Woman of Rank and the moſt infamous of all Diſeaſes TOGETHER?

"[9] You laugh, half BEAU, half SLOVEN, if I ſtand,
My *Wig* all POWDER, and all SNUFF my *Band*;
You laugh, if *Coat* and *Breeches* STRANGELY VARY, [MARY!"
WHITE *Gloves*, and *Linen*—WORTHY LADY

Here we have the exact Counterpart of the *comfortable* Appendage to Sappho's Diamonds; for *no* Advocate for Pope will ſurely be *ſo* ſilly as to object that the "Linen—worthy Lady Mary" is not ſaid, IN TERMS, to be *dirty*. The Senſe and the Connexion of the whole Sentence abſolutely *require* ſuch a MEANING; each of the Three preceding Lines (all clearly written for the Sake of the fourth) contains a careful CONTRAST; and, were the Gloves and the Linen *not* meant to be oppoſed, the laſt Line would be pointleſs, puerile, and inconſiſtent.

The artful Contrivance of theſe Paſſages merits particular Notice. When the *fictitious* Name is mentioned, "a certain Diſorder" is introduced, with leſs Delicacy than even in a Quack Advertiſement; when the *real* Name is given, we find only the equivocal Word "WRONGS." SAPPHO's dirty *Smock* is announced, without mincing the Matter; but the Dinginess of LADY MARY's *Linen* is only *inſinuated*. Deliberate, cautious, crafty Calumniator!

The Demon of Ill-luck, in the Form of a friendly Editor, has played him, however, *one* ſlippery Trick, of which I ſhall not fail to avail myſelf. The Two Inſtances *already* produced will ſatisfy every *reaſonable* Enquirer; but by the *following* one even Incredulity itſelf ſhall be put to Silence; and Pope's Guilt ſhall glare upon the Reader's Eye, as if every Letter were "trac'd with a Sun-beam."

It muſt not be forgotten that, if a ſerious Inconvenience was to be expected from Sappho's LOVE,—another, of no trivial Kind, was to be apprehended from her HATE. The Lady, it ſeems, was accuſtomed to "LIBEL" thoſe whom ſhe diſliked. This *imputed* Propenſity will ſerve as a Clue to guide us through the Mazes of this perplexed Labyrinth; and we ſhall not only be inſtructed to ſpeak with *Certainty* as to the Identity of the OBJECT—but alſo be enabled to give a ſhrewd Gueſs at the CAUSE—of Pope's Fiend-like Malevolence.

We muſt return to his "Letter to a Noble Lord."

"I wonder yet more (ſays he) how a *Lady*, of great Wit, Beauty, and Fame for her Poetry (between whom and your Lordſhip there is a *natural*, a *juſt*, and a *well-grounded Eſteem*), could be prevailed upon to take a Part in that Proceeding. Your Reſentments againſt me, indeed, might be equal, as my Offence to you both was the ſame; for neither had I the leaſt Miſunderſtanding with that Lady till after I was the *Author* of my own Misfortune in diſcontinuing her Acquaintance. I may venture to own a Truth, which cannot be unpleaſing to either of you; I aſſure you, my Reaſon for ſo doing was, merely

6 Epiſtle of the Characters of Women, l. 21.

7 Dunciad, b. II. l. 133.

8 *What* Ducheſs he meant (though perhaps *diſcoverable*) it is not *now* neceſſary to enquire.

9 Imitation of the firſt Epiſtle of the firſt Book of Horace, l. 161.

merely that you had both *too much Wit* for me, and that I could not do with *mine* many Things which you could with *yours*."

The *explanatory Note* to the Words "too much Wit for me" consists of the following Couplet from the Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot, amongst the Variations:

"*Once*, and BUT once, his heedless Youth was *bit*, [WIT."
And lik'd that dang'rous Thing, a FEMALE

You will observe, Mr. Urban, that, in the *Prose* Letter, he assigns a Reason for *discontinuing* Lady M. W. M.'s Acquaintance, viz. that she had TOO MUCH Wit for him—or, in other Words, that she had OUTWITTED him; and, in the *poetical* one, he affirms that he was *bit* (i. e. outwitted) but ONCE. These Two Things premised, we will, with your Leave, refer to the Epistle to Arbuthnot, and try if we cannot learn something further.

"[10] Yet soft by Nature, more a Dupe than Wit,
SAPPHO can tell you how this Man was BIT."

And in the VARIATIONS, ver. 368 in the MS.:

"*Once*, and BUT once, his heedless Youth was BIT, [WIT:
And lik'd that dang'rous Thing, a FEMALE
Safe, as he thought, though all the Prudent chid;
He writ no Libels, but my LADY did:
Great Odds in am'rous or poetic Game,
Where Woman's is the Sin, and Man's the Shame."

So the Truth IS come out—at last; for, since he was outwitted by Lady Mary, and outwitted by Sappho—and yet outwitted *but* ONCE—Sappho and Lady Mary *must*, of Force, be one and the same Person; the very identical Person whom he stigmatises—as a SLATTERN—a LIBELLER—and a Strumpet!—Yet he has the consummate Impudence to say, in the Letter to Lord Hervey, "I can truly affirm that, ever since I lost the Happiness of your Conversation, I have not *published* or *written* one Syllable *of* or *to* EITHER of you; never hitched your *Names* in a *Verse*, or trifled with your *good Names* in *Company*."

The four last Lines of the Quotation from the Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot seem to point out the REASON of his rooted Animosity to Lady Wortley, and will receive sufficient Illustration from a Note to the Dunciad (b. II. l. 58), by which we are informed that CURL meant to publish the *Court Poems* "as the Work of the *true* Writer, a Lady of Quality; but being first threatened, and afterwards punished for it by Mr. Pope, he generously transferred it from *her* to *him*, and ever since printed it in his Name."

The Court Poems alluded to are called Town Eclogues, and are Six in Number. *What* Share Pope had in them is not easily discovered; but that he had *some* Share is certain. Warburton has given the *fourth* a Place in his Edition; and says, in a Note, "only *this*, of all the Town Eclogues, was Mr. Pope's; and is here printed from a Copy *corrected by his own Hand*." The dogmatic Conclusions of this arrogant Critick I shall often have Occasion to controvert; and I will here do the Poet *more* Justice than his Editor has done him. I do not believe that he *did* write the fourth Eclogue; it possesses strong internal Evidence of the contrary.

"She all the Cares of Love and Play *does* know."

"Jove, Jove himself *does* on the Sciffars shine."

Pope's Notions of Versification were much too nice to suffer him to be *often* indebted to such *very* feeble Expletives.

"What more than Marble must that Heart compose
Can hearken coldly to my Sharper's Vows?".

Though Instances of bad Grammar *be* sometimes discoverable in his Works, he would scarcely have written [11] a Couplet that, for Want of the pronominal Relative, WHICH [12], is with Difficulty understood, and with *more* Difficulty endured.

Warburton surely was not authorized to assert that Pope WROTE this Poem, merely because he happened to find among his Papers a Copy of it, "CORRECTED by his own Hand," any more than to assert that he wrote NONE of the *others* because *he* happened to *find* no other.

In the Course of my Disquisitions I shall shew that the Editor's injudicious

[10] Line 368.

[11] Unless, by a peculiar Refinement of Artifice, he introduced these little Blemishes, for the Purpose of disguising his Style.

[12] Lady Wortley (with all her Poetical Merit) *did*, now and then, permit an Inaccuracy of this Kind to escape her Pen. In her pathetic Lines on the Death of Mrs. Bowes (written extempore, indeed, and amidst a large Company) there appears a similar Omission:

"Nor felt the Pain that jealous Fondness brings;
Nor felt the Coldness from Possession springs."

Zeal for the POETICAL—has proved of infinite Prejudice to the MORAL Reputation of his Author. In the preſent Inſtance he has given the Lie to his Friend's Declaration; and, by his officious Publication of the MS. Lines in the Prologue to the Satires (which Pope's Cunning and Foreſight induced him, on *ſecond* Thoughts, to ſuppreſs), has furniſhed me with an irrefutable Proof of his Baſeneſs.

The Fact ſeems to be, that Lady Mary and Pope[13] wrote the Poems in Conjunction; a Copy of which fell into the all-graſping Clutches of CURL. Pope, alarmed at the probable Effects of his Indiſcretion, applied to the piratical Bookſeller, in the vain Hope of ſtopping the Publication; whoſe Unwillingneſs to relinquiſh his unlawful Prize ſo exaſperated the Bard, that he "firſt threatened and afterwards puniſhed him for it." Curl, naturally ſuppoſing that this extreme Anxiety did not proceed *entirely* from diſintereſted Friendſhip, concluded, perhaps, that he was at leaſt a *Partner* in the Eclogues, and, in Revenge for the Threats and the Puniſhment (whatever it was), publiſhed them ALL, in the Name of the angry Negociator.

The Confederates, fearful of incurring the Diſpleaſure of Perſons of high Rank, and of conſiderable Power, ſeem to have endeavoured to ſhift the Blame to each other's Shoulders; but Pope, from his KNOWN ſatirical Turn, bore, in all Probability, the greater Share. By his implacable Reſentment of this Circumſtance, joined to his Impatience of Contradiction, frequent Bickerings produced at length mutual and permanent Diſguſt, which ended in the meaneſt and baſeſt Calumnies, on his Part—and, on her's, in the moſt ſpirited, the ſevereſt, and (ſomewhat about *Dulneſs* excepted) the *juſteſt* Animadverſions that ever did Honour to Female Ability.

Such of your Readers, Mr. Urban, as are ignorant of the *Nature* of this Lady's ineſtimable Preſent to her native Country will receive Information from ſome Lines which I recommend for your Poetic Department, extracted from "INFANCY," a Didactic Poem, by Dr. DOWNMAN (a Work in which Science and Song are beautifully blended); and ALL, poſſeſt of Souls for Sentiment, and Ears for Numbers, will be highly gratified by their Admiſſion into your VALUABLE REPOSITORY[14].

JOSEPH WESTON.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 2.

WHEN I conſider the period of time which has elapſed ſince the publication of Mr. Bruce's Travels, I confeſs myſelf not a little ſurprized that, out of the number of thoſe who, both previous to the publication, and ſince, have laviſhed their abuſe on the author, as attempting to impoſe on the credulity of the publick, by a fabricated account of countries he had never viſited, and of cuſtoms to which (except from the narration of others) he was totally a ſtranger, no one ſhould have ſtepped forward either to acknowledge the injuſtice they had done him, or to ſubmit the grounds of their diſbelief to the publick: in either of which caſes the world would have been enabled to form ſome judgement of the degree of credit to which this (*my* opinion) celebrated work is entitled. Common juſtice required ſuch an acknowledgement or appeal. That none ſuch has been made is particularly unfortunate for the author, as I am convinced the reſult would have been highly to his advantage, and would have effectually checked the torrent of prejudice and incredulity with which his *Travels* (or more properly an *account* of them, often imperfectly related, and generally exaggerated,) have met with from many, who neither want ſenſe or candour, but in this inſtance have followed the *profanum vulgus*, denying themſelves the exerciſe of their reaſon and judgement where candour calls loudly for the exerciſe of them. Amongſt the limited circle of my acquaintance, the generality have *not* read his book, or at leaſt only the mutilated and vapid abridgement of it by Shaw; an abridgement which, retaining none of the ſpirit and energy of the original, related in a language which would diſgrace a ſchoolboy, conveys to the world little idea of a work, to which it bears no more reſemblance than the print at the beginning does to Mr. Bruce. Thoſe who have peruſed, what ſcarcely deſerves the appellation of the *ſhadow* of his work, can form no juſt eſtimate of the author; and thoſe who have only received from others a few of the *apparently* marvellous deſcriptions which a narrative of travels into unknown countries generally contains, have certainly a right to ſuſpend

---

[13] GAY, according to ſome, was concerned in the Buſineſs, and contributed the fifth Eclogue.

[14] See the Lines in p. 434. EDIT.

their

their belief of circumstances which appear not within the verge of probability, and which require a perusal of the work itself, to shew the degree of credit they deserve. Such a suspension is undoubtedly prudent, and, to a certain extent, perhaps justifiable; but to propagate a disbelief of the whole of a work, merely from the narration of detached parts, of *membra disjuncta*, received from others; of two or three apparently marvellous stories, the truth of which they have neither been unwilling, or perhaps not had it in their power to examine; is, in my opinion, an injustice and cruelty which no one can defend; which, in the present instance, is, I know, too prevalent; and which I am the more surprized at; as it is contrary to that liberality of sentiment for which I regard my countrymen as eminent. In my humble opinion, Mr. Urban, incredulity is more capable of doing injury to a nation than the opposite extreme. To swallow every thing which either impudence or self-interest may chuse to impose on us, may subject us to the derision of our neighbours, and lead us for a while into the mazes of error; but the bad effect will be short-lived, the error momentary: the impostor must necessarily be soon detected, and consigned to the infamy he merits. But to deny our assent, and, not content with this, to blazon our disbelief of what at first sight *appears* incredible, without examining whether it *really* is so, is not only an act of the most flagrant injustice to the author, but likely to be attended with the most pernicious effects to mankind, by checking the progress of knowledge and *enquiry*. What can tend more to damp the spirit of enterprize than the fear of incredulity, to check, in its laudable career, an emulation for the discovery of those remote and unknown regions from which kingdoms have so greatly benefited? What is the incentive to the noblest exploits? what the great, never-failing support, under hardships almost intolerable, but the hope of our actions being enrolled, in the never-fading records of *Fame?* Where would be this incentive, where this support to the wearied and desponding traveller, sacrificing in the cause of his country the most precious moments of his youth, those moments never to be recalled, if he thought it possible that the consolatory prospect opening to his view, supporting him when almost oppressed with difficulties and dangers, and shedding its cheerful influence over his soul in the dark moments of despair, would be in a moment blasted by the severe and chilling breath of Incredulity? Soon, indeed, should we feel the baneful effects of such a conduct, soon would the spirit of enterprize take its leave of a country where it met so little encouragement; and we must, in future, content ourselves with being the retailers of exploits, the relaters of discoveries, which, but for our own faults, we might have been the authors of.

After what I have said, it is almost unnecessary to acknowledge myself an advocate in the cause of the Abyssinian Traveller. I consider him as having deserved greatly of this country in particular, and of the world in general. To remove every suspicion of unreasonable partiality, which may subsist too often between *friends*, I must acknowledge my want of title even to his *acquaintance*. In giving my opinion of him, I consider him merely as the author of the Travels in question; as such no motive can be imputed to me but a love of justice. In perusing the pages of this writer, I cannot deny my admiration of that extent of learning, that clearness of understanding, that freedom from prejudice, which reigns through the whole of his work; and when to these I add a perseverance scarcely equalled, a fortitude amidst danger possessed by few, and, conspicuously eminent above all, a happy facility of diving into the characters of strangers, and of profiting by such an insight; I cannot refuse him that tribute of applause in the power of an individual to bestow, and which, I am of opinion, he deserves from the publick. I think, Mr. Urban, a fair test to judge of the credit due to an author by, is, to compare his work, where an opportunity of comparison offers, with those written on the same subject; and if in point of facts they agree, however their inferences from those facts may differ (which, though it can affect their *judgement*, cannot their *veracity*), I am not inclined to deny them my belief merely on account of two or three circumstances which seem contrary to Nature and to Reason, but which have nothing in them, if calmly considered, that can be termed impossible. This is the test I would have Mr. Bruce's Travels tried by; and such, I am convinced, they will bear. In his narrative of journies through countries little known, of which we have hitherto had little account, it will not, perhaps, be very easy to follow

low him; but this is, comparatively, an inſignificant part of his work. His perſonal merit, the firmneſs in danger he manifeſted, the reſources which the fertility of his mind was always ready to ſuggeſt in difficulties, reflected honour on the *man*, but they ſtamp not credit on the *hiſtorian*. When he inveſtigates the laws, manners, and former commerce of the Abyſſinians, a wild field is open to the incredulous and caviller to detect his errors, to lay bare his falſe ſtatements. If, however, on the cloſeſt ſearch we can detect him in no want of *truth*, in *little* error of judgement, and in freedom from that prejudice too often found in authors; if, on the contrary, his *opinions*, in matters where certainty cannot exiſt, are found to have reaſon and good ſenſe for their ſupport; if his conjectures tend to throw great light on ſubjects of much importance, and hitherto involved in obſcurity; if he has advanced nothing on authority but what that authority will ſupport; has manifeſted great abilities as well as induſtry in his reſearches, and ſhewn no intention to miſlead his readers; I think he deſerves the character of a faithful and able hiſtorian, and deſerves not to be refuſed our approbation of his work in general.

My firſt intention, Mr. Urban, when I ſat down to write, was, after expreſſing my high ſenſe of Mr. Bruce's merit, and my regret at his experiencing that ingratitude which indefatigable induſtry, unwearied perſeverance, and elaborate ſkill, in the purſuit of objects, the knowledge of which, he thought, would reflect honour on his country, certainly deſerve, and to which he ſacrificed his health, fortune, and repoſe, to mention ſome inaccuracies of which I think him guilty, ſome errors, which a man of candour (as I take Mr. Bruce to be) will be glad to rectify: with ſuch intentions, I thought no mode more eligible than through the channel of a publication ſo univerſally read as yours. Such was my original deſign; but I have unavoidably taken up ſo much of your room already, that I have not the aſſurance to treſpaſs further on your indulgence at preſent. In a future letter (if my plan is admiſſible) I will notice the objections generally ſpread againſt Mr. Bruce, and which, I am well convinced, I can ſatisfy the generality of your readers are not juſt or reaſonable. When I have got ſo far (if one letter will not do for both), I muſt crave another column to requeſt explanation, either of him or his friends, of ſome few paſſages in his work which ſtrike me as wanting it.

Yours, &c. CANDIDUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 22.

A Correſpondent, vol. LX. p. 1197, ſays, that an Engliſh Clergyman in Scotland informs him, that "the number of Epiſcopalians on that ſide the Tweed has been much mis-ſtated;—that Dr. Berkeley ſuppoſes them to amount to 100,000; another correſpondent to 30,000; but that from this, his friend adds, might be deducted a full half without danger:—that the Engliſh Communion do not amount to more than 6,000, and *they are well known in Scotland to be more numerous than the old Non-juring party.*"

I will not pretend to ſay what is the number of the Scotch Epiſcopalians, becauſe I know there never was any attempt made to aſcertain it; but this I *will* ſay, that "they are well known in Scotland" to exceed very far thoſe of the Engliſh Communion. This is a fact ſo well known, that I am aſtoniſhed any man would aſſert the contrary; and what name ſhall we give to the information which your correſpondent has received, and is likely to receive, in matters of this kind, from his friend in Scotland? I feel a warm regard, Mr. Urban, for every man that bears the name of an Engliſh Clergyman; and it hurts me to contradict, in the manner I now do, a perſon inveſted with that character: but truth muſt be regarded above all things. If that gentleman was really acquainted with the ſubject on which he was writing, he ought not to have miſrepreſented the matter as he did. If he was not, it was extremely raſh to aſſert, and to aſſert with ſo much confidence, what he was not ſure of. He has beſides expreſſed himſelf with very little accuracy, when, after deducting the half from 30,000, he affirms the remainder to be leſs than the Engliſh Communion, whom he reckons only at 6,000. Perhaps in making them that number he is perfectly right, for I confeſs I am ignorant what the number is; but I very much doubt whether the number can be given, as there is no Communion in the iſland of a more fluctuating nature. He ſays, "he could eaſily furniſh a liſt of the *Engliſh* Epiſcopalians;" and I ſhould have been glad had he done ſo, as it would have had the appearance of ſupporting his aſſertions with ſome ſhadow of evidence: though I am equally ignorant of the number of the other Communion,

munion, which is much more diffused than the English, I think I can give such a statement of both, as will not only supply the English Clergyman's omission, but enable your readers to judge on what side lies the majority. The English chapels in Scotland may, I believe, be reckoned thus:

Kelso	1	Aberbrothick	1
Dalkeith [I am uncertain]		Montrose	1
		Brechin	1
Musselburgh	1	Stonehaven	1
Edinburgh	2	Aberdeen	2
Leith	1	Cruden	1
Dumfries	1	Peterhead	1
Glasgow	1	Old Deer	1
Stirling	1	Banff	1
Perth	1	Elgin	1
Dunkeld	1		
Dundee	1	Total	22

In the above list I have omitted a chapel in the New Town of Edinburgh, because I consider it only of a temporary nature. The Clergyman of it holds a living in England, to which his Bishop may call him when he pleases; and it is not many months since he opened his chapel, and advertised for hearers. I might also have omitted another, whose Clergyman is on the eve of uniting his congregation with the *Scotch* Communion, for which he and they cannot be too much praised. If these two chapels make part of the list, the whole of the English chapels in Scotland do not amount to more than *twenty-three*; but, if they are deducted, the number is only *twenty-one*.

In making a statement of the *Scotch* Communion, it would be vain even to guess what the number is in the Highlands, where they are very numerous, and where the English Communion never got a footing, unless we except a congregation in Inverness, which has long since come under the wings of the Bishop of Ross. Nor would it be necessary to give a list of all the congregations in the Low Country, though, from my own knowledge, I could name at least *fifty*: but I suppose it will be sufficient to say, that there are *twenty congregations* in the diocese of Aberdeen alone. The *Scotch* Communion have not decreased much for many years; and now, I believe, there is no danger of their doing so: but, from the respect entertained for their principles by those that know them, it is greatly more probable that they will increase *when leave is granted*. As I have mentioned Aberdeen, I cannot bear to take notice of its excellent diocesan, Bishop Skinner, (who is also *Primus Scotiæ Episcopus*), a prelate much respected by all ranks and parties where he lives, known and regarded by many eminent characters on both sides of the Tweed, and much beloved by his Clergy and people for his unremitting attention to the duties of his office. E. S. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Edinburgh, March* 17.

MODERN Antiquaries are disposed to reject, *in toto*, any proofs adduced of an intercourse subsisting, at a remote period, between the Eastern nations, or their colonies, and the inhabitants of the British Isles (the Isles of Scilly excepted); and to treat as fanciful, or accidental, all such analogies of custom, or of language, as are pointed out by Mr. Williams, in your present volume, p. 107. But, while they endeavour to overturn this hypothesis, they should at least offer some other in its room, and account for facts, the existence of which they do not pretend deny, in some more probable manner.

The scene of Plautus, in the Phœnician language, has been collated with the Hiberno-celtic by Colonel Vallancey, in his *Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis*, and found to be so exactly similar, that the difference is greater between the English of Chaucer and of Pope.

It has been alledged, indeed, that the learned Colonel gave a twist to the construction, to make them tally more exactly: if so, such a literary imposition deserves to be detected and exposed.

The following are a few facts which I wish to see accounted for, and which every traveller in Ireland cannot avoid observing, they are so universal. On the eve of the 24th of June they light large fires every where throughout the island. When these fires are almost burnt out, they not only drive their cattle through them, but jump over them themselves. In Dublin, the only place where they are prohibited, they fix a bush in the middle of the street, and stick it full of lighted candles.

On the 1st of May, all the young men assemble in their several districts, and go in procession, dressed out in ribbons, garlands, &c. The leader bears on a pole a double circle of hoops, in the center of which hangs a gilt ball. They call at every house where a marriage had taken place since the last May day. The new-married lady, together with a pecuniary present, presents another ball, which is, like the former, elevated on another pole.—This

last

last ceremony is only practised in the South of Ireland.

The Irish Antiquaries deduce both these customs from the Phœnicians, as festivals in honour of Baal, or the Sun.

Many places in Ireland, as names of mountains, rivers, and towns, are called, or begin with, the word *Bal.* One very remarkable one occurs in *Bal-tin-glas*; that is, *The Place*, or *Receptacle, of the Fire of the Sun*: it is situate, I think, in the county of Wicklow.—To all this may be added the numerous and really surprising remains of antiquity, totally unlike any others, that have been, and still continue to be, found in the bogs, &c.

Those who are curious may see an account of some of them, with accurate representations, in Mr. Gough's new edition of Camden. E. W.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 25.

PERMIT me, through your indulgence, to pay a tribute of respect to Mr. Wesley. It is the testimony not of a follower but a friend; a friend to merit of every sect and party; one who is capable of loving what he cannot be, and celebrating where he cannot imitate. Professions may deceive; opinions are disputable; but actions speak aloud; and characters that have been uniform and consistent for above half a century are incontrovertible. The dye is now cast; and his fame is established beyond the reach of detraction.

His indefatigable zeal in the discharge of his duty has been long witnessed by the world; but, as mankind are not always inclined to put a generous construction on the exertion of singular talents, his motives were imputed to the love of popularity, ambition, and lucre. It now appears that he was actuated by a disinterested regard to the immortal interest of mankind. He laboured, and studied, and preached, and wrote, to propagate what he believed to be the Gospel of Christ. The intervals of these engagements were employed in governing the churches he had planted, regulating the concerns of his numerous societies, assisting the necessities, solving the difficulties, and soothing the afflictions, of his hearers. He observed so rigid a temperance, and allowed himself so little repose, that he seemed to be above the infirmities of Nature, and to act independent of the earthly tenement he occupied. The recital of the occurrences of every day of his life would be the greatest encomium.

Had he loved wealth, he might have accumulated without bounds; had he been fond of power, his influence would have been worth courting by any party. I do not say that he was without ambition; he had *that* which Christianity need not blush at, and which Virtue is proud to confess: I do not mean that which is gratified by splendour and large possessions; but that which commands the hearts and affections, the homage and gratitude of thousands. For him they felt sentiments of veneration only inferior to those which they paid to Heaven; to him they looked as their father, their benefactor, their guide to glory and immortality; for him they fell prostrate before God, with prayers and tears, to spare his doom, and prolong his stay. Such a recompence as this is sufficient to repay the toils of the longest life. Short of *this*, greatness is contemptible impotence. Before this, lofty prelates bow, and princes hide their diminished heads.

His zeal was not a transient blaze, but a steady and constant flame. The ardour of his spirit was neither damped by difficulty, nor subdued by age. This was ascribed by himself to the power of Divine Grace; by the world, to Enthusiasm. Be it what it will, it is what Philosophers must envy, and Infidels respect; it is that which gives energy to the soul, and without which there can be no greatness or heroism.

Why should we condemn that in Religion which we applaud in every other profession and pursuit? He had a vigour and elevation of mind, which nothing but the belief of the Divine Favour and Presence could inspire. This threw a lustre round his infirmities, changed his bed of sickness into a triumphal car, and made his *exit* resemble an Apotheosis rather than a Dissolution.

He was qualified to excel in every branch of Literature; he was versed in the Learned Tongues, in Metaphysicks, in Oratory, in Logick, in Criticism, and every requisite of a Christian minister; his style was nervous, clear, and manly; his preaching was pathetic and persuasive; his Journals are artless and interesting; his compositions and compilations to promote knowledge and piety were almost innumerable.

I do not say he was without faults, or above mistakes; but they were lost in the multitude of his excellencies and virtues.

To

To gain the admiration of an ignorant and superstitious age requires only a little artifice and address: to stand the test of these times, when all pretensions to sanctity are stigmatized with hypocrisy, is a proof of genuine piety, and real usefulness. His great object was, to revive the obsolete doctrines and extinguished spirit of the Church of England; and they who are its friends cannot be his enemies. Yet for this he was treated as a fanatick and impostor, and exposed, to every species of slander and persecution. Even Bishops and Dignitaries entered the lists against him; but he never declined the combat, and generally proved victorious. He appealed to the Homilies, the Articles, and the Scriptures, as vouchers for his doctrine; and they, who could not decide upon the merits of the controversy, were witnesses of the effects of his labours; and they judged of the tree by its fruit. It is true, he did not succeed much in the higher walks of life; but that impeached his cause no more than it did that of the first planters of the Gospel. However, if he had been capable of assuming vanity upon that score, he might rank among his friends some persons of the first distinction, who would have done honour to any party. After surviving almost all his adversaries, and acquiring respect among those who were the most distant from him in principles, he lived to see the plant he had reared spreading its branches far and wide, and inviting not only these Kingdoms, but the Western World, to repose under its shade. Who can doubt of the continuance of a cause so deeply established; though, at the same time, all must be sensible of the difficulty, if not the impossibility, of finding a suitable successor? No sect, since the first ages of Christianity, could boast a founder of such extensive talents and endowments. If he had been a candidate for literary fame, he might have succeeded to his utmost wishes; but he sought not the praise of men, he regarded learning only as the instrument of usefulness. The great purpose of his life was doing good. For this he relinquished all honour and preferment; to this he dedicated all the powers of body and mind: at all times and in all places, in season and out of season, by gentleness, by terror, by argument, by persuasion, by reason, by interest, by every motive and every inducement, he strove with unwearied assiduity to turn men from the error of their ways, and awaken them to Virtue and Religion. To the bed of sickness or the couch of prosperity, to the prison or the hospital, the house of mourning or the house of feasting, wherever there was a friend to serve, or a soul to save, he readily repaired; to administer assistance or advice, reproof or consolation, he thought no office too humiliating, no condescension too low, no undertaking too arduous, to reclaim the meanest of God's offspring. The souls of all men were equally precious in his sight, and the value of an immortal creature beyond all estimation. He penetrated the abodes of wretchedness and ignorance, to rescue the profligate from perdition; and he communicated the life to those who sat in darkness and the shadow of death. He changed the outcasts of society into useful members, civilized even savages, and filled those lips with prayer and praise that had been accustomed only to oaths and imprecations. But as the strongest religious impressions are apt to become languid without discipline and practice, he divided his people into classes and bands according to their attainments. He appointed frequent meetings for prayer and conversation, where they gave an account of their experience, their hopes and fears, their joys and troubles; by which means they were united to each other and their common profession; they became sentinels upon each other's conduct, and securities for each other's character. Thus the seeds he sowed sprang up and flourished, bearing the rich fruits of every grace and virtue; thus he governed and preserved his numerous societies, watching their improvement with a paternal care, and encouraging them to be faithful to the end.

But I will not attempt to draw his full character, nor to estimate the extent of his labours and services; they will be best known when he shall deliver up his commission into the hands of his Great Master. * *.

Mr. Urban, *May* 7.

THOUGH I by no means approve the illiberal reserve with which many possessors of valuable MSS. and other articles with-hold them from the public use, when enquired after by persons properly qualified to make a right improvement of them, a reserve which often arises from ignorance of their value, or suspicions unworthy men of cultivated understandings; I am as little inclined

inclined to sanction the expressions of resentment used by your correspondent, p. 308. Whatever be the merit of the papers referred to, and of PEDIGREES in general multiplied into private libraries, it would have been more prudent at least if Mr. P. had reserved his *complaints* for the same page where he will probably make his *acknowledgements*, in his Preface or Introduction, when his work is completed. The obstinate silence of Mr. P. might, in the *interim*, have been wrought upon by the representatives or friends of the families at whose desire the application was made, and the information have been obtained in time for a Supplement or Appendix. But so hard a rap on the Esquire of Pilton's knuckles is not a likely means of bringing him to good-humour.

Yours, &c. R. G.

Mr. URBAN,

THE copious account given by your Reviewers of Schweighauser's edition of Polybius (see vol. LX. p. 1032) has induced me to attempt the like account of the same learned critick's labours on APPIAN, an historian who lived indeed 300 years later, but is not the less valuable for having preserved so many interesting facts in the History of Rome. The first printed edition was, as of most Greek authors, a Latin translation, at Venice, 1473, by Pet. Candidus Decembris, of some parts, in one volume, containing the Preface, the Libyan, Syrian, and Parthic or Mithridatic wars, the five books of the Civil war, the Illyrian, and the abridgement of the Celtic war. Copies of this harsh and unfaithful translation remain in MS. in several libraries, while a better and more elegant one, made by Francis Philelphi about the same time, remains unpublished, and concealed. Charles Stephens published the first edition of the above works in Greek, from two MSS. in the King of France's library, Paris, 1551, in which the Illyrian war is only a fragment of what Candidus translated. This edition, with all its faults, has been copied in all succeeding ones. Gelenius made a new Latin translation, published after his death at Basil, 1554, small folio, by Curio, who added his own translation of the Spanish war, from a MS. and Candidus' version of the Illyrian war. Henry Stephens printed at Geneva, in octavo, extracts from Memnon, Appian, &c.; and at Antwerp, in 1582, appeared more extracts by Fulvius Ursinus. Henry Stephens reprinted his brother's edition, without Gelenius's Latin translation, at Geneva, 1592, folio, with the Spanish and Annibalic history, with a translation by Beroaldus, and the Illyrian fragment, with that of Candidus. Stephens added notes. Hoeschelius printed the Illyrian war complete, from a MS. at Aust, 1599. More fragments, from Peiresc's "Collectanea de Virtutibus & Vitiis," were published by Valesius, Paris, 1634. The last edition of the whole was in 2 vols. 8vo. by Tollius, at Amsterdam, 1670, with so strict an adherence to Stephens's edition, that his errors were retained, and others added, and the complete book of the Illyrian war, published by Hoeschelius, unregarded.

Dr. Musgrave, who published the splendid edition of Euripides at Oxford, and to whom this learned foreigner is disposed to do more honour* than his countrymen†, meditated a new edition of Appian, and applied to Brunck for collations of the MS. whence Hoeschelius had published the Illyrica. Brunck applied to our editor; but when he had completed the collation, and consulted Dr. M. about his plan, received for answer, that it was always very distant, and, from ill health, now entirely given up, but offering all his occasional notes, if he would pursue it. In the mean time the Doctor died, and all his papers were burnt by the express order of his will, and nothing relative to this subject found among those which he excepted. Two years after, a copy of Stephens's edition, with the Doctor's marginal emendations, was found and sent over to Schweighauser, who went through his collation of the Aust MS. which is a very fair and careful transcript made about the fifteenth century from one of good authority, and contains all but the abridgement of the war in Gaul; the two MSS. in the King of France's library used by Stephens, and a third, containing only extracts from the second and fourth books of the Civil wars. The Spanish and Annibalic are only to be found in one of two MSS. in the Medicean library at Florence, containing the same as the King of France's. A third, containing only the three last books of the Civil war, one in the Dominican library at Venice, of the end of

* † Samuel Musgravius, *cui* instauratus Euripides *immortale nomen paravit*——vir *in tractandis Grecis scriptoribus exercitatissimus*—emendationes ex ingenio & doctrina viri *sagacissimi* depromptæ.

the fifteenth century, like the French and Medicean one in St. Mark's library there, written on paper, 1441, has the Illyrica whole, but wants the abridgement of the wars in Gaul; one, of the thirteenth century, or older, in the Vatican, on parchment, containing the Spaniſh, Annibalic, and Punic wars; another in the ſame library, on ſilk-paper, the ſame as the Auſt and St. Mark's MSS. with the whole Illyrian war; beſides three others of later date in the ſame library, and the MS. of Photius, with his extracts from Appian, there alſo. From M. Wyttenbach he received the Illyrica complete from a MS. of Voſſius at Leyden, and ſome new fragments of Appian from a MS. Grammarian at St. Germain's; from Vienna collations of two MSS. of Pletho's extracts from Appian, and a third in the Leyden library; from the Duke of Bavaria's library, beſides the fragments extracted by Urſinus, others from the Spaniſh and Punic wars; in the laſt of which is ſupplied a large hiatus, and all taken from a good MS. containing Appian's nine firſt books complete, formerly in the library of the Emperor Conſtantine Porphyrogenetus. The laſt MS. uſed by Mr. S. was one on parchment, in the library at Wratiſlaw, extending no further than the ſecond book of the Civil wars, and dated 1453. At the end of vol. III. are added Reiſke's animadverſions on Appian.

The writings of Appian, as enumerated by himſelf, in his general preface, are,

Three Books of Italian Hiſtory, viz.
Under the Kings, Tranſactions in Italy, and with the Sammites.
Hiſtory of Tranſactions in Gaul,
Sicily,
Spain,
with Annibal,
Carthage,
Macedonia,
Syria,
Mithridates,
Illyricum,

according to the order of time wherein the war with each was reſpectively waged.

Three Books of Civil Wars, between Marius and Sylla, Cæſar and Pompey, Octavius and Antony.

The laſt book was to give an account of the forces, by land and ſea, and the revenues of the Romans.

The writer, who was a native of Alexandria, and appointed agent or pleader for his countrymen at Rome, and afterwards governor of Egypt, under Adrian, or Antoninus Pius, and drew up memoirs of his own life, was firſt led to compile the ſeveral books from the perplexity of general hiſtories, wherein all the tranſactions were blended together. Of the five firſt, and the Macedonian, we have only extracts in Photius, Suidas, and others; and all the books enumerated before the three of Civil wars occupy the firſt volume; the ſecond contains the Civil wars; the third, the hiſtory of the Parthian wars, falſely aſcribed to Appian; the remainder, about 800 pages, contains the notes and indexes.

Photius aſcribes 24 books to Appian, 12 in the order above recited, adding ſix to the three books of Civil wars: a book called *Hecontaetia*, or, the Hiſtory of Tranſactions of an Hundred Years; a book on the affairs of Dacia, and another on thoſe of Arabia; in all 24.

The *Parthian* Hiſtory, which paſſed with all former editors and tranſlators for a work of Appian, who ſeveral times promiſes one, is here clearly ſhewn to be a mere compilation from Plutarch's Lives of Craſſus and Anton, by ſome copyiſt, to ſupply the loſs of Appian's book, as Xylander ſuſpected. Stephens, indeed, is ſo far from cenſuring Appian for ſuch competition, that he thinks it a circumſtance highly to his credit that he compiled from ſuch eſteemed and reſpectable authorities; while Schweighauſer accounts it the greateſt reflexion on Appian, that, after writing ſo many other books ſo well, he ſhould deſcend to ſuch palpable plagiariſm. Yet, under this charge his writings actually lay till Frienſheim, Balduin, and Reimar, hinted their ſuſpicions of its improbability. Schweighauſer ſhews he no where copies any other, in manner or words. From this work being cited as Appian's by the Grammarian of St. Germain's in the tenth century, we can only infer that the original work was then loſt.

Appian was tranſlated into *Italian* by *Ruſcelli*, Venice, 1567. *Al. Braccio*, reviſed by L. Dolce, who wholly tranſlated the third volume, Venice, 1559, 3 vols. 12mo, 1567, 3 vols.; reprinted at Verona, 1730, 2 vols. 4to. Mr. Baretti was of opinion that the two firſt volumes, by Braccio, are the moſt pleaſing tranſlations in the language from the Greek. (Italian Library, 201.)

French tranſlations are by Odet Philippe, Lyons, 1659, Paris, 1660; and by Seyſſel, Lyons, 1554.

"An auncient Hiſtorie and exquiſite Chronicle of the Romanes Warres, both civill and foren; written in Greek, by the

the noble Orator and Hiſtoriographer, Appian, of Alexandria, one of the learned Counſell to the moſt mightie Emperours Traiane and Adriane. With a Continuation after the Death of Sixtus Pompeius to the Overthrow of Antony and Cleopatra: in two partes by Binneman and Newbury, 1578," 4to. Dryden publiſhed a tranſlation, 1679, folio. (Herbert's Ames, 905, 906.)

Yours, &c. PHILELLEN.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 4.

IN a volume of tracts on the controverſy between Lauder and Douglas relative to Milton's plagiariſm and forgery, which I purchaſed at the ſale of Dr. Lort's books, the Dr. has written:

"Dr. Samuel Johnſon has been heard to confeſs, that he encouraged Lauder to this attack upon Milton, and reviſed his pamphlet, to which he wrote a preface and poſtſcript."

How this anecdote may be reliſhed by the admirers of Dr. Samuel Johnſon, or how far it may affect his moral character, others will determine. Thoſe who know the opportunity Dr. Lort had for authenticating the ſtory, will perhaps admit it on his ſingle authority. As you were the firſt to admit the charge againſt Milton, and the diſcuſſion of it, with your known impartiality, in your VIIth volume; you will not object to giving a place to the above note, for the examination of the publick.

But the ſuſpicion that Dr. Johnſon wrote the preface and poſtſcript * for Lauder was firſt ſuggeſted by the Vindicator of Milton. "It is to be hoped, "nay it is to be *expected*, that the elegant and nervous writer, whoſe judicious, ſentimental, and inimitable "ſtyle, point out the author of Lauder's preface and poſtſcript, will no "longer allow one *to plume himſelf with his feathers*, who appears ſo little to "have deſerved his aſſiſtance; an aſſiſtance which I am perſuaded would "never have been communicated, had "there been the leaſt ſuſpicion of thoſe "facts which I have been the inſtrument of conveying to the world in "theſe ſheets, a peruſal of which will "ſatisfy our critick, who was pleaſed to "ſubmit his book to the judgement of "the two Univerſities, that it has been "examined, and *carefully* read, at leaſt "by ſome Members of the *Univerſity of* "*Oxford*." Vind. p. 77.

In p. 93 of Mr. Lauder's Eſſay we are told, that Mr. Samuel Johnſon, author of the plan of A New Univerſal Engliſh Dictionary, concurred with other learned men his contemporaries as to Milton's having borrowed a particular ſimile from Ramſay.

All that Dr. Johnſon, in his account of Milton among his Engliſh Poets, hints about Milton's *borrowing*, relates to the original deſign of Paradiſe Loſt. He cloſes his examination of that Poem:

"Such are the faults of that wonderful performance, Paradiſe Loſt; which he who can put in balance with its beauties, muſt be conſidered not as nice, but as dull; as leſs to be cenſured for want of candour, than pitied for want of ſenſibility."

After the triumph of truth over forgery, obtained by the preſent Biſhop of Carliſle over Lauder thirty years before, it would have been impoſſible for Dr. Johnſon to take the leaſt notice of any inſinuations concerning Milton's imitations, as he muſt have publicly owned himſelf one of "the Jeſuit auxiliaries of Lauder; men, the avowed principles of whoſe order allow of the greateſt of frauds, and whoſe corruptions Milton had ſo ſucceſsfully, in many places of his works, expoſed †."—This Vindication produced from Lauder a public confeſſion of his *interpolations* in the Latin authors from whom he pretended Milton had borrowed, in which he declared, that "*not one of his friends* was conſcious of his frauds:" a mode of expreſſion which, if any confidence could be placed in a forger, ſeems to confirm the manuſcript note before-mentioned. In the poſtſcript to the ſecond edition of Dr. Douglas's Vindication, it is ſaid:

"To the advice and influence of one gentleman in particular, the touches of whoſe maſterly pen, as I have obſerved, *point out the author* of Lauder's preface and poſtſcript, the world is principally indebted for the unreſerved confeſſion which this *extraordinary* man made in a letter to the Rev. Mr. Douglas, occaſioned by his Vindication of Milton."

In the margin here Dr. Lort has written:

"Dr. S. Johnſon, by whom alſo the Confeſſion in the next pages was probably drawn up. See p. 97."

* The poſtſcript referred to firſt recommended the ſubſcription for the relief of Milton's grand-daughter Foſter, which, among other places, was taken in by Mr. Cave of St. John's Gate.

† Douglas, Vind. p. 78.

How

How Lauder repaid "the *ingenious* gentleman who had adviſed him to make his confeſſion, and even aſſiſted him in drawing it up," but fell under his cenſure in a new publication, 1754, "King Charles I. vindicated from the Charge of Plagiariſm brought againſt him by Milton, and Milton himſelf convicted," may be ſeen in Dr. Douglas's poſtſcript, p. 97. If Dr. Johnſon was not induced to countenance "*this wild party-man*," from a correſpondence of their political principles, he muſt have been once in his life the dupe of a mean and impudent Scotchman, whoſe letter to the Archbiſhop of Canterbury is the beſt comment on his treatment of Milton, as his "Letter to the Rev. Mr. Douglas" is one of the ſtrongeſt inſtances of ſhameleſs ſervility. LARDENER.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 2.

IN looking over your laſt year's Miſcellany, I obſerve various enquiries which have not been noticed in your ſubſequent numbers. In p. 812. are ſeveral reſpecting eccleſiaſtical matters. One of them I ſhall venture to drop a few hints upon, for the ſatisfaction of your correſpondent.—He ſays,

"When the incumbent of a pariſh-church appoints a Clergyman to any chapel in his pariſh, he uſually requires of him a bond, in a conſiderable penalty, that he will pay a certain ſum of money to the rector or vicar of the pariſh-church for every burial and baptiſm that ſhall happen at the chapel during his incumbency."

This is a matter of conſiderable importance to the parochial Clergy, and deſerves to be well conſidered. In order to ſet it in its true light, it is to be obſerved, that nothing is due, of common right, to any Clergyman for the performance of ſuch branches of his duty. This is repeatedly mentioned by Dr. Burn, who quotes an ancient canon to the ſame effect. It is alſo the conſtant language of our temporal courts. If the pariſhioners refuſe to pay any thing on theſe occaſions, the Clergyman may compel them to obſerve pious cuſtoms, and may include this as one of theſe cuſtoms. And this is all the remedy he has, which has hitherto been always ſufficient. But, when the baptiſm or burial has been performed in any other pariſh, or at any other place, nothing is due to the Clergyman of the pariſh where the party has reſided, becauſe he has not performed the duty. The caſe of Bourdeaux and Lancaſter is exactly to this purpoſe. When children are taken to a diſtant pariſh to be baptiſed, the Miniſter may demand what he pleaſes for performing this office, becauſe, as the parties are not his pariſhioners, he is not ſtrictly bound to baptiſe for them at all. But nothing is due *from him* to the Clergyman of the pariſh where the party reſides. If that Clergyman thinks himſelf aggrieved, he may compel his pariſhioners to frequent their own pariſh-church, or libel for a right to baptiſe and bury, but he cannot compel them to pay him fees when he has not performed the duty. This has long been the doctrine of our courts, and of late years, and in a recent caſe, it has been applied to chapels. It cuts off all pretence to what has uſually been called double-fees, one half to the pariſh-church, and one half to the Miniſter of the chapel. In chapels of modern erection, proviſion is frequently made in the conſecration-deed for certain dues to be paid to the pariſh-church, and in ſuch caſes double-fees are lawful. Still, however, the Miniſter of the chapel is not bound to collect theſe fees for the rector or vicar, *except it be by a private agreement.*—When the original endowment of the chapel alſo ſettles theſe fees, the terms of that deed have the force of law to the place. But in other caſes there is one general rule: "The man that does the duty has a right to all the fees, if there be no private agreement to the contrary." If, therefore, a Clergyman engages by a bond to pay theſe fees to the rector or vicar, he promiſes to pay his own fees, and to perform the duty for nothing. He cannot engage to demand double-fees from the people, which he has no right to do. This is a real hardſhip, which has never yet been brought before any of our courts. It has alſo other diſagreeable inconveniences attending it. The patronage of many chapels has been ſeparated from the pariſh-church, and is now in the hands of private perſons. Theſe patrons never require any bond from their chaplain, and conſequently no fees of this kind are paid to the pariſh-church. When, therefore, there are different chapels in the ſame pariſh, ſome in the gift of the rector or vicar, and ſome in the hands of private patrons, there is an evident inequality among them, tho' the law certainly intends no inequality

at all. I feel a pleaſure in ſtating theſe matters, becauſe it is in defence of the rights of certain men, who are not always the moſt uſeleſs part of the community. U. U.

Mr URBAN, *April* 22.

I BEG leave to lay before your readers the following extract from D'Anville's *Géographie Ancienne Abregée* *, from which it will appear, that Mr. Bruce, in attempting to diſcover the ſource of the Nile, has only diſcovered that of another river, well known ſince about the year 1600. Indeed, Mr. Bruce's head of the Nile may be found in every common map; and it is unlucky that he ſhould go to diſcover what every one knew.

"The Nile receives above the Aſtaboras, and on the ſame ſide, as we have already mentioned, another river called Aſtapus. Upon this the teſtimony of the beſt inſtructed antient authors is preciſe. This river can be no other than the Abawi of the Abyſſinians, in the ſources of which we have been flattered, ſince their diſcovery at the beginning of laſt century, with finding thoſe of the Nile, the object of the reſearches of antiquity, and upon which opinions were ſtrangely divided. Ptolemy making the Aſtapus ſpring from a marſh or lake, which he calls Caloe, it is perceivable, from this circumſtance, that he means the lake of Damboa, into which the Abawi pours its riſing ſtream. But we now know that this river, which, leaving the limits of Abyſſinia, enters into Nubia, meets there another river, proceeding from the interior and remote part of Africa, which at the junction is called Bahr-el-abiad, or the White River. Now, this laſt river repreſents in a poſitive manner that which the antients call the Nile, as diſtinct from that which they call the Aſtapus. In the neceſſity, in which we are placed by the ancients, of finding two rivers ſucceſſively received by the Nile, upon the right ſide of its courſe, the Abawi is the uppermoſt of theſe rivers, and the Tacaze the undermoſt. An article, upon which it was abſolutely neceſſary to deſtroy received opinions, demanded this diſcuſſion."

So far the prince of modern geographers. Need I add, that Mr. Bruce has only *diſcovered* the well-known ſource of the Abawi, at the lake of Dambea, inſtead of the ſource of the White River, the real Nile of the antients? Need I obſerve, that the antients knew far more of the interior parts of Africa than the moderns?

Yours, &c. PALÆOGEUS.

* Ed. Paris, 1768, 3 vols. 12mo, tome III. pp. 52, 53.

Mr. URBAN, *May.* 6.

I SHOULD be much obliged if any of your correſpondents can inform me who was the author of the ſecond volume of Maitland's Hiſtory of Scotland; for, as the title-page teaches us, Maitland only wrote the firſt.

In the celebrated novel of Tom Jones, we find the firſt volume cloſes in the month of June; the ſecond volume contains 3 weeks, 5 days, 12 hours, and in the end we find a hard and long froſt: the other two volumes proceed with winter tranſactions. How is this to be palliated? HINC INDE.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 7.

FROM a copy of the elegant inſcription printed in your laſt, p. 305, tranſcribed by Mr. Godwyn into Mr. Holdſworth's "Remarks on Virgil," and preſented by him (with other valuable articles) to the Bodleian Library, I ſend you a ſmall correction or two:

Mr. G's copy has this introductory line, "*Non omnis moriar.*"

in l. 28, reads "Magdalenienas," and in l. 41, "Foetus" ſhould be "Fretus."

P. 306, l. 10. Omit "Coleſhill," and read, "which happened at the ſeat," &c.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 26.

THE late Dr. Jortin, Archdeacon of London, in his Life of Eraſmus, p. 564—569, publiſhed in 1758, introduces, as a victim to the manes of his hero, the celebrated printer Stephen Doletus, whom he ſets out with repreſenting as being burnt for *Atheiſm* or *Lutheraniſm*, calls the verſes he "*voided*" deteſtable, and quotes writers who mention him with the utmoſt inveteracy.

On referring to the article Doletus, in Croix de Maine, Du Verdier, Moreri, Bayle, Father Niceron the Barnabite, and Abbé Sabatier, in his Trois Siècles de la Littérature Françoiſe, Amſterdam, 1774, I find nothing preciſe, no ſufficient ground of acculation, extracted from the numerous writings of a man whoſe pen moved with a more than ordinary degree of rapidity. The Abbé admits him to have been a good Latin poet, but acrimoniouſly attacks his principles, for the ſake of wounding through his ſides the author of Syſtême de la Nature, in whoſe behalf I have nothing to alledge; but when he ſpeaks of the principles of *that* performance as conformable to thoſe of Doletus, he ſhould have pointed out at leaſt one ſingle inſtance of ſuch reſemblance.

The

The anonymous Life of Doletus, now lying before me, is printed at Paris in 1779, with the uſual approbation of privilege. Mattaire's Annales Typographici, vol. III. p. 9—113, furniſh the avowed groundwork of this performance; borrowing farther aſſiſtance both from Doletus's own works, and thoſe of his contemporaries, the author opens his Preface with declaring himſelf the defender of an oppreſſed and calumniated man. That Doletus was preſumptuous, indiſcreet, and violent in his reſentments, is on all hands allowed; but when we come to the point in queſtion, we find that, after having undergone a ſeries of perſecutions, he had at length a ſolemn cenſure pronounced againſt him by the Aſſembly of Divines at Paris, for having inſerted the following words in a tranſlation of Plato's Axiochus from the Latin verſion into French: "Après la mort tu ne ſeras rien *du tout*;" in conſequence of which he was delivered over to the ſecular arm, and, for want of friends to intercede in his behalf, was burnt at the ſtake, after lying near two years in priſon. But in ſpeaking of the virulence with which eccleſiaſticks purſued Doletus while living, and are now reviling his memory, I muſt not forget how much he was indebted to the excellent Peter Du Chaſtel, a prelate of great intereſt with Francis the Firſt, who, a little before his fatal cataſtrophe, obtained his releaſe from a former impriſonment, and at that time reduced his enemies to wreak their fury on his books, of which they burnt a conſiderable number. The good Biſhop's humanity is recorded to have drawn on him the reproaches of a certain Cardinal; to whom he replied, "that he had done his duty as a Miniſter of Jeſus Chriſt in diſſuading kings from cruelty."

In Dr. Jortin's Tracts, which appear to have been edited by a ſon of his in 1790, nearly the ſame vague aſperſions are repeated, at the diſtance of more than thirty years, with a few trifling additions, by which we learn, that Dr. Ward, Profeſſor of Rhetorick at Greſham College, had promiſed Dr. Jortin ſome remarks of his on Doletus, but died in 1759, ſoon after the Life of Eraſmus was publiſhed, and they never came into Dr. Jortin's hands: however, he plunges on in the dark, ſtill inveighing with much bitterneſs againſt the unfortunate Doletus, who, he there adds, "gives himſelf airs of piety and orthodoxy, and rails at the Lutherans and Reformed; but, to any reader of diſcernment, it will appear that what he ſays of Religion comes not from the heart. I am *inclined to think* he ſuffered death for *impiety* rather than for Lutheraniſm, and that in reality he had no religion at all." I can have no heſitation to obſerve, that this *repetition* of *conjectures* about a matter which ſtands recorded in the Collectio Judiciorum, repeatedly cited by Doletus's Biographer, does much diſcredit to the reſearch and accuracy of Dr. Jortin; and his affectation of penetrating into the *thoughts* of a man who was burnt for his *writings*, is ſtill more repugnant to every idea that can be formed either of juſtice or humanity. Dr. Jortin died in 1770; but his Editor might, with great eaſe, have availed himſelf of Doletus's Life, publiſhed at Paris twelve years ago, and have blotted out an article not ſuſceptible of vindication.

In the laſt quotation from Dr. Jortin it ſtrikes me, that, where I looked for an iteration of the word *Atheiſm*, there occurs that of *Impiety*; and indeed he admits Maittaire's obſervation, that it is *hard to prove* Doletus was an *Atheiſt*: *mihi ſane videtur de religione non perperam ſenſiſſe* is the teſtimony given by the author of the Annales Typographici in favour of his Genethliacon. In that and ſeveral of his other pieces he diſplays more devotion than genius. If the tribunal which ſat in judgement on this unfortunate man could condemn him merely for words tranſlated from a Dialogue of Plato, in which nothing more is to be objected againſt the pleonaſm "*du tout*," ſurely his juſtification may, with greater fairneſs, be drawn from thoſe original writings where he ſpeaks in his own character, eſpecially as, in his laſt moments, he is recorded to have ſolemnly invoked God, the holy Virgin, and St. Stephen, the tutelary ſaint, and to have expired, ſuitably to his profeſſions, like what is termed an orthodox Catholick.

Many of Doletus's verſes are ſo inaccurate as evidently to want that laſt poliſh which he could have given them; others are ſo flat, that they might better have been totally expunged from the volume: but ſince Dr. Jortin has thought fit tauntingly to introduce the ſimile of "a monkey, whoſe uglineſs is his merit," as their general characteriſtick, it becomes incumbent on me to bring

bring forward the two following little paſſages as ſpecimens, which, I apprehend, cannot ſuffer by being confronted with any part of the Doctor's own *Luſus Poetici*. In the one, he addreſſes himſelf to Francis the Firſt, and implores his pardon for having killed an aſſaſſin, who, in 1537, made an attempt on his life. This is quoted by his biographer, who commends its pathetic ſimplicity:

Mihi non aſſueta cruentes
Cædibus eſt dextra; invito tamen accidit hoſtem
Ut telo foderem, & fævis defenderer armis,
Da veniam, Rex magne: reos ut morte coerces,
Inſontes miſerans placido ſic reſpice vultu,
Et ſervare opta voluit quos perdere fatum.

For the other, which is an encomium on the medical talents of his contemporary, the celebrated Rabelais, who was one of his intimate friends,

Franciſcus Rabelæſus honos & gloria certa
Artis Pæoniæ: qui vel de limine ditis
Extinctos revocare poteſt & reddere luci,

I refer to the quarto volume of his poems, printed at Lyons in 1538, p. 63. Doletus unfortunately had none of that inimitable wit with which Rabelais at the ſame time charmed away the diſeaſes of his patients, expoſed the flagrant enormities of ſuperſtition, and yet baffled all the efforts of malice; he did not put on the veil of diſcretion, but ſpoke his ſentiments ſo bluntly, that his perſon, while living, was expoſed to perpetual dangers, and his aſhes, ſince he ſuffered death at the ſtake, have been, for a ſeries of near 250 years, trampled upon and vilified, as we have ſeen, by a ſeries of Cardinals, Barnabite Friars, Abbés, and Archdeacons.

In reading ſome years ago Doletus De Imitatione Ciceronianâ (one of his early performances, publiſhed in 1535), I could not but remark his going out of his way in p. 39 to introduce the following conceſſion, "Neque epiſcopos vitioſis moribus pleroſque & vitâ flagitioſâ eſſe negem; horum hominum ordinem voluptatibus magis quam religioni deditam non diffitear," as a ſpecimen of his raſhneſs. His biographer aſcribes the inveteracy of the Sorbonne Doctors againſt him to his having charged them, in p. 266 of the firſt volume of his Commentaries on the Latin Language, which made its appearance in 1536, with a plot to deſtroy the art of printing in France. The *odium theologicum* then raged with its utmoſt fury: whatever may be the caſe now, there were very few Du Chaſtels, very few dignified eccleſiaſticks of an humane, placable diſpoſition, to be met with in the ſixteenth century; and Doletus's ſtrictures on their conduct were like the pigmy irritating the giant.

In the above remarks I have gone ſtrait forward, without being actuated by the ſmalleſt prejudice either againſt Dr. Jortin or his editor; the latter, whoſe rank and profeſſion are totally unknown to me, appears, from his Preface and Notes, to be a man of diſcernment, and a good claſſical ſcholar. In regard to Dr. Jortin himſelf, had my verdict been given on almoſt any other occaſion, or in more general terms, I ſhould have made no ſcruple in declaring that, in learning, candour, and liberality of ſentiment, I have ever conſidered him as far, very far, ſuperior to the mob of ſcribbling Archdeacons, the H******s and T******s of the preſent day. Yours, &c. L. L.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 4.

THE following extract from Harl. MSS. 4843, p. 260, you will perhaps think worth preſerving:

"Thomas Singleton, uſher at Eton ſchool, being removed on the change at the Reſtoration, kept a private ſchool at Clerkenwell, near the Duke of Albermarle's houſe; where at one time his ſchool was in ſo flouriſhing a ſtate that he had near 300 ſcholars under his care. He was a good-tempered man; excellently qualified for teaching the claſſic authors; and at laſt becoming diſtreſſed in his circumſtances, he was much ſupported by the generoſity of Richard Mead, M.D. and his ſcholar, and afterward the great ornament of his faculty. There is a play of Mr. Singleton's in MS. intituled, "Talpa, ſive Conjuratio Papiſtica, recitat. (apud Hoxton Wells propè Iſlington) 7 Feb. 1688-9." The parts thus:

Guy Faux, by Dr. Mead.
King James, by Serjeant Pengelly.
Knivet, by Mr. James Mead, brother of the Doctor."

In p. 263—269 of the ſame MS. is a well-written character of John Newborough, ſchoolmaſter of Eton in 1689, who died in 1712; with his epitaph from an altar-tomb in the churchyard of Hitcham, Bucks. M. GREEN.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 6.

PERHAPS you will think the following extract from the "Encyclopædia Britannica" a ſuitable accompaniment to the benevolent letter in your laſt, p. 334. Yours, &c. D.

"What

"What aggravates the reproach and diſgrace upon Engliſhmen are thoſe ſpecies of fighting which are called the Battle-royal and the Welch-main, known no where in the world but there. Theſe are ſcenes ſo bloody, as almoſt to be too ſhocking to relate; and yet, as many may not be acquainted with the horrible nature of them, it may be proper, for the excitement of our averſion and deteſtation, to deſcribe them. In the former, an unlimited number of fowls are pitted, and when they have ſlaughtered one another for the diverſion *(di boni!)* of the otherwiſe generous and humane Engliſhmen, the ſingle ſurviving bird is to be eſteemed the victor, and carries away the prize. The Welch-main conſiſts, we will ſuppoſe, of ſixteen pair of cocks; of theſe the ſixteen conquerors are pitted a ſecond time; the eight conquerors of theſe are pitted a third time; the four conquerors a fourth time; the two conquerors a fifth time; ſo that (incredible barbarity!) thirty-one cocks are ſure to be moſt inhumanly murdered for the ſport and pleaſure, the noiſe and nonſenſe, the profane curſing and ſwearing, of thoſe who have the effrontery to call themſelves, with all theſe bloody doings, and with all this impiety about them, *Chriſtians*, and men of benevolence and morality."

Mr. URBAN, *April* 20.

IT appears plainly from the Prophets that Chriſtianity will, at no very great diſtance of time, be ſpread over all the inhabitable globe. This great univerſal Chriſtian empire will be a renewal of that Paradiſe from which our firſt parents fell. When we conſider the infinite greatneſs of God, nothing leſs can be expected. It would be madneſs to imagine that He ſhould ſuffer the world to go on to the end in its preſent confuſed and unſettled ſtate: all his ways are judgement; whatever he does is ordered by line and meaſure; and the watchful eye of his Providence overlooks every change and alteration that may affect the human race.

I mention this only to take notice that, at that glorious revolution and alteration of human affairs, the Jews will return to their antient country; not only the tribes which are at preſent diſperſed over every part of the world, but likewiſe the ten tribes, who ſeem in a manner to be baniſhed out of it. The fortune of theſe ten tribes, Mr. Urban, ſhall be the ſubject of this paper, which I hope you will publiſh in your uſeful Magazine.

The canonical Scripture mentions that, when Salmanaſar carried away captive the ten tribes, he placed them in Hala, Habor, the river Gozan, and the cities of the Medes. All which places (except Habor) are placed by Sanſon to the North of the river Tigris, and along the South weſt part of the Caſpian ſea. Habor is placed on the North ſide of the Euphrates.

The Canonical Scriptures make no more mention of this people; but we meet with ſome very extraordinary anecdotes of them in the ſecond book of Eſdras; which perhaps, Mr. Urban, you may think worth the conſideration of your readers.

In the Angel's explanation of a viſion ſhewn to him, of a man who aroſe out of the ſea, and ſubdued all the enemies who oppoſed him with the breath of his mouth, and thereby laid a foundation for the future peace of the Church, and the univerſal kingdom of Chriſt, it is ſaid, ch. xiii. 39, &c.

"And whereas thou ſaweſt that he gathered another peaceable multitude unto him, thoſe are the ten tribes which were carried away priſoners out of their own land, in the time of Hoſea the king, whom Salmanaſar, the king of Aſſyria, led away captive: and he carried them over the waters, and ſo came they into another land. But they took this counſel among themſelves, that they would leave the multitude of the Heathen, and go forth into a further country, where never mankind dwelt; that they might there keep their ſtatutes, which they never kept in their own land. And they entered into Euphrates, by the narrow paſſages of the river. For the Moſt High ſhewed ſigns for them, and held ſtill the flood till they were paſſed over. For through that country there was a great way to go, namely, of a year and an half: and the ſame region is called Arſareth. Then dwelt they there until the latter time. And now when they ſhall begin to come the Higheſt ſhall ſtay the ſprings of the ſtream again, that they may go through: therefore ſaweſt thou the multitude in peace."

Upon a due conſideration of the above paſſage, it ſeems reaſonable to imagine, that the narrow paſſages of the Euphrates muſt either be an error of the tranſcribers, or made uſe of as a diſguiſe; for the greateſt part of this people (as was obſerved above) were placed North of the Tigris, and along the South-weſt coaſt of the Caſpian ſea. If, therefore, they paſſed the Euphrates, their journey muſt ſoon have been at an end, for they muſt have been ſtopped by the Mediterranean. If they had attempted to penetrate into Europe, they muſt have paſſed between the Euxine and Caſpian ſeas, and ſeated themſelves in the Eaſtern parts

parts of it, and of courſe in a little time muſt have been diſcovered and known.

When we attentively weigh this extraordinary circumſtance, it ſeems moſt probable to imagine that they journeyed along the South coaſt of the Caſpian ſea, and afterwards took a North-eaſt direction through the vaſt regions of Tartary, till they arrived at its North-eaſt promontory, where the ſtraits of Behring, between Aſia and America, are only about forty miles in breadth. Being under the direction of the ſame Almighty Providence, who conducted their forefathers to their promiſed country, and dried up ſeas and rivers in their journey to it, ſupporting them in the dreary inhoſpitable deſerts, it is every way reaſonable to imagine that this narrow ſtrait was at that time dried up, and made paſſable. By this ſtrait, in all probability, muſt be underſtood the narrow paſſages of the river Euphrates.

When they had happily entered the immenſe regions of America, finding themſelves ſo greatly diſtant from the ſun, theſe ſtraits being in the latitude of 66, they would naturally reſolve to travel towards the South till they could find a country more temperate and ſupportable. In all likelihood they have therefore travelled Southward till they have arrived in a latitude agreeable to their own climate. As that part of America is greatly wide and extenſive, they might eaſily have found a ſituation, ſurrounded by mountains and abrupt places, which might have afforded them a happy refuge and aſylum, in which they may have hitherto continued in the greateſt peace and ſecurity. As they were a civilized people, they would, in conſequence, have availed themſelves of every advantage ſuch a country might afford them.

The name of this country in Eſdras is Arſareth. It may be formed in Hebrew characters, הַרְשָׂרֵת, and may ſignify the mountain of accommodation. The verb שָׂרֵת may be rendered to miniſter, or be ſubſervient to any purpoſe; and, in conſequence, it may imply a happy and ſecure dwelling, in which they might ſafely continue till the appointed time of their return into their antient country.

When, therefore, the fulneſs of this time is accompliſhed, and the ſtubborn rugged minds of mankind are ſubdued to the gentle precepts of the Goſpel, this loſt and forgotten people will be impelled by the Divine Being to quit their retreat. In all probability ſome great prophet, another Moſes, will be raiſed up to ſafely conduct them through the track they many ages ago have trod. Seas and rivers will be dried up, and every obſtacle removed. They will be fed and ſupported, like their forefathers, in the uncomfortable deſerts, and finally, with the reſt of their brethren, will be ſettled and eſtabliſhed in their antient country to the end of time.

PHILANTHROPOS.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1791. (*Continued from p.* 344.)

H. OF LORDS.

March 22.

PROCEEDED on the petition of the Marquis of Tweedale and others.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Mr. Gilbert made a report of the ſugar duty bill; which was read the firſt and ſecond time, and agreed to.

The chairman of the Newark Election Committee reported, that the ſaid Committee had determined,

That the right of election for the ſaid borough was, in the mayor, aldermen, and all the inhabitants paying ſcot and lot.

That John Manners Sutton, eſq. and Wm. Croſbie, eſq. the ſitting members, were declared duly elected.

Mr. *Howard* preſented a petition from ſeveral electors of Steyning, againſt the deciſion of the Committee of the Houſe on the right of election for the ſaid borough.

The order of the day being read, for the Houſe reſolving itſelf into a committee of the whole Houſe on the Unclaimed Dividends, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved, that the Speaker leave the chair.

Mr. *Whitbread* oppoſed the motion, feeling it to be his indiſpenſable duty, in every ſtage of the bill, to reſiſt it, conſidering its principles to be highly dangerous to the public credit of the country. The bill he conſidered to be a propoſition to break a ſolemn compact entered into between Government and the public creditors; and contended, that, to follow up the ſame principle upon which it was founded, the Miniſter might as well plunder the

the bureaus of gentlemen for the uſe of the State. He argued for the right of the Bank to make uſe of the money intruſted to them, in the ſame way money was made uſe of by bankers intruſted to them; and inſiſted that the publick had no right whatever to interfere with reſpect to the money after it was iſſued from the Exchequer for the payment of dividends due.

Mr. *Steele* denied that the principle of the bill tended, in the ſmalleſt degree, to violate the original compact with the public credtor. The gentlemen who oppoſed the bill ſeemed induſtriouſly to avoid mentioning the terms of the compact, which perhaps they had not very accurately examined. In that compact it was expreſsly provided that, at certain ſtated times, the caſhier ſhould paſs his accounts.

Sir *Benjamin Hammet* intreated the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Pitt) to conſent to an adjournment of the conſideration of the preſent bill for a few days, as a meeting of the Bank Proprietors would take place in a day or two, and he was confident that they would offer to lend Government the ſum of 500,000l. free of all intereſt, as long as the balance, now ſtated to be in their hands, ſhould remain unclaimed. Sincerely hoping that the Right Hon. Gentleman, and the Houſe, would acquieſce in his propoſition, he moved the adjournment.

Mr. *Huſſey* ſeconded this motion, and was inclined to hope that the propoſition might be accepted.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* did not think it neceſſary to enter into the merits of the propoſal which the Directors of the Bank had made with reſpect to the Unclaimed Dividends, ſince that offer did not at preſent come before the Houſe. If the Bank were willing to advance 500,000l. without intereſt, not to be claimed during the time the floating balance remaining in their hands amounted to 600,000l, he ſhould be perfectly ſatisfied; and, though in this laſt ſtage of the bill, he would cloſe with the propoſition, and think himſelf juſtified in recommending it to the Houſe.

Mr. *Grey*, though he was glad to diſcover that the Right Hon. Gentleman ſhewed an inclination to accept leſs objectionable terms than thoſe propoſed to be adopted by the bill, was determined to oppoſe the Houſe going into a Committee, and ſhould vote for the adjournment.

Mr. *Roſe* contended, that Government could call the Bank of England to an account, and, by a proceſs of law in the Exchequer, oblige them to give up to Government a certain portion of the dividend in queſtion.

Mr. *Fox* ſaid, he was at iſſue with the Right Hon. Gentleman who had declared that an Exchequer proceſs might recover the balances: he was perfectly ſure that no proceſs would anſwer, and that, if one was iſſued, the Bank would be triumphant in reſiſting it.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* obſerved, that if the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Fox) ſhould be ſucceſsful in proving that no proceſs could be maintained, it would be no argument againſt the preſent bill.

Mr. *Yorke* was in favour of the bill.

Mr. *Burke* ſaid, he ſhould oppoſe the motion for adjournment, as it would appear to force from the Bank the ſum of 500,000l. under terror of the bill now depending. He ridiculed the idea of taking the money from the Bank, and giving the creditor the ſecurity of the Exchequer as preferable; he conſidered this conduct on the part of Government to be ſomewhat ſimilar to the conduct of a knight of facetious memory, Sir John Falſtaff, to Maſter Shallow—"Maſter Shallow, I owe you a thouſand pounds."—*Shallow.* "Ay, marry, Sir John, which I beſeech you to let me have home with me."—*Falſtaff.* "That can hardly be, Maſter Shallow."—*Shallow.* "Let me have five hundred of my thouſand."—*Falſtaff.* "Sir, I will be as good as my word"—"I owe you a thouſand pounds, Maſter Shallow."—After a few words, he concluded by declaring his oppoſition to the bill.

The queſtion of adjournment was put, and negatived without a diviſion.

The original queſtion was then put, "that the Speaker do now leave the chair." Ayes 155. Noes 54.

The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee accordingly, Mr. *Roſe* in the chair.

The bill was gone through, the blanks filled up, and, on the Houſe being reſumed, the report was ordered to be made on Thurſday.

H. OF LORDS.

March 23.

The Royal Aſſent was given by commiſſion to the mutiny bill, the marine mutiny bill, the Eaſt-India Company's annuity bill, the American intercourſe bill, and to ſeveral private bills. The

com-

commiſſioners were, the *Lord Chancellor*, the *Archbiſhop of Canterbury*, and Lord *Grenville*.

Counſel were then called to the bar on the appeal wherein Joſeph Hill, eſq. one of the ſworn clerks of the High Court of Chancery, is appellant, and William Luther Sewell, eſq. and others of the Six Clerks of the ſaid court, reſpondents.—The decree complained of was affirmed.

In the Commons, the ſame day, the chairman of the Lauder election Committee reported, that the Hon. Thomas Maitland was duly elected and returned; and

That Mr. Fullarton's petition was frivolous and vexatious.

The chairman of the Exeter election Committee reported, that John Baring, eſq. the ſitting member, was duly elected.

H. OF LORDS.

March 24.

In a Committee of Privileges, heard counſel reſpecting the votes given at the late election by the title of Lindores.

Mr. Cecil's divorce bill was read the firſt time; and the Houſe adjourned.

In the Commons, the ſame day, there not being members ſufficient to conſtitute a ballot, no buſineſs was done.

H. OF LORDS.

March 25.

Lord *Grenville* gave notice to the Houſe, that, on Monday next, a meſſage would be delivered from his Majeſty, on the ſubject of the preſent ſituation of the public affairs of Europe.

Read the firſt, ſecond, and third times, ſeveral road and incloſure bills.

Counſel were then called to the bar on the appeal from the Court of Seſſion, wherein Meſſrs. Newnham, Everett, and Co. bankers in London, are appellants, and David Stewart, eſq. truſtee for the creditors of James Steine, reſpondent.

The *Lord Chancellor* moved to affirm the decree complained of. Ordered.

In the Commons, the ſame day, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* gave notice, that, on Monday next, he ſhould have occaſion to deliver to the Houſe a meſſage from his Majeſty, relative to the preſent ſituation of affairs in Europe.

Balloted for a Committee to try the merits of the Dumfries election petition.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* having moved the reading of the clauſes of the act relative to the notice to be given to the Eaſt-India Company of the expiration of their charter, obſerved, that as the preſent time, from the circumſtances of the Company, was not a deſirable one to propoſe a new arrangement, he ſhould, without giving any opinion upon the charter, merely move the reſolution of the expiration of their charter, and the formal notice, as ordered by law. He moved accordingly.

Mr. *Huſſey* gave his conſent with pleaſure to the notice, and ſincerely wiſhed their charter might never again be renewed.

The Speaker was ordered to give notice to the Company.

Mr. *Roſe* brought up the report of the Committee on the Unclaimed Dividends.

Mr. *Chiſwell* moved the inſertion of a clauſe to open books at the Bank for the ſignatures of thoſe who might diſſent; and, upon ſuch ſignatures being made, the bill not to be enforced.

Sir *Will. Young* defended the bill, and oppoſed the clauſe propoſed, as tending to render the bill totally ineffectual.

Alderman *Watſon* replied with ſome warmth to certain expreſſions of Sir William Young with reſpect to the Directors of the Bank of England.

Sir *William Young* ſaid, he had meant no reflexion on the Bank Directors as individuals. He knew that the worthy Alderman in all his actions was governed by as high a ſenſe of honour as any man poſſibly could be; and he believed the reſt of the Bank Directors acted upon the ſame principles of probity and uprightneſs. He ſpoke of the Bank as a great trading company, and did conceive that they might have availed themſelves of the great ſums of derelict property that were left in their hands.

Mr. *Wilmot* defended the bill, and oppoſed the clauſe. He ſaid, that thoſe who had arrears of dividends due to them, and were thus intereſted in the 500,000l, might take themſelves out of the operation of the bill; and that thoſe who had no arrears now due to them were not at all affected by the Bill, becauſe the Bill had a retroſpect only, and not a proſpect. The current dividends were to be paid regularly in future, and to remain in the Bank for ever, *as far as this bill would affect them*, and conſequently the aſſent or diſſent of thoſe who

who ſhould be entitled to future dividends had nothing to do with the preſent bill; that related only to preſent arrears. That the caſe put by a Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Fox) did not apply; which was, that if every man who ſuffered his dividends to remain three months in arrear ſhould forfeit them, could it be ſaid that none are concerned but thoſe who had dividends due? And undoubtedly, in that caſe, not only thoſe now in arrear, but thoſe liable to be in arrear, were intereſted. But the preſent bill did not provide that the dividends of every man, who did not receive them within three months after they became due, ſhould be paid back to the Exchequer, but only of thoſe *now unreceived*; and, therefore, it is not a parallel caſe, but different in an eſſential ingredient.

He conſidered, therefore, the clauſe now offered as more calculated to give ſtrangers, that is, thoſe not intereſted in the bill, an opportunity of ſhewing their diſſent to the meaſure in general, than to give the perſons really intereſted an opportunity of ſhewing their aſſent or diſſent to the particular meaſure in queſtion.

All this was on ſuppoſition that the individual aſſent of thoſe intereſted was abſolutely neceſſary: but, however deſirable it might be to have the aſſent of every individual concerned, he apprehended that it is not neceſſary or warranted by the practice of Parliament. It is true, in the caſe of 1786, ſuch an opportunity of entering a diſſent was given; but he apprehended, if a few obſtinate perſons had entered their diſſent, and inconvenience had ariſen from it, it would have been perfectly competent to Parliament to have rendered their diſſent ineffectual. He ſaid, he thought he was warranted in this by what the Legiſlature did on a much more weighty and important occaſion, namely, in the year 1749, when the intereſt of between 50 and 60 millions was reduced from four to three *per cent.* At that time, thoſe ſtock-holders who conſented to that reduction were to receive 3*l.* 10*s.* *per cent.* for ſeven years, till the year 1757. It ſo happened, that though the greateſt part did conſent, yet the holders of about eight or nine millions did not come into the terms. What did this Houſe and the Legiſlature do upon that occaſion? They reſolved, and paſſed an act in the ſame ſeſſion, to give them a little further time, but not on the ſame terms; they were to be entitled only to 3*l.* 10*s* *per cent.* till 1755; and, if they did not conſent by the further time given by the act, then they were to be paid off on terms not exceeding the rate of intereſt in the foregoing propoſal. In fact, it had been the practice of Parliament to look at the ſubſtance of what was right and juſt, and not to conſider themſelves bound by collateral and incidental circumſtances.

As to the bill itſelf, he took the opportunity of ſaying it had his concurrence. It now ſeemed to be admitted that the Bank had uſed this money, though they did not, in their petition, inſiſt on it as a right. He did not mean to charge the Bank with any blame in having ſo done under all the doubt and obſcurity in which the ſubject was involved; but he muſt ſay, he did not think they were juſtified in it as *matter of right*: they were intruſted with this money for a ſpecial purpoſe, and, as mere truſtees, were not entitled to any benefit from that truſt. It was different from the caſe of common bankers, who had no other emolument but what they derived from the balance of the money in their hands; whereas the Bank had a ſum of money for their trouble and expences; and he thought, if what they now received was not ſufficient, it ought to be increaſed; but that they ought not, in their ſituation as truſtees, to derive a benefit from the money that came incidentally into their hands, independently of any riſk that was run in the uſe of it. As to the riſk of its not being ready when called for, he admitted there was no actual riſk in this caſe; but yet he had a right to make that ſuppoſition if it was applied to a different purpoſe to which it was given them: and, with regard to the public creditor, he conceived that neither in words nor in ſubſtance was it a breach of contract; the dividends were ſtill to be paid at the Bank, and by the Bank, whenever they were called for.

The queſtion being put, the Houſe divided, Ayes 45, Noes 136.

The word *immediate*, upon motion of Mr. Fox, was eraſed throughout the bill, and the word *ſpeedy* inſerted.

The report was gone through, and agreed to, and the bill ordered to be read the third time on Tueſday.

(To be continued.)

Abſtract of the Premiums offered by the Society, inſtituted at London *for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce.*

To the PUBLICK.

THE CHIEF OBJECTS of the attention of the SOCIETY, in the application of their REWARDS, are all ſuch uſeful inventions, diſcoveries, or improvements (though not mentioned in the Book of Premiums), as appear to have a tendency to promote the arts, manufactures, and commerce, of this kingdom; and, in purſuance of this plan, the Society have already been enabled, by the voluntary ſubſcriptions of its members, and by benefactions of the nobility and gentry, to expend for ſuch uſeful purpoſes a ſum amounting to near *forty thouſand pounds*.

Whoever attentively conſiders the benefits which have ariſen to the Publick ſince the inſtitution of this Society, by the introduction of new manufactures, and the improvements of thoſe formerly eſtabliſhed, will readily allow, no money was ever more uſefully expended, nor has any nation received more real advantage from any publick body whatever, than has been derived to this country from the rewards beſtowed by this Society; and this obſervation will be confirmed by inſpecting a general account of the effects of the rewards beſtowed by the Society, annexed to a work in folio, printed in 1778, intituled, "A Regiſter "of the Premiums and Bounties given by the Society, inſtituted at *London*, for the Encou- "ragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, from the Original Inſtitution in 1754, "to 1776, incluſive;" which work is ſent to every Member on his election, and may be ſeen by any perſon, applying to the Secretary, or other officers of the Society, at their houſe in the *Adelphi*.

In order ſtill further to promote the laudable views of this inſtitution, and to enable the Society to proſecute to greater effect the work ſo ſucceſsfully begun, it may not be improper to inform the Publick, by what mode, and on what terms, Members are elected.—Peers of the realm, or Lords of Parliament, are, on their being propoſed at any meeting of the Society, immediately ballotted for; and the name, with the addition and place of abode, of every other perſon propoſing to become a Member, is to be delivered to the Secretary, who is to read the ſame, and properly inſert the name in a liſt of candidates, to be hung up in the Society's room until the next meeting, at which ſuch perſons ſhall be balloted for; and if two-thirds of the Members then voting ſhall ballot in his favour, he ſhall be deemed a Perpetual Member, upon payment of *twenty guineas* at one payment, or a Subſcribing Member, upon payment of any ſum, not leſs than *two guineas*, annually.

Every Member is equally entitled to vote, and be concerned in all the tranſactions of the Society.

The meetings of the Society are held every *Wedneſday*, at ſix o'clock in the evening, from the fourth *Wedneſday* in *October*, to the firſt *Wedneſday* in *June*. And the ſeveral Committees, to whoſe conſideration the various objects of the Society's attention are referred, meet on the other evenings in every week during the ſeſſion.

All candidates are to take notice, that no claim for a premium will be attended to, unleſs the conditions of the advertiſements are fully complied with.

The ſeveral candidates and claimants, to whom the Society ſhall adjudge premiums or bounties, are to attend at the Society's office in the Adelphi, on the laſt Tueſday in May, 1792, at twelve o'clock at noon, to receive the ſame, that day being appointed by the Society for the diſtribution of their rewards; before which time no premium or bounty will be delivered.

It is required, that the matters for which premiums are offered, be delivered in without names, or any intimation to whom they belong; that each particular thing be marked in what manner each claimant thinks fit, ſuch claimant ſending with it a paper ſealed up, having on the outſide a correſponding mark, and on the inſide the claimant's name and addreſs.

The Ninth volume of the Tranſactions of this Society is now in the preſs, and will ſpeedily be publiſhed, when it may be had at the Society's houſe in the Adelphi; and of the principal bookſellers in England and Wales; in which book will be found the particulars of each premium inſerted in the following Abſtract, and the methods to be purſued by thoſe who intend to become candidates; together with many papers communicated to the Society, in the ſeveral branches of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, which are the immediate objects of their attention and encouragement.

Adelphi, May 13, 1791. By Order, SAMUEL MORE, Secretary.

PREMIUMS FOR PLANTING AND HUSBANDRY.

CLASS.

1. ACORNS. For having set ten acres, between October, 1790, and April, 1791; the gold medal.

2. For five acres; the silver medal.

Certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1791.

9. RAISING OAKS. Not fewer than five thousand, from plants, or acorns, in woods that have been long under timber; the gold medal.

10. For three thousand; the silver medal.

Certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1792.

15. OBSERVATIONS ON OAK. For observations and experiments on the obstructions to the growth of oaks, with remedies for them, and ascertaining the proper time for felling the trees; the gold medal, or twenty guineas.

Accounts to be produced on the third Tuesday in December, 1791.

16. SPANISH CHESNUTS. For setting six acres between the 1st of October, 1790, and April, 1791, mixed with seeds or cuttings of other trees; the gold medal.

17. For four acres; the silver medal.

Certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1791.

24. ENGLISH ELM. For eight thousand, planted between June, 1790, and June, 1791; the gold medal.

25. For five thousand; the silver medal.

26. For four thousand; the silver medal.

Certificates to be delivered on the first Tuesday in November, 1791.

36. LARCH. For planting, from June, 1790, to June, 1791, five thousand, to be between two and four years old; the gold medal.

37. For three thousand; the silver medal.

Certificates to be delivered on the last Tuesday in December, 1791.

44. SILVER FIR. For not fewer than two thousand, planted between June, 1789, and June, 1790, in a mixed plantation of forest trees; the gold medal.

45. For one thousand; the silver medal.

Certificates and *accounts* to be delivered on the last Tuesday in December, 1793.

50. HUNTINGDON WILLOW. For three acres planted in the year 1790, at least one thousand cuttings on each acre; the gold medal.

Certificates to be produced on the last Tuesday in December, 1791.

52. UPLAND or RED WILLOW. For not less than three acres, planted before the end of April, 1790, twelve hundred on each acre; the gold medal.

Certificates to be produced on the last Tuesday in April, 1792.

54. ALDER. For six acres, planted in the year 1789, at least one thousand on each acre; the gold medal.

Certificates to be produced on the last Tuesday in December, 1792.

58. ASH. For six acres planted in 1790, intermixed with seeds or cuttings of other plants; the gold medal.

52. For not less than four acres; the silver medal.

Certificates to be produced on the last Tuesday in December, 1793.

64. MIXED TIMBER TREES. For having enclosed, and planted or sown, ten acres with Forest trees for timber, between October, 1787, and May, 1789, the gold medal.

Certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1791.

68. MULBERRY CUTTINGS, or TREES. For not fewer than three hundred, planted in 1789; the gold medal, or twenty pounds.

69. For one hundred and fifty; the silver medal, or ten pounds.

Certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1791.

74. MULBERRY TREES IN HEDGE ROWS. For one hundred, planted in 1790; ten pounds.

75. For fifty; five pounds.

Certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in October, 1791.

☞ *The candidates for planting all kinds of trees are to certify, that the respective plantations are properly fenced and secured, and particularly to state the condition the plants were in at the time of signing such certificates.*

Any information which the candidates for the foregoing premiums may chuse to communicate, relative to the methods made use of in forming the plantations, or promoting the growth of the several trees, or any other observations that may have occurred

curred on the ſubject, will be thankfully received.

76. TREES FOR USE WHEN EXPOSED TO THE WEATHER. For the beſt account, to determine which of the following trees is of the greateſt utility for timber, when expoſed to the weather, viz.

Larch, black poplar, aſh, Spaniſh cheſnut, willow, alder, Lombardy poplar, beech, or ſilver fir; the gold medal.

To be produced on the ſecond Tueſday in December, 1791.

78. PLANTING BOGGY OR MORASSY SOILS. For the beſt experiments to aſcertain the advantages of planting boggy or moraſſy ſoils; the gold medal, or twenty guineas.

Certificates to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in January, 1792.

83. COMPARATIVE CULTURE OF WHEAT. For the beſt ſet of experiments made on eight acres, to determine the comparative advantages of cultivating wheat, by ſowing broad-caſt or drilling; the gold medal, or ſilver medal and twenty guineas.

The *accounts* to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in February, 1792.

85. COMPARATIVE CULTURE OF WHEAT. For the beſt ſet of experiments made on eight acres, to determine the comparative advantage of cultivating wheat, by broad-caſt or dibbling; the gold medal, or ſilver medal and twenty guineas.

The *accounts* to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in February, 1792.

87. BEANS AND WHEAT. For planting or drilling, between September, 1789, and March, 1790, ten acres, with beans, and for ſowing the ſame land with wheat in the year 1790; twenty guineas.

Certificates to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in November, 1791.

89. DRILL HUSBANDRY. For having cultivated 400 acres in the year 1791; the gold medal.

An Account of the ſoil and *certificates* to be delivered on the third Tueſday in February, 1792.

92. TURNEPS. For experiments made on ſix acres, to determine the comparative advantages of the drill, or broad-caſt method in the cultivation of turneps; the gold medal, or ſilver medal and ten guineas.

To be delivered on the third Tueſday in April, 1792.

93. GREEN VEGETABLE FOOD. For the beſt account of vegetable food, that will moſt increaſe the milk in mares, cows, and ewes, in March and April; the gold medal, or ſilver medal and ten guineas.

Certificates to be produced on the ſecond Tueſday in November, 1791.

95. COMPARATIVE CULTURE OF TURNEP-ROOTED CABBAGE. For ſatisfactory experiments, on the drill and broad-caſt culture of turnep-rooted cabbage, made on four acres of land; the ſilver medal and ten pounds.

Certificates to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in October, 1791.

98. TURNEP-ROOTED CABBAGE. For raiſing in the year 1790 not leſs than ten acres, and for an account of the effects on cattle or ſheep fed with it; the gold medal.

99. For not leſs than five acres; the ſilver medal and ten guineas.

Certificates to be produced on the laſt Tueſday in October, 1791.

102. CURE OF CURLED POTATOES. For diſcovering the cauſe, and pointing out the cure, of the diſeaſe, verified by experiments; the gold medal, or thirty pounds.

Accounts to be produced on the third Tueſday in November, 1791.

104. POTATOES FOR FEEDING CATTLE AND SHEEP. For cultivating, in 1790, not leſs than four acres, for the ſole purpoſe of feeding cattle and ſheep; the gold medal, or twenty guineas.

Certificates to be produced on the ſecond Tueſday in November, 1791.

107. CULTIVATING ROOTS AND HERBAGE FOR FEEDING SHEEP AND BLACK CATTLE. For experiments made on two acres of land, between Michaelmas, 1790, and May, 1791, to aſcertain which of the following plants can be ſecured for winter fodder to the greateſt advantage. viz.

Turnep-rooted cabbage, carrots, turnep cabbage, parſneps, turneps, potatoes.

The *accounts* to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in November, 1791; the gold medal.

109. FEEDING HORSES. For an account of not leſs than four horſes kept on green vegetable food in the ſtall or ſtable; the ſilver medal and ten guineas.

The *accounts* and *certificates* to be produced on the ſecond Tueſday in February, 1792.

111. STOCKS OF BEES. For not fewer than thirty ſtocks of bees, and giving an account of the manner of ſupporting them; the gold medal, or twenty pounds.

112. For

112. For not fewer than twenty ſtocks; the ſilver medal, or ten pounds.

The *accounts* to be delivered on the firſt Tueſday in November, 1791.

113. CULTIVATING THE TRUE RHUBARB. For raiſing, in the year 1791, not leſs than three hundred plants of the true rhubarb; the gold medal.

114. For two hundred plants; the ſilver medal.

Certificates to be produced on the ſecond Tueſday in February, 1792.

117. RHUBARB. For rhubarb of Britiſh growth, twenty pounds weight; the gold medal.

Certificates, and five pounds weight, to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in November, 1791.

118. For ten pounds weight; the ſilver medal.

121. ASCERTAINING THE COMPONENT PARTS OF ARABLE LAND. For the moſt ſatisfactory experiments, to aſcertain the due proportion of the ſeveral component parts of arable land, by an accurate analyſis of it; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

The *accounts* to be produced on the laſt Tueſday in November. 1791.

126. DRAINING LAND. For making not leſs than one thouſand yards of hollow drains with brick or ſtone; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Accounts and *certificates* to be produced on the third Tueſday in February, 1792.

128. IMPROVING LAND LYING WASTE. For a method of improving ſoils lying waſte or uncultivated; the gold medal, or ſilver medal and twenty guineas.

129. For the next in merit, the ſilver medal.

The *accounts* to be produced on the ſecond Tueſday in December, 1791.

134. MANURES. For the beſt account on what ſoil the application of marle, chalk, lime, or clay, as manures, will be moſt beneficial; the gold medal, or ſilver medal and twenty guineas.

The *account* to be delivered on the firſt Tueſday in January, 1792.

136. MANURES. For the beſt ſet of experiments to aſcertain the comparative advantage of ſoot, coal-aſhes, wood-aſhes, lime, gypſum, or night-ſoil; the gold medal, or ſilver medal and twenty guineas.

The *account* to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in December, 1791.

139. IMPROVING WASTE MOORS. For the improvement of not leſs than one hundred acres of waſte moor land; the gold medal.

Certificates to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in February, 1792.

143. GAINING LAND FROM THE SEA. For an account of the beſt method of gaining from the ſea not leſs than twenty acres of land; the gold medal.

Certificates to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in October, 1791.

147. MACHINE TO REAP OR MOW CORN. For a machine to reap or mow grain, by which it may be done cheaper than by any method now practiſed; ten guineas.

The machine, with *certificates*, to be produced on the ſecond Tueſday in December, 1791.

149. IMPROVED HOE. For the moſt improved horſe or hand hoe, for cleaning the ſpaces between corn ſown in equidiſtant rows, and earthing-up the plants; the gold medal, or twenty guineas.

To be produced, with *certificates* of its work, on the firſt Tueſday in December, 1791.

151. DESTROYING THE GRUB OF THE COCKCHAFER. For diſcovering a method of deſtroying the grub of the cockchafer; the ſilver medal and ten guineas.

The *accounts* to be delivered on the firſt Tueſday in January, 1792.

153. DESTROYING THE WIRE-WORM. For diſcovering a method of deſtroying the wire-worm; the ſilver medal and ten guineas.

The *accounts* to be delivered on the firſt Tueſday in January, 1792.

154. CURE FOR THE ROT IN SHEEP. For diſcovering an effectual cure, verified by experiments; the gold medal, or thirty pounds.

Accounts of the cauſe and prevention, with *certificates*, to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in February, 1792.

PREMIUMS FOR DISCOVERIES AND IMPROVEMENTS IN CHEMISTRY, DYING, AND MINERALOGY.

155. KELP. For four tons of kelp, containing much more alkaline ſalt than any now made for ſale; twenty pounds.

One hundred weight to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in January, 1792.

156. BARILLA. For half a ton of merchantable barilla, made from Spaniſh kali raiſed in Great Britain; the gold medal.

Twenty-eight pounds, with a *certificate*,

cate, to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in January, 1792.

157. PRESERVING SEEDS OF VEGETABLES. For a method of preſerving the ſeeds of plants fit for vegetation; the gold medal.

To be communicated on the firſt Tueſday in December, 1791.

158. PRESERVING FRESH WATER SWEET. For the beſt account, verified by trials, of a method of preſerving freſh water during long voyages; the gold medal, or fifty pounds.

Accounts, and deſcriptions of the methods made uſe of, with thirty gallons of the water, to be produced on the laſt Tueſday in December, 1793.

160. DESTROYING SMOKE. For an account of a method of deſtroying the ſmoke of fires belonging to large works; the gold medal.

To be produced on the firſt Tueſday in January, 1792.

162. CONDENSING SMOKE. For the beſt method of condenſing and collecting the ſmoke of ſteam engines, &c.; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

Accounts, *certificates*, and *ſpecimens*, to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in December, 1792.

164. CANDLES. For diſcovering a method of making candles of reſin, fit for common uſe; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

To be delivered on the firſt Tueſday in December, 1791.

165. REFINING FISH OIL. For diſcloſing a method of purifying fiſh oil from glutinous matter; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

The proceſs to be delivered on the ſecond Tueſday in February, 1792.

167. SUBSTITUTE FOR OR PREPARATION OF YEAST. For diſcovering a ſubſtitute for, or preparation of yeaſt, that may be preſerved two months; the gold medal, or twenty pounds.

Specimens to be produced on the laſt Tueſday in November, 1791.

168. INCREASING STEAM. For a method of increaſing the quantity or the force of ſteam, in ſteam engines, with leſs fuel than is now employed; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

To be communicated on the firſt Tueſday in January, 1792.

170. PREVENTING THE DRY ROT IN TIMBER. For diſcovering the cauſe of the dry rot in timber, and diſcloſing a method of prevention; the gold medal, or ſilver medal and ten guineas.

The *accounts* to be produced on the ſecond Tueſday in December, 1791.

172. FINE BAR IRON. For making ten tons with coak from coak pigs, in England or Wales, equal to Swediſh or Ruſſian iron; the gold medal.

One hundred weight to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in January, 1792.

174. WHITE LEAD. For diſcovering a method of preparing white lead, in a manner not prejudicial to the workmen; fifty pounds.

Certificates that a ton has been prepared, and the proceſs, to be produced on the ſecond Tueſday in November, 1791.

176. SUBSTITUTE FOR BASIS OF PAINT. For the beſt ſubſtitute for baſis of paint, equally proper as white lead; thirty pounds.

Fifty pounds weight to be produced on the ſecond Tueſday in November, 1791.

178. REFINING BLOCK TIN. For diſcloſing a method of purifying block tin, ſo as to fit it for the purpoſes of grain tin; the gold medal, or fifty pounds.

The proceſs, and one hundred weight of the tin, to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in November, 1791.

PREMIUMS FOR PROMOTING THE POLITE ARTS.

180. HONORARY PREMIUMS FOR DRAWINGS. For the beſt drawing by ſons or grandſons of peers or peereſſes of Great Britain or Ireland, to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in March, 1792; the gold medal.

181. For the ſecond in merit; the ſilver medal.

182, 183. The ſame premiums will be given to daughters or granddaughters of peers or peereſſes of Great Britain or Ireland.

184. HONORARY PREMIUMS FOR DRAWINGS. For the beſt drawing of any kind, by young gentlemen under the age of twenty-one.

To be produced on the firſt Tueſday in March, 1792; the gold medal.

185. For the next in merit; the ſilver medal.

186, 187. The ſame premiums will be given for drawings by young ladies.

N.B. Perſons profeſſing any branch of the polite arts, or the ſons or daughters of ſuch perſons, will not be admitted candidates in theſe claſſes.

188. DRAWING. For the beſt drawing in Indian ink of the ſtatue of King Charles at Charing Croſs, not leſs than eighteen inches high; a ſilver medallion, in conformity to the will of John Stock, of Hampſtead, Eſq.

To be produced on the third Tuesday in February, 1792.

189. PORTRAIT. For a copy, in oil colours, of a portrait of the late John Stock, of Hampstead, Esq. a silver medallion.

To be produced on the third Tuesday in February, 1792.

190. DRAWINGS OF OUTLINES. For an outline after a group or cast in plaster of human figures, by persons under the age of sixteen, to be produced on the last Tuesday in February, 1792, the greater silver pallet.

191. For the next in merit, the lesser silver pallet.

192. DRAWINGS OF MACHINES. For the best drawing, by persons under the age of twenty-one years, of a crane by Mr. Bunce, in the Society's Repository, the greater silver pallet; to be produced on the third Tuesday in February, 1792.

193. DRAWINGS OF LANDSCAPES. For the best drawing after Nature, by persons under twenty-one years of age, to be produced on the third Tuesday in February, 1792, the greater silver pallet.

124. For the next in merit, the lesser silver pallet.

195. HISTORICAL DRAWINGS. For the best original historical drawing of five or more human figures, to be produced on the third Tuesday in February, 1792, the gold pallet.

196. For the next in merit, the greater silver pallet.

197. ENGRAVING IN THE LINE MANNER. For the best engraved plate in the line manner, twenty inches by sixteen, containing three human figures, the gold pallet and twenty-five guineas.

To be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1792.

199. SURVEYS OF COUNTIES. For an accurate survey of any county in England or Wales, the gold medal.

To be begun after the first of June, 1787, and produced on the last Tuesday in January, 1792.

203. NATURAL HISTORY. To the author who shall publish the natural history of any county in England or Wales, the gold medal, or fifty pounds. The work to be produced on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1792.

PREMIUMS FOR ENCOURAGING AND IMPROVING MANUFACTURES.

206. SILK. For ten pounds of silk, produced by one person in England, in the year 1791; the gold medal.

One pound, with certificates, to be delivered to the Society on the first Tuesday in January, 1792.

207. For five pounds; the silver medal.

208. MACHINE FOR CARDING SILK. For a machine for carding waste silk, to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1791; the gold medal, or twenty pounds.

209. WEAVING FISHING NETS. For the best specimen of netting, for fishing nets, twenty yards long, and six feet deep, woven in a machine, to be produced on the second Tuesday in January, 1792; fifty guineas.

210. CLOTH FROM HOP-STALKS, OR BINDS. For not less than twenty-five yards, made in England, the gold medal, or twenty pounds; to be produced on the second Tuesday in December, 1791.

212. PAPER FROM RAW VEGETABLES. For ten reams of useful paper from raw vegetable substances; twenty guineas.

One ream and certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1791.

PREMIUMS FOR INVENTIONS IN MECHANICKS.

213. TRANSIT INSTRUMENT. For a cheap and portable instrument, for the purpose of finding the latitudes and longitudes of places, the gold medal, or thirty guineas; to be produced on the last Tuesday in January, 1792.

214. GUN HARPOON. For every whale taken by the gun harpoon, to the person who first strikes such fish therewith; three guineas.

Certificates of the taking such whales in the year 1791, to be delivered on the last Tuesday in December, 1791.

215. GUN FOR THROWING HARPOONS. To the person who shall produce the best gun for throwing harpoons; the silver medal, or ten guineas.

To be delivered on the first Tuesday in December, 1791.

216. TAKING WHALES BY THE GUN HARPOON. For the greatest number, not less than three, by one person; ten guineas.

Certificates of the taking the whales to be produced on the last Tuesday in December, 1792.

217. DRIVING BOLTS INTO SHIPS. For

For a model of a machine for driving bolts, particularly copper, into ſhips, ſuperior to any now in uſe; thirty guineas.

To be produced on the firſt Tueſday in February, 1792.

218. IMPROVEMENT OF THE HAND VENTILATOR. For a portable ventilator to be worked by hand, better than any now in uſe; the gold medal, or twenty guineas.

To be produced on the laſt Tueſday in February, 1792.

219. CRANES FOR WHARFS. For a model of a crane for wharfs, ſuperior to any in uſe; the gold medal, or forty guineas.

To be produced on the firſt Tueſday in February, 1792.

220. METAL ROPE OR CHAIN. For a metal rope or chain to work over pullies, and anſwer the purpoſe of a hempen rope, of at leaſt two inches diameter; fifty pounds.

Certificates of its uſe, and a ſample ten yards long, to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in November, 1791.

221. HORIZONTAL WINDMILL. To the perſon who ſhall produce a model of a horizontal windmill on a ſcale not leſs than one inch to a foot, ſuperior to any in uſe; the gold medal, or twenty guineas.

To be produced on the firſt Tueſday in February, 1792.

222. HANDMILL. For the beſt conſtructed handmill for general purpoſes; the ſilver medal, or ten guineas.

To be produced on the laſt Tueſday in December, 1791.

223. MACHINE FOR RAISING ORE. To the perſon who ſhall invent a machine and produce a model for raiſing ore, &c. from mines, at a leſs expence than any in uſe; the gold medal, or forty guineas.

To be produced on the ſecond Tueſday in February, 1792.

224. MACHINE FOR RAISING WATER. For a machine for raiſing water out of deep wells, ſuperior to any in uſe; thirty guineas.

Certificates and a model to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in February, 1792.

225. MACHINE FOR CLEARING RIVERS. For the beſt model of a machine, ſuperior to any now in uſe, for clearing navigable rivers from weeds, at the leaſt expence; ten guineas.

To be produced on the firſt Tueſday in February, 1792.

226. METHOD OF EXTINGUISHING FIRES. For an effectual method of extinguiſhing fires in buildings; the gold medal, or forty guineas.

To be produced on the ſecond Tueſday in February, 1792.

227. IMPROVEMENT OF WHEEL CARRIAGES. For diſcovering the principles, and pointing out the conſtruction, on which wheel carriages may be drawn with leaſt fatigue to the horſes; the gold medal, or fifty pounds.

To be delivered on the ſecond Tueſday in December, 1791.

PREMIUMS OFFERED FOR THE ADVANTAGE OF THE BRITISH COLONIES.

229. NUTMEGS. For ten pounds weight of nutmegs, the growth of his Majeſty's dominions in the Weſt Indies; the gold medal, or one hundred pounds.

Certificates to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in December, 1791.

231. CINNAMON. For twenty pounds weight, the growth of his Majeſty's iſlands in the Weſt Indies, imported in 1791, the gold medal, or fifty pounds. Samples to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in January, 1792.

233. BREAD FRUIT TREE. For conveying, in the year 1791, from the iſlands in the South Sea to the iſlands in the Weſt Indies, ſix plants of one or both ſpecies of the bread fruit tree in a growing ſtate; the gold medal.

Certificates to be delivered on the ſecond Tueſday in October, 1792.

236. KALI FOR BARILLA. For cultivating five acres of land with Spaniſh kali for making barilla; the gold medal.

237. For three acres, the ſilver medal.

Certificates to be produced on the ſecond Tueſday in November, 1791.

242. GUM CASHEW. For importing into London, in the year 1791, half a ton of the gum; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Twenty pounds to be produced on the ſecond Tueſday in January, 1792.

244. COFFEE IN THE PULP. For importing, in the year 1792, not leſs than fifty hundred weight; the gold medal, or fifty pounds.

Certificates and *ſamples* to be produced on the laſt Tueſday in January, 1793.

65. *An Eſtimate of the Religion of the Faſhionable World. By one of the Laity.*

THIS little volume, which might have been intituled *The Cauſes of the Decay of Chriſtian Piety in the Eighteenth Century*, deſerves the ſerious attention of every thinking member of ſociety. "The general deſign of theſe "pages is to offer ſome curſory remarks "on the ſtate of religion among a great "part of the polite and the faſhionable, "not only among that deſcription of "perſons who, whether from diſbelief, "or whatever other cauſe, avowedly "neglect the duties of Chriſtianity, but "among that more decent claſs alſo, "who, while they acknowledge their "belief of it by a public profeſſion, and "are not inattentive to any of its forms, "yet exhibit little of its ſpirit in their "general temper and conduct; to ſhew "that Chriſtianity, like its divine Au"thor, is not only *denied* by thoſe who "in words diſown their ſubmiſſion to "its authority, but *betrayed* by ſtill "more treacherous diſciples, even when "they ſay *Hail Maſter!*" This writer "takes the liberty to diſſent from the "opinion of the author of the *Hints to* "*an Aſſociation*, as to the cauſe of that "neglect, and to ſuſpect that the too "common deſertion of perſons of rank "from the Eſtabliſhment is not occa"ſioned, in general, by their diſappro"bation of the Liturgy, but that the "far greater part of them are deterred "from going to church by motives far "removed from ſpeculative objections "and conſcientious ſcruples. Thoſe "who maintain the contrary opinion "may ſatisfy their doubts by enquiring "whether the regular and ſyſtematic "abſentees from church are chiefly to "be found among the thinking, the "reading, the ſpeculative, and the ſcru"pulous part of mankind." The Athanaſian Creed is never read above three or four Sundays in a year, and that does not ſeem a very adequate reaſon for baniſhing the moſt tender conſciences from church on the other forty-eight Sundays; and neither that nor the Litany are read in the *afternoon*.

"Religious duties are often neglected "on more conſiſtent grounds than the "friends of religion are willing to al"low. They are often diſcontinued, "not as repugnant to the underſtand"ing, not as repulſive to the judge"ment, but as hoſtile to a licentious "life."... "Thanks to the indolence "and diſſipation of the times, it is not "dogmas or doctrines, abſtract reaſon"ing or puzzling propoſitions, perplex"ed argument or intricate metaphy"ſicks, can now diſincline from Chriſ"tianity; they cannot even allure to "Unbelief."... "Philoſophy, there"fore, will not do nearly ſo much miſ"chief to the preſent age as its great "apoſtles intended, ſince it requires "time, application, and patience to pe"ruſe the reaſoning veterans of the "ſceptic ſchool; and theſe are talents "not now very ſeverely devoted to the "ſtudy of any by thoſe who give the "law to faſhion." This writer, therefore, in our opinion, very properly pronounces that the "leading evil, not "which thins our churches, but which "pervades our whole character, and "gives the colour to our general con"duct, is *practical irreligion*; an irreli"gion not ſo much oppoſed to a ſpecu"lative faith as to that ſpirit, temper, "and behaviour, which Chriſtianity in"culcates." He proceeds to remark on the notorious *effects* of the decay of the religious principle, as it corrupts our mode of education, infeſts domeſtic conduct, ſpreads the contagion downwards among ſervants and inferiors, and influences our manners, habits, and converſation; and, what it is propoſed principally to inſiſt on, "that this defect "of religious principle is almoſt equally "fatal, whether it appears in the open "contempt of all ſacred inſtitutions, or "under the more decent veil of exter"nal obſervances, unſupported by ſuch "a conduct as is analogous to the "Chriſtian profeſſion. I ſhall proceed "with a few remarks on a third claſs "of faſhionable characters, who profeſs "to acknowledge Chriſtianity as a per"fect ſyſtem of morals, while they deny "its divine authority; and conclude "with ſome ſlight animadverſions on "the opinion which thoſe maintain, "that morality is the whole of religion. "It muſt be confeſt, however, that "manners and principles act recipro"cally on each other, and are, by turns, "cauſe and effect. For inſtance: the "increaſed relaxation of morals pro"duces the increaſed neglect of infuſing "religious principles in the education "of youth; which effect becomes, in "its turn, a cauſe, and, in due time, "when that cauſe comes to operate, "helps in the decline of manners."

"There has been a *moral revolution* "in

"in the natural manners and principles "very little analogous to the great *poli-* "*tical* one, of which we hear so much; "our public devotion bears little propor- "tion to our public blessings, and our re- "ligion has decreased in a pretty exact "proportion to our having secured the "means of enjoying it." This revolution began in the last century, when, in opposition to the fiery and indiscreet zeal of one party, "it became the gene- "ral fashion to avoid *no sin* but hypo- "crisy, to dread no imputation but that "of seriousness, and to be more afraid "of a good reputation than of every "vice which ever earned a bad one."

"This, indeed, is the boasted age of "free enquiry and liberty of thinking; "and a noble subject of boasting it is: "but it is the peculiar character of the "present age, that its mischiefs often "assume the most alluring forms; and "that the most alarming evils not only "look so like goodness as to be often "mistaken for it, but are sometimes "mixed up with so much real good as "often to disguise, though never to "counteract, their malignity. Under "the beautiful mask of an enlightened "philosophy all religious restraints are "set at nought, and some of the dead- "liest wounds have been aimed at "Christianity in works written in a- "vowed vindication of the most amia- "ble of all Christian principles*. Even "the prevalence of a liberal and warm "philanthropy is secretly sapping the "foundations of Christian morality, be- "cause many of its champions allow "themselves to live in the open viola- "tion of the severer duties of justice "and sobriety, while they are contend- "ing for the gentler ones of charity "and benevolence. The strong and "generous bias in favour of universal "toleration, noble as the principle it- "self is, has engendered a dangerous "notion, that all error is innocent. The "discriminating features of the Chris- "tian religion are every day growing "into less repute; and it is become the "fashion, even among the better sort, "to evade, to lower, or to generalize "its most distinguishing peculiarities.— "Having wisely and happily freed our- "selves from the trammels of human "authority, are we not turning our li- "berty into licentiousness, and wan- "tonly struggling to throw off the *di-* "*vine* authority too? But though we "are accountable for *opinions* at no "earthly tribunal, yet it should be re- "membered that thoughts, as well as "actions, are amenable to the bar of "God; and every sentiment, which is "clearly inconsistent with the revealed "will of God, is as much throwing off "*his* dominion as the breach of any "moral precept. If the hearts of men "were as firmly united to each other "by the bond of charity as some pre- "tend, they could not fail of being "united to God also by one common "principle of piety, the only certain "source of all charitable judgement, as "well as of all virtuous conduct. In- "stead of trying ourselves by God's "unerring rule, we try the truth of "God's rule by its conformity or non- "conformity to our own depraved no- "tions and corrupt practices."

To the character of this age for *benevolence* the writer opposes the increase of misery, which renders benevolence so necessary. "If it appear that though "more objects are relieved by our mo- "ney, yet incomparably more are de- "bauched by our licentiousness;—the "balance, perhaps, will not turn out so "decidedly in favour of the times as "we are willing to imagine." p. 46.— After a happy contrast between the great of the two centuries, he proceeds: "The prevailing mode of living has "pared real hospitality to the very "quick; and though the remark may "be thought ridiculous, it is a material "disadvantage to the poor, that the in- "troduction of the modern style of "luxury has rendered the remains of "the most costly table of but small "value." p. 49.

"It seems to be one of the reigning "errors among the better sort to reduce "all religion into benevolence, and all "benevolence into almsgiving." p. 51. "But no man can be benevolent, on "Christian principles, without self-de- "nial."... "Candour will not scruti- "nize too curiously into the errors of "any life of which benevolence will "always be allowed to be a shining or- "nament, while it does not pretend to "be an atoning virtue. Let me not be "misrepresented, as if I were seeking "to detract from the value of this ami- "able feeling: one does not, surely, "lower the practice by seeking to en- "noble the principle; the action will "not be impaired by mending the mo- "tive; and no one will be likely to "give

* "See, particularly, Voltaire, sur la Tolerance."

" give the poor leſs becauſe he ſeeks to " pleaſe God more. One cannot then " help wiſhing that pecuniary virtue " were not only practiſed, but ſome- " times enjoyed too, as a redeeming " virtue. In many converſations, I had " almoſt ſaid in many charity ſermons, " it is inſinuated as if a little almſgiv- " ing could pay off old ſcores contract- " ed by favourable indulgence. This, " though often done by well-meaning " men, to advance the intereſt of ſome " preſent pious purpoſe, yet has the " miſchievous effect of thoſe medicines " which, while they may relieve a local " complaint, are yet undermining the " general habit." p. 54. . . . . " That " the benefit is the ſame to the object, " whatever be the character of the " giver, is but an uncomfortable view " of things to a real Chriſtian, whoſe " compaſſion reaches to the ſouls of " men. Such an one wiſhes to ſee the " charitable giver as happy as he is en- " deavouring to make the object of his " bounty; but ſuch an one knows that " no happineſs can be fully and finally " enjoyed but on the ſolid baſis of " Chriſtian piety." p. 57. . . . " Religion " being a habit, a temper, not a name, " but a nature—whether a man's cha- " ritable actions proceed from religious " principle he will be beſt able to aſcer- " tain by ſcrutinizing into what is the " general diſpoſition of his time and " fortune, and by attending to ſuch an " habitual regulation of his pleaſures " and expences as will enable him to " be more or leſs uſeful to others. For " it is in vain that he poſſeſs what is " called, by the courteſy of faſhion, *the* " *beſt heart in the world* (a character " we every day hear applied to the li- " bertine and the prodigal), if he ſquan- " dered his time and eſtate in ſuch a " round of extravagant indulgence and " thoughtleſs diſſipation as leaves him " little money and leſs leiſure for nobler " purpoſes. It makes but little differ- " ence whether he is prevented from " doing good by hard-hearted parſimony " or an unprincipled extravagance, the " ſtream is equally cut off." p. 61. . . . . " No other ſpirit but that which governs " the conſcientious Chriſtian can ſubdue " ſelf-love; and where ſelf-love is the " predominant paſſion, benevolence can " have but a feeble or an accidental " dominion." p. 65. . . . " When a vein " of Chriſtianity runs through the " whole maſs of a man's life it gives a " new value to all his actions, and a " new character to all his views. It " tranſmutes prudence and œconomy " into Chriſtian virtues; and every of- " fering that is preſented on the altar " of Charity becomes truly conſecrated " when it is the gift of obedience and " the price of ſelf-denial. Piety is the " fire from heaven which can alone " kindle the ſacrifice, and make it ac- " ceptable. On the other hand, when " any act of bounty is performed by " way of compoſition with one's Maker, " either as a purchaſe or an expiation of " unallowed indulgence, even in this " caſe God (who makes all the paſſions " of men ſubſervient to his good pur- " poſes) can make the gift equally be- " neficial to the receiver; yet it is ſurely " not too ſevere to ſay, that to the giver " ſuch acts are an unfounded depend- " ance, a deceitful refuge, a broken " ſtaff." p. 68.

The writer next proceeds to lament the want of religious education. " Re- " ligion," ſays he, " is the only thing " in which we ſeem to look for the end " without making uſe of the means; " and yet it would not be more ſurpriz- " ing if we were to expect that our " children ſhould become artiſts and " ſcholars without being bred to arts " and languages, than it is to look for " a Chriſtian world without a Chriſtian " education." p. 74. . . . . " Shall we " expect then, ſince men can only be " ſcholars by ſedulous labour, that they " ſhall be Chriſtians by mere chance? " Shall we be ſurprized if thoſe do not " fulfill the offices of religion who are " not trained to an acquaintance with " them? and will it not be obvious that " it muſt be ſome other thing, beſide the " abſtruſeneſs of creeds and opinions, " that makes Chriſtianity unfaſhiona- " ble?" p. 77. . . . . " For it will not, " probably, be diſputed, that in no age " have the paſſions of youth been ſo " early freed from the *muzzle of re-* " *ſtraint*; in no age has the paternal " authority been ſo contemptuouſly " treated, or every ſpecies of ſubordina- " tion ſo diſdainfully trampled on. All " the ſhades of diſcrimination in ſociety " ſeem to be melting into each other. " In no age has imprudent fondneſs " been ſo imprudently laviſhed, or the " ſupernumerary expences of the col- " lege and the ſchool (that prolific ſeed " of corruption) been ſo prodigiouſly " augmented. In no age have the ap- " petites been excited by ſuch early ſti- " mulants, and anticipated by ſuch pre-

" mature

"mature indulgences. Never was the "shining gloss, the charming novelty "of life, so early cut off from all en- "joyment by excessive use. Never had "simple and natural and youthful plea- "sures so early lost their power over "the mind; nor was ever the one great "secret of virtue and happiness, the se- "cret of being cheaply pleased, so little "understood." p. 78. . . . . "The great "and radical defect, and that which "comes more immediately within the "present design, seems to be, that, in "general, the characteristical principles "of Christianity are not early and "strongly infused into the mind; that "religion is rather taught incidentally, "as a thing of subordinate value, than "as a leading principle of human ac- "tions, and the great animating spring "of human conduct. Were the high "influential principles of the Christian "Religion anxiously and early incul- "cated, we should find that those lapses "from virtue to which passion and "temptation afterwards too frequently "solicit, would be more easily recover- "able." p. 83. It may be asked, whe- ther the genuine doctrines of Christia- nity are made the standard by which our young men of fashion are commonly taught to try their principles, or weigh their actions? "For the great secret of "religious education, and which seems "banished from the present practice, "consists in training young men to an "habitual intellectual restraint, an ear- "ly government of the affections, and "a course of self-controul over those "tyrannizing inclinations, which have "so natural a tendency to enslave the "human heart." p. 88. . . . . "A reli- "gious education is not incompatible "with the *man of business*, the *gentle- "man*, or the man of wit and genius." p. 98—108. . . . . "It does not seem a "very probable means of adding to the "stock of human happiness by plunder- "ing mankind of this principle, by the "destruction of which, friendship is "robbed of its bond, society of its se- "curity, patience of its motive, mora- "lity of its foundation, integrity of its "reward, sorrow of its consolation, life "of its balm, and death of its support." p. 111.

"That jargon of French philosophy, "which prates of pure, disinterested "goodness, acting for its own sake, and "equally despising punishment and dis- "daining recompence, indicates as lit- "tle knowledge of human nature as of "Christian revelation, when it addresses "man as a being made up of pure in- "tellect, without any mixture of pas- "sions, and who can be made happy "without hope, and virtuous without "fear." p. 115. . . . . "It is the glory "of the Christian Religion to *be* what "it was, the glory of every Pagan in- "stitution, *not* to be the *religion of the "people*; and that which constitutes its "characteristic value is its suitableness "to the genius, condition, and necessi- "ties of all mankind." p. 119. . . "The "whole scheme of the Gospel is ac- "commodated to real human nature, "laying open its mortal disease, pre- "senting its only remedy, exhibiting "rules of conduct often difficult in- "deed, but never impossible; and where "the rule was so high that the practi- "cability seemed desperate, holding out "a living pattern to elucidate the doc- "trine, and illustrate the precept, offer- "ing every where the clearest notions "of what we have to fear, the strongest "injunctions of what we are to believe, "and the most explicit doctrines of "what we are to do. In short, who- "ever examines the wants of his own "heart, and the appropriated assistance "which the Gospel furnishes, will find "them to be two tallies, which ex- "actly correspond; an internal evidence "stronger, perhaps, than any other of "the truth of revelation. This is the "religion with which the ingenuous "hearts of youth should be warmed, "and by which their spirits, while pliant, "should be directed. This will afford "a lamp to their paths, stronger, stea- "dier, brighter than the feeble and un- "certain glimmer of a cold and com- "fortless philosophy." p. 121.

Other symptoms of the decline of Christianity:—No family religion; cor- rupt or negligent example of superiors; the self-denying and evangelical virtues held in contempt; neglect of encourag- ing and promoting religion in servants.

"Though great actions, performed "on human motives, are permitted by "the great Disposer to be equally bene- "ficial to society with such as are per- "formed on purer principles; yet it is "an affecting consideration, that at the "final adjustment of accounts the poli- "tician who *raised* a state, or the hero "who *preserved* it, may miss of that "favour of God, which, if it was not "his motive, will probably not be his "reward. And it is aweful to reflect, "as we visit the monuments justly raised

"by

" by public gratitude, or the ſtatues " properly erected by well-earned ad- " miration, on what may now be the " unalterable ſtate of the illuſtrious ob- " ject of theſe deſerved honours, and " that he who has ſaved a ſtate may " have loſt his own ſoul." p. 132. . . . . " The Goſpel judges not after the " manner of men, for it never fails to " make the abſtinent virtues a previous " ſtep to the right performance of the " operative ones, and the relinquiſhing " what is wrong to be a neceſſary pre- " lude to the performance of what is " right." p. 135. . . . , " Will it be diffi- " cult then to trace back to the want of " early reſtraint that licence of beha- " viour which, having been indulged in " youth, afterwards reigns uncontroul- " ed in families, and, having infected " education in its firſt ſprings, taints all " the ſtreams of domeſtic virtue? Nor " is it ſtrange that the ſame want of re- " ligious principle which corrupted our " children ſhould corrupt our ſervants." p. 138.

The increaſed profligacy of ſervants is with great propriety aſcribed to that of their betters, which is increaſed in a greater degree, in proportion to their better knowledge; and " if, by their " own practice, they demonſtrate that " they think a vicious life is the only " happy one, with what colour of juſ- " tice can they inflict penalties on others, " who, by acting on the ſame princi- " ples, expect the ſame indulgence?" See pp. 142, 145.

" While the contempt of religion was " confined to wits and philoſophers, the " effect was not ſo ſenſibly felt. But " we cannot congratulate the ordinary " race of mortals on their emancipation " from old prejudices, or their indiffer- " ence to ſacred uſages, as it is not at " all viſible that the world is become " happier in proportion as it is become " more enlightened. We might rejoice " more in the boaſted diffuſion of light " and freedom, were it not apparent that " bankruptcies are grown more frequent, " robberies more common, divorces " more numerous, and forgeries more " extenſive; that more rich men die by " their own hand, and more poor men " by the hand of the executioner; than " when Chriſtianity was practiſed by the " vulgar, and countenanced, at leaſt, by " the great." p. 146.

The writer enlarges on the diſcountenancing of family and public religion; and contraſts the aphoriſms of the Goſpel with the arguments of philoſophers.

The negligent conduct of Chriſtians no real objection againſt Chriſtianity. The reaſon why its effects are not more manifeſt to worldly men is becauſe believers do not lead Chriſtian lives. Profeſſors differ but little in their practice from unbelievers. Even real Chriſtians are too diffident and timid, and afraid of acting up to their principles. The abſurdity of the charge commonly brought againſt ſerious people, that they are too ſtrict. Enthuſiaſm is not ſo dangerous to the preſent times as licentiouſneſs. None can be too good. The foundation of the ſilly cenſure brought againſt ſerious perſons, that they are too ſtrict, is laid on the firſt principles of education, where an early ſeparation is ſyſtematically made between duty and pleaſure. One of the firſt baits laid out for the encouragement of children is, that, when they have done their *duty*, they will be entitled to ſome *pleaſure*; thus forcibly diſjoining what ſhould be conſidered as inſeparable. p. 194. . . . . " But to him who acts from the nobler " motive of love, and the animating " power of Chriſtian hope, the exerciſe " is the reward, the permiſſion is the " privilege, the work is the wages. *He* " does not carve out ſome miſerable " pleaſure, and ſtipulate for ſome mea- " gre diverſion, to pay himſelf for the " hard performance of his duty, who in " that very performance experiences the " higheſt pleaſure, and feels the trueſt " gratification of which his nature is " capable." p. 197. . . . . " A religion " which ties the hands without chang- " ing the heart, and, like the hill of Tan- " talus, ſubdues not the deſire, yet for- " bids the gratification, is indeed an un- " comfortable ſtate." p. 200.

" It would excite laughter, becauſe " we are ſo broke into habit, were I to " inſiſt on the immorality of paſſing " one's life in a crowd. But thoſe pro- " miſcuous myriads which compoſe the " ſociety, falſely ſo called, of the gay " world, who are brought together " without eſteem, remain without plea- " ſure, and part without regret, who " live in a round of diverſions, the poſ- " ſeſſion of which is ſo joyleſs, though " the abſence is ſo unſupportable, theſe, " by the mere force of inceſſant and " indiſcriminate aſſociations, weaken, " and, in time, wear out the beſt feelings " and affections of the human heart; " and the mere ſpirit of diſſipation, thus " contracted from invariable habit, even

" detached

"detached from all its concurrent evils, "is in itself as hostile to a religious spi- "rit as more positive and actual of- "fences. Far be it from me to say, that "it is criminal; I only insist that it is "opposite to the heavenly-mindedness "which is the essence of the Christian "temper." p. 205—207. . . . . "Let an "ignorant and unprejudiced spectator, "who had been taught the theory of all "religions on the globe, brought hither "from the other hemisphere, deter- "mine, from keeping *the best company*, "and scrutinizing into the manners, "conversation, habits, and diversions "most in vogue, what is the established "religion of the land." p. 207—209.

"The inquiry whether Christianity "is really practised by that order of "fashionable persons who, while they "are absorbed in the delights of the "world, and their whole souls devoted "to the pursuit of pleasure, still arro- "gate to themselves the name of Chris- "tians, and occasionally testify their "claim to this high character by a ge- "neral belief in, and decent compliance "with, the forms of religion, must not "be made by a comparison with the "state of Christianity in other coun- "tries, nor from any notions drawn "from custom, decency, or any other "human standard, but from a scripture "view of what real religion is." pp. 214—216. Such a view will shew that the conformity between the rule and the lives of its professors is not *very* striking. The Christian Religion is not made the *rule of life*, even by that decent order who profess not to have discarded it as an object of faith. "But if I "were to venture to take my estimate "with a view more immediately evan- "gelical; if I presumed to look for that "genuine Christianity which consists in "repentance towards God, and faith in "our Lord Jesus Christ; to insist that, "whatever *natural* religion and *fashion- "able* religion may teach, it is the pe- "culiarity of the *Christian* religion to "humble the sinner and exalt the Sa- "viour; to insist, that not only the "grossly flagitious, but that *all* have "sinned, that *all* are by nature in a "state of condemnation, that *all* stand "in need of mercy, of which there is "no hope but on the gospel terms, that "eternal life is promised to those *only* "who accept it on the offered condi- "tions of faith, repentance, and renew- "ed obedience;—if I were to insist on "such evidences of our Christianity as "these; if I were to express these doc- "trines in plain, scriptural terms, with- "out lowering, qualifying, disguising, "or doing them away; if I were to in- "sist on this belief, and its implied and "corresponding practices; I am aware "that, with whatever condescending "patience this little tract might have "been so far perused, many a fashion- "able reader would here throw it aside, "as having now detected the palpable "enthusiast, the abettor of strange doc- "trines, long ago consigned over, by "the liberal and polite, to bigots and "fanaticks. And yet, if the Bible be "true, this is a simple and faithful de- "scription of Christianity.—This part "of the subject has been exhausted by "the labours of wise and pious men, in "all ages. Unhappily, the most awak- "ening of these writers are not the fa- "vourite guests in the closets of the "more fashionable Christians, who, "when they happen to be more se- "riously disposed than ordinary, are "fond of finding out some middle-way "of reading, which recommends some "half-way state, something between "Paganism and Christianity, suspend- "ing the mind between heaven and "earth, which, while it quiets the con- "science by being on the side of mora- "lity, neither awakens their fears, nor "alarms their security. By dealing in- "genuously, it comes home to the hearts "of none; it flatters the passions of the "reader, by ascribing high merit to the "performance of certain right actions, "and the forbearance from certain "wrong ones; among which, that "reader must be very unlucky indeed "who does not find some performances "and some forbearances of his own. It "at once enables him to keep heaven "in his eye, and the world in his heart. "It agreeably represents the readers, to "themselves, as amiable persons, guil- "ty, indeed, of a few faults, but never, "as condemned sinners, under sentence "of death. It commonly abounds with "high encomiums on the dignity of "human nature; the good effects of "virtue on health, fortune, and reputa- "tion; the dangers of a blind zeal; the "mischiefs of enthusiasm, and the folly "of being righteous overmuch; with "various other kindred sentiments, "which, if they do not fall in of them- "selves, in the corruption of our na- "tures, may, by a little warping, be "easily accommodated to them. These "are the too successful practices of "lukewarm

"lukewarm and temporizing divines, "who have become popular by blunting the edge of that heavenly-tempered weapon, whose salutary keenness, but for their deceitful handling, would oftener pierce to the dividing asunder of soul and spirit." p. 230—234. . . . "Whatever comparative praise may be due to the former class of writers, when viewed with others of a less decent order, yet I am not sure whether so many books of frigid morality, exhibiting such inferior motives of action, and such moderate representations of duty, have not done religion much more harm than good; whether they do not lead many a reader to enquire what is the lowest degree, in the scale of virtue, with which he may content himself, so as barely to escape eternal punishment, how much indulgence he may allow himself without absolutely forfeiting his chance of safety; what is the uttermost verge to which he may venture of this world's enjoyment, and yet just keep within a possibility of hope for the next, adjusting the scales of indulgence and security with such a scrupulous equilibrium as not to lose much pleasure, yet not incur much penalty. This is hardly an exaggerated representation; and to these low views of duty is partly owing so much of that bare-weight virtue with which even Christians are so apt to content themselves, fighting for every inch of ground which may possibly be taken within the pales of Permission, and stretching those pales to the utmost edge of limitation, about which the World and the Bible contend. But while the nominal Christian is persuading himself there can be no harm in going *a little farther*, the real Christian is always afraid of going too far." p. 236—239.

"It is less wonderful that there are not more Christians, than that Christians, as they are called, are not better men: for if Christianity be not true, the motives to virtue are not high enough to quicken ordinary men to very extraordinary exertions. We see them do and suffer every day for popularity, for custom, for fashion, for the point of honour, not only more than good men do and suffer for Religion, but a great deal more than Religion requires them to do: for her *reasonable service* demands no sacrifices but what are sanctioned by good sense, sound policy, right reason, and uncorrupt judgement." p. 240. . . . "Many of these fashionable professors apologize for a life of offence by taking refuge in the supreme goodness they are abusing. That God is all-merciful is the common reply to those who hint to them their danger. This is a false and fatal application of a divine and comfortable truth. Nothing can be more certain than the proposition, nor more delusive than the inference. For their deduction implies not that he is merciful to sin repented of, but to sin continued in. But it is a most fallacious hope to expect that God will violate his own covenant, or that he is indeed all-mercy, to the utter exclusion of his other attributes of perfection, holiness, purity, and justice." p. 241—3. "The life of a dissipated Christian seems to be perpetual struggle to reconcile impossibilities; it is an endeavour to unite what God has for ever separated, peace and sin; unchristian practices with Christian obedience; a quiet conscience and a disorderly life; a heart full of this world and an unfounded dependence on the happiness of the next." p. 245.

The VIIth and concluding chapter takes a view of those who acknowledge Christianity as a perfect system of morals, but deny its divine authority. "This is a very discreet scheme; for such persons at once save themselves from the discredit of having their understandings imposed on by a supposed blind submission to evidences and authorities, and yet prudently enough secure to themselves, in no small degree, the reputation of good men. By steering this under kind of course they contrive to be reckoned liberal by the *philosophers*, and decent by the believers. But if Christianity had been intended for nothing more than a mere system of ethics, such a system surely might have been produced at an infinitely less expence. The long chain of prophecy, the labours of apostles, the blood of Saints, to say nothing of the great and costly sacrifice which the Gospel records, might surely have been spared. Christianity must be embraced entirely, if it be embraced at all. There is no separating the evidences from doctrine, the doctrine from precepts, belief from obedience, morality from piety, the love of our neighbour from

"the

"the love of God. It is assuredly some-
"thing more than a mere set of rules;
"and piety, though it never pretended
"to be the substitute for a good life, is
"indispensably necessary to its accept-
"ance with God. The Gospel never
"offers to make religion supersede mo-
"rality, but every where proves that
"morality is not the whole of religion.
"Piety is not only necessary as a *means*,
"but is itself a most important end. It
"is not only the best principle of moral
"conduct, but is an indispensable and
"absolute duty in itself. It is not only
"the highest motive to the practice of
"virtue, but is a prior obligation, and
"absolutely necessary, even when de-
"tached from its immediate influence
"on practical goodness. Religion will
"survive the virtues of which it is the
"source; for *we shall be living in the*
"*noblest exercises of piety when we shall*
"*have no objects on which to exercise*
"*many human virtues. When there will*
"*be no distress to be relieved, no injuries*
"*to be forgiven, no evil habits to be sub-*
"*dued, there will be a Creator to be*
"*blessed and adored, a Redeemer to be*
"*loved and pleased.*"

We persuade ourselves the writer of this excellent work will forgive the long extracts we have made from it, were it only to facilitate the circulation of it. But agreeing with it as we entirely do in sentiments, we could not refuse ourselves the pleasure of transcribing some of them as we perused it. Since we began our review of it, we have heard it ascribed to Miss Hannah More. Ye venerable fathers of our Church, protect from the rude hands of Libertinism and Heterodoxy a virgin champion of the common cause; nor disdain to follow her example in asserting our religious and dearest interests.

66. *Memoirs of the Life of Mr.* Nicholas Ferrar. *By* P. Peckard, *D. D. Master of* Magdalen College, Cambridge.

A MS Life of Mr. F. intituled, *The complete Church of Englandman exemplified, in the holy Life of Mr. Nicholas Ferrar, of Little Gidding, in the County of Huntingdon, Gentleman, commonly called the Protestant St. Nicholas, and the pious Mr. George Herbert's Brother*, written out fair, and prepared for the press by its author, the Rev. Francis Peck, was left by Mr. Edward Ferrar, of Huntingdon, to Dr. Peckard, who married his daughter. The Doctor lent it to the Rev. Mr. Jones, of Sheephall, Herts; on whose sudden death, and the no less sudden death of his brother in London, it was not recoverable. When the Doctor (Pref. p. xi) speaks of the "*original* "MS. *still* in his possession," the "*original* MS. *still* existing," and "*this* "old folio family MS. or some duplicate of it," he means "the original "MS. from whence Mr. Peck composed his work," and "some loose "and unconnected papers of Mr. "Peck's rough draught;" all which he offers to the publick as the result of his investigations, rendered an uniform narrative by some slight variations of style and arrangement, and short accounts of contemporaries mentioned in it. This family MS. was a Life of Nicholas Ferrar, written by his brother John (see pp. 93, 308). Mr. F. was, as his biographer observes, "a private man, en-"dued indeed with abilities to have "adorned the highest station, but of "humility hardly to be found in the "lowest; a man devoting himself, as "it were, from his very infancy, to the "adoration of God, and persisting with "unremitting ardour in that solemn "dedication of his faculties to the last "moment of his life." He has been called an *useless Enthusiast*, who, to use the expression of his friend and imitator, Mr. George Herbert, esteemed the world as *a nothing between two dishes*. His father was a merchant-adventurer, or West India merchant, of good reputation and extensive trade and connexions; and his mother of a good family in Cheshire. He was their third son and fourth child; and being "of a grave "turn, early shewed a great dislike of "every thing that savoured of worldly "vanity:" and, when a child, "wished "to be a preacher." He was admitted at Clare Hall when he was 14, 1606, and was elected fellow in 1610. A weakly constitution, and too close application to study, requiring change of air, he was advised to travel, and went, in the suite of the Princess Elizabeth, to the Elector Palatine, her husband, as one of her gentlemen. He quitted her before she reached the Palatinate, in order to travel over Germany, Hungary, Italy, Malta, France, and Spain, making pertinent observations, and improving himself in every kind of useful knowledge, during five years absence from England. He was an active member and deputy-governor of the Virginia Company, and long made a vigorous resistance to the King's tyrannical determination,

termination, through Spaniſh intrigue, to cruſh it, which at laſt ſucceeded. Meaſures changing on the breaking-off the Spaniſh match, he was brought into parliament, and aſſiſted in the impeachment and puniſhment of the Lord Treaſurer, who had been ſo active in the ſuppreſſion of the Company, which was never more re-eſtabliſhed.

"Mr. Ferrar, having ſeen the diſſo-"lution of the Virginia Company, and "no hope left of its revival, took his "leave of the Virginian affairs, by now "paying the 300l. left by his father for "the purpoſe of erecting a college there, "to the Governor and Company of the "Somers Iſlands, binding them in ar-"ticles to ſend for three Virginian chil-"dren, and bring them up in thoſe "iſlands, and, when of fit age, to put "them out to ſome proper buſineſs, or "elſe educate them in learning, and "then ſend them back to the place of "their birth, to convert their country-"men; and that, when the firſt three "were thus diſpoſed of, three others "ſhould, from time to time, be ſent "for, in ſucceſſion, for the ſame bene-"volent purpoſe. And thus ended "Mr. Ferrar's public life, in which he "diſplayed many proofs of the greateſt "and extenſive abilities, and of un-"common virtue, particularly of inde-"fatigable diligence, induſtry, and ac-"tivity, by which he gained univerſal "admiration, and performed many im-"portant ſervices to the Virginia Com-"pany, and all others with whom he "was concerned. Having ſeen the at-"teſted copies of all the books and pa-"pers belonging to the diſſolved Com-"pany delivered into ſafe cuſtody in "the Dorſet family [where only ſome "detached papers can now be found], "he was now diſengaged from public "cares, and determined to carry into "execution the plan he had long ſet "his heart upon, to bid farewel to the "buſy world, and ſpend the remainder "of his life in religious retirement, "and a ſtrict courſe of devotions. Yet, "before he could complete his pious "purpoſe; it was neceſſary for him fi-"nally to ſettle ſome matters of great "conſequence, though of a private na-"ture, which had been entruſted to his "care. His eſtabliſhed reputation for "inflexible integrity had influenced ſe-"veral perſons to prevail on him to "undertake the executorſhip of their "wills, and ſettlement of their worldly "affairs; and in ſome of theſe inſtances "the truſt concerned property of great "value, and was involved in circum-"ſtances of great difficulty." He had alſo to ſettle the affairs of his elder brother, John, who had, before him, been deputy-governor of the Virginia Company, and had left his mercantile concerns to his partners, whoſe affairs became embarraſſed, and he was not extricated without loſs. Mr. F. not approving his mother's large houſe in London, nor her other at Hertford, for his purpoſe, purchaſed the manor of Little Gidding, in 1624. When, after removing his mother from the plague, then raging in London, where himſelf remained on buſineſs, he met her again at Gidding; "he, though 27 years of "age, who had been engaged in many "public concerns of great importance, "had been a diſtinguiſhed member of "parliament, and had conducted with "effect the proſecution of the prime-"miniſter of the day, on firſt approach-"his mother, knelt on the ground, to "aſk and receive her bleſſing;" and ſhe at 73, with the activity of 40, refuſed to go into the houſe till ſhe had paid her devotions in the church, which was firſt to be cleared of the hay and inſtruments of huſbandry kept in it, and to be put into decent repair. In 1626 he was ordained deacon by Dr. Laud, then Biſhop of St. David's; and it appeared he had taken a vow of celibacy. "And "now, having finiſhed all buſineſs in "London, and taken a ſolemn and final "leave of all their friends, he and his "mother returned to Gidding." From this time, during the remaining ten years of his life, we are to view Mr. F. as *a devout Aſcetic*. The pariſh-church was handſomely fitted up, and, beſides the regular ſervice reſtored in it, a courſe of religious duties and of education was duly performed in the manſion-houſe; the dove-houſe converted into a ſchool; the glebe recovered and reſtored to the church; and Mr. F. himſelf not only ſuperintended, but bore a conſiderable part, in the whole buſineſs. The firſt model of a *Sunday-ſchool* may be ſeen in p. 187—189 of theſe Memoirs. Books of devotion, lives, characters, hiſtories and moral eſſays, homilies and hymns, were ſupplied by Mr. F's own application, ſufficient to fill five volumes in folio, written with his own hand, to enliven their readings and converſations; in the firſt of which, every one of the younger

younger part of the family was daily exercised; and the grand-daughters, in particular, took the care of the house by turns, for a month, to teach them œconomy, domestic management, and the care of the sick, for whom an infirmary-room was provided, besides visiting the sick poor of the neighbourhood. The seven virgin daughters were called the Sisters, and had the names of some moral virtue, the character of which they were to sustain; and all the women wore an uniform. Most of Mr. F's compositions were destroyed in the devastation of the place by the fanatic zealots, soon after his death. "But if ever "the world should be so happy as to see "any of them, they will best shew what "he was, a man every way so complete, "that few ages have brought forth his "equal, whether we consider his vast "memory, his deep judgement, his rare "contrivance, or the elegance of his "style, in the matter and manner of his "compositions." p. 203. The family being taught book-binding, gilding, lettering, and what they called *pasting-printing*, by the use of a rolling-press, which made it look like printing, assisted him in compiling a Harmony of the Gospels *, adorned with beautiful pictures, which employed him a year, and was divided into 150 sections †. He made a second for Charles I. at the King's particular desire. His translation of Valdesso's 110 Considerations is supposed by Dr. P. to have been printed at Oxford, 1638; also, a translation of Lessius's *Hygiasticon*, 1633; but could not get his translation of Carbo, *On the Instruction of Children in the Christian Doctrine*, licenced at Cambridge. He executed a second Harmony of the Kings of Israel, at the desire of Charles the First. But of all these, only fragments can now be found. Nicholas F. jun. composed others, and was to have been sent to Oxford, under the royal patronage, but died early. The King took shelter at Gidding and Coppinford adjoining, May 1 and 2, 1646. Nicholas Ferrar was dead before this, on Dec. 2, 1637. Dr. P. closes his Memoirs with the following character of him:— "That he was eminently pious towards "God, benevolent towards man, and "perfectly sincere in all his dealings; "that he was industrious beyond his "strength, and indefatigable in what "he thought his duty; that he was "blessed by Providence with uncommon abilities, and by unremitted exertions of his various talents attained "many valuable accomplishments, is "very manifest from his preceding memoirs, and is the least that can be "said in his praise, and, though greatly "to his honour, is yet no more than "that degree of excellence which may "have been attained by many. But the "spiritual exaltation of mind, by which "he rose above all earthly considerations of advantage, and devoted himself entirely to God, whom, in the "strictest sense, he loved with all his "heart, with all his soul, and with all "his strength, being united to the active virtues of a citizen of the world, "gives him a peculiar pre-eminence, "even among those who excel in virtue. For though he practised self-denial to the utmost, and exercised "religious severities upon himself, "scarcely inferior to those of the recluses who retired to deserts, and shut "themselves up in dens and caves of "the earth, yet he did not, like them, "by a solitary and morose retirement, "deprive himself of the power continually to do good, but led a life of active virtue and benevolence. His "youth was spent in an incessant application to learned studies, and the "time of his travel was given to the "acquisition of universal wisdom. On "his return home, in conducting the "affairs of an important establishment, "he displayed uncommon abilities, integrity, and spirit. As a member of "the House of Commons, he gained "distinguished honour, and was appointed the principal manager to prosecute and bring to justice the great "man and corrupt minister of the time. "And having thus discharged the duties of a virtuous citizen, he devoted "the rest of his life to the instruction "of youth, to works of Christian charity, and to the worship of God, in a "religious retirement, while he was "yet in possession of his health and "strength, and in the prime of manhood: that, like the great Author, "who was his daily and nightly study "and admiration, the Royal Psalmist, "he might not sacrifice to God that "which cost him nothing. In one "word,

* This *mechanical method* was used by Dr. Priestley in framing his Harmony.

† Dr. P, p. 207, doubts T. Hearne's authenticity as to the Harmony in St. John's College, Oxford, which is expressly said to be done at Little Gidding. It seeems to have been the work of N. F.'s nephew, p. 265.

'word, he was a rare example of that 'excellence in which are blended all 'brilliant qualities of the great man 'with all the amiable virtues of the 'good.". . . . "And now," concludes he Doctor, "it is left to the determi- 'nation of the publick, whether ſuch 'a man can be ſtyled *An uſeleſs Enthu- 'ſiaſt*, as it ſeems he is in Mr. Gough's '*Topographia Britannica* [Britiſh To- 'pography], art. Huntingdonſhire. Un- 'doubtedly, he was pre-eminent in his 'piety and acts of devotion, which 'ſeems to have given offence."—"The 'extraordinary courſe of life purſued 'at Gidding, the ſtrictneſs of their 'rules, their prayers, literally without 'ceaſing, their abſtinence, mortifica- 'tions, nightly watchings, and various 'other peculiarities, gave birth to cen- 'ſure in ſome, and inflamed the male- 'volence of others, but excited the 'wonder and curioſity of all. So that 'they were frequently viſited with dif- 'ferent views by perſons of all deno- 'minations, and of oppoſite opinions. 'They received all who came with 'courteous civility; and from thoſe "who were inquiſitive, they concealed "nothing; for, in truth, there was no- "thing in their opinions or practice "that was in the leaſt degree neceſſary "to be concealed. Whether their con- "duct was a ſubject of admiration, or "of imitation, is a diſtinct enquiry, "which at preſent there is not any oc- "caſion to enter upon. They were at "the time, notwithſtanding all the real "good they did, ſeverely ſlandered and "vilified: by ſome they were abuſed "as Papiſts, by others as Puritans. Mr. "Ferrar himſelf, though poſſeſſed of "uncommon patience and reſignation, "yet, in anguiſh of ſpirit, complained "to his friends that the perpetual ob- "loquy he endured was a ſort of un- "ceaſing martyrdom. Theſe clamour- "ous abuſes were ſpread about with "great virulence and malignity. But "no one, who is acquainted with the "ſpirit of thoſe times, and conſiders to "what a degree religious rancour had "poſſeſſed the hearts of men, how in- "tolerant the Puritans were of Papiſts "and of the Church of England, what "deteſtation the Papiſts had of the "Church of England and of the Puri- "tans, and what a ſhameful perſecution "the governors of the Eſtabliſhed "Church exerciſed often againſt the "Papiſts, and always againſt the Pro- "teſtant Diſſenters, will not wonder "that a ſociety of devotees, who were "apprehended not to agree with any "them, ſhould be perſecuted by them "all." p. 234—236.

How this ſociety of devotees could poſſibly be miſtaken for *Puritans*, is not eaſy to conceive: that they ſhould incur the cenſure of a near approach to Popery, is very natural: and that they ſhould, by redoubling the ceremonies of the Church of England, give the ſame offence as Archbiſhop Laud did, is obvious. Were we to decide upon the character of their founder, we ſhould condemn his early retirement from the world, where he was both qualified to be uſeful, and where he proved himſelf uſeful. We ſhould contraſt his conduct with that of Mr. Robert Boyle, who came into the world about ten years before Mr. F. left it, and, though of a tender conſtitution, led in it a life of 65 years, not leſs religious or virtuous, and far more extenſive, though without the parade of it, uſeful both in his life and after his death; his experiments and writings as far ſurpaſſing the patchwork harmonics of the two Ferrars as the piety and virtue of his ſiſter Ranelagh thoſe of Mrs. Colet and the ſeven virgins. Much of Mr. F's character is to be aſcribed to the ſpirit of the times; but as no man can juſtify the harſh treatment the family met with from the Fanatics, ſo can no one, who is not himſelf an enthuſiaſt, imitate or praiſe their practices; in which their friends, Biſhops Turner and Williams, obſerved there were ſome things rather to be *admired* than *imitated*, and that they carried certain ceremonies beyond the bounds of prudence. Nicholas Ferrar trained his nephew and nameſake, only ſon of his elder brother*, to ſuch early exerciſes of devotion, that his ſtronger conſtitution ſunk under them in his 21ſt year. The learning of this family, as far as languages go (the younger Nicholas being maſter of 23), is alſo the character of the age in which he lived.

In the Appendix are ſubjoined Mr. Lenton's letter to Nicholas Ferrar, vindicating himſelf from the charge of miſrepreſenting the family at Gidding; a catalogue of MSS. once at Gidding; and two prayers compoſed by Nicholas Ferrar.

We cannot cloſe this review without

* In the pedigree he is made *grandſon* of his elder brother.

obſerving,

obſerving, that theſe Memoirs have ſet the character of Mr. F. in a new and different light from what it had been before repreſented; we mean in his early and public life. For all that had hitherto appeared repreſented him as a young man retired very early from the world to a life of devotion and religious contemplation, and forming his family into a ſociety with ideas congenial with his own. Conſidered in this view, he could appear little ſhort of *an uſeleſs enthuſiaſt*; and after all that Dr. P, with the partiality natural to a writer allied to ſuch a family, has ſaid of his abilities and talents for figuring on the ſtage of the world, we cannot commend his renunciation of it for a life of leſs extenſive benevolence, much leſs recommend his example; but all perſecution of him we utterly deteſt.

A portrait of Nicholas Ferrar, by Cornelius Janſen, preſerved by the family as an heir-loom to the maſter's lodge at Magdalen College, engraved by P. W. Tomkins, late pupil of Bartolozzi, "expreſſive of compoſure and re-"ſignation," and, at the ſame time, of the ſmile which Bp. Turner deſcribes on his countenance, is prefixed to the Memoirs, which are a valuable addition to our biography.

67. *The Hiſtory of* Herodotus, *tranſlated from the* Greek, *with Notes, by the Rev.* William Beloe. 4 *Vols. (Continued from p.* 356.)

VOL. III. ERATO, BOOK VI.

N. 1. Mr. B. obſerves, that more Engliſh proverbs originate from the cuſtoms and languages of Greece and Rome than an Engliſh antiquary would at firſt, perhaps, be willing to allow.

N. 8. r. Erneſti, or Erneſt.

N. 11. is rather redundant.

N. 37. Mr. B. beſtows ſo juſt an encomium on Athenæus, that we cannot help wiſhing he would undertake a tranſlation, or his learned friend a new and correct edition of that anecdotic writer.

P. 60, l. 8. "Should *loſe* him his "crown;" rather, ſhould *coſt* him his crown, or *occaſion him to loſe* it.

N. 163. Reiſke's reaſoning ſeems to be completely overthrown by what Herodotus himſelf ſays, p. 118.

N. 138. Ariſtides might prevent the troops from ſeizing ſuch plunder as *remained in the field*; but could not prevent one individual taking what another individual pointed out to him as hid in a diſtant ſpot. Avarice ſeems to have been the ruling paſſion of Callias, and to have overcome his patriotiſm. This vice he inherited from his anceſtor, Alcmæon. p. 121.

N. 137. The new moon (1 Sam. xx. 24) was no *prejudice* of David's, but a regular celebrity or feſtival; and the *appointed time* (Prov. vii. 19, 20) means only a period fixed, which the treacherous wife thought to avail herſelf of.

N. 122. "Till Laniſis (L'Archer "ſays, *I know not on what authority*, "Aniſtis)." On the authority of Pliny himſelf, in the following page, 103. L'Archer, calling both Aniſtis and Phidippides couriers of Alexander, was miſled, as any one would be at firſt ſight, by the words of *Solinus*. "Anyſ-"tis Lacedemonius and Phil*onides* (miſ-"taken for Pliny's Phi*lippides*, which is "a miſtake for Phi*dippides*) Alexandri "M. curſores;" which is a ſtiff way of expreſſing that both were couriers, the one of the Lacedæmonians, the other of Alexander the Great.

N. 139. "The whole of this *paſſage*," rather, this whole *chapter*, is aſcribed to ſome ſophiſt.

N. 149. *im*polite.

BOOK VII. POLYMNIA.

This is one of the moſt intereſting parts of Herodotus's hiſtory, exhibiting the fulleſt detail of the extraordinary expedition of Xerxes into Greece, by a writer almoſt contemporary, and who recited his hiſtory to Greeks aſſembled at Olympia, where were many who had fought at Salamis and Platea. See n. 37, p. 194.

N. . . . What will the National Aſſembly ſay to the tranſlator's ſenſible remark? But they are an aſſembly of philoſophers, and will prefer the reaſoning of Mr. Gibbon, a philoſopher, to better reaſoning.

N. 7. Perhaps *Sire* would be a better tranſlation of Δεσποτα than *Sir*. Though addreſſed to a king, it does not neceſſarily convey an idea of *ſlavery* in his ſubjects; not to mention that the ſpeaker was the king's relation as well as his ſubject.

N. 6. The whole difference between Ariſtotle and Herodotus ſeems to turn on the former's miſtaking *Darius* for *Xerxes*; or perhaps his tranſcribers involved him in the miſtake.

P. 150. Xerxes, in his ſpeech about the deſtruction of armies from Heaven, may be ſuppoſed to allude to that of Sennacherib, by the interference of mice, as before related, book II. vol. I. p. 388.

N. 17.

N. 17. Contains a curious anecdote of Buffon, and of French vanity; that, during his life-time, he ſuffered a ſtatue to be erected to him with this remarkable inſcription, *Majeſtati Naturæ par ingenium.*

N. 20. The author of this note, we think, miſtakes Cicero's meaning *pro Cluentio*, vol. II. p. 56, edit. Delph. The Orator oppoſes the character of the wiſe man to that of the fool.

"Sapientiſſimum eſſe dicunt eum cui quod opus ſit ipſi veniat in mentem; proxime accedere illum qui alterius bene inventis optemperit. In ſtultitia contra eſt. Minus enim ſtultus eſt is cui nihil in mentem venit quam ille qui quod ſtulte alteri venit in mentem comprobat."

They reckon him the wiſeſt man whoſe mind ſuggeſts to him what is moſt proper to be done; next to him ſtands the man who carries into execution what the other has wiſely contrived. The reverſe is the caſe of Folly. He ſhews leſs ſymptoms of folly whoſe mind furniſhes no ideas at all, than he who gives his approbation to the abſurdities that another has advanced.

P. 190. l. 7. *Knights* is an improper tranſlation of ἱππεῖαι, and not conformable to the tranſlation of the ſame term, p. 177, l. 25.

P. 195. "The Perſians carried a kind of ſhield, called *gerra*, beneath which was a quiver." Ἀντὶ δὲ ἀσπίδων γέρρα ὑπὸ δὲ φαρέτρεωνες. From hence L'Archer concludes they did not carry their ſhields in their hands, but ſuſpended behind from their ſhoulders. But there ſeems no ground for this opinion; for the ſhield might be on the left arm, and the quiver ſo faſtened under it, either on the left ſhoulder or on the left ſide, as to admit of the drawing arrows from it, under cover of the ſhield, in time of action; and we recollect no inſtance of ſoldiers whoſe *backs* were defended by a ſhield. In the figures at Perſepolis, the quiver appears ſuſpended acroſs the left hip, and perhaps the large bow in a caſe with it, but no ſhield, and on their right ſide the ſhort daggers (ἐγχειρίδια) ſuſpended from a belt. Is it too unfounded a conjecture, that the bas-reliefs at Perſepolis relate to this expedition of Xerxes, which ſeems to be no otherwiſe recorded in the Perſian hiſtory?

P. 224. l. 5. "Made tributary firſt "by Megabyzus, and *concluſively* by "Mardonius." Better tranſlated by L'Archer, "made tributary by Mega- "byzus, and Mardonius *after him.*"

P. 206. The Paricanian horſe, &c. Herodotus has the *Caſpian* and Paricanian horſe; but, as he had mentioned the *Caſpian* horſe juſt before, it has been conjectured ſome other name ſhould be ſubſtituted. L'Archer propoſes the *Caſpirian*. The Paricanians were before, in another place, joined with the Ontians and Mycians.

N. 94. As the Romans ſaid *ferire fœdus*; we ſay, *ſtrike* a bargain.

P. 239. "The Athenians threw his "people into their pit of puniſhment, "the Lacedæmonians into wells." The Athenians threw them into their *barathrum*, τὸ βάραθρον; the Lacedæmonians into, their *well*, ἐς φρέαρ. Both cities ſeem to have been provided with a place ſimilar to the dungeon of after-times, calculated both for impriſonment and precipitation.

P. 241. Talthybius was probably the firſt herald in the Grecian hiſtory, and, on that account, held in particular reverence at Sparta; conſequently, his vengeance would diſplay itſelf in ſome ſignal manner againſt his countrymen for their violation of the rights of heralds.

P. 244. That the correction of our Author's ſentiments concerning Providence is not warranted, appears from his ſaying that, though the wrath of Talthybius ceaſed *for the preſent*, παραυτίκα, after a long interval it ſhewed itſelf again. Juſtice required that the murder of the heralds ſhould be avenged; but, though Xerxes did not retaliate when he had it in his power, what happened to the ſons of the perſons delivered to him with that view, pointed out the ſentiments of the Supreme Governor of the world on the conduct of their nation; and, though they were put to death only by the uſual mode of retaliation, their end ſhewed that retaliation for the other offence was neceſſary to ſatisfy divine vengeance. Herodotus only concurs with the Scripture ideas of divine juſtice. Though Bules and Aneriſtus had only taken a fiſhing veſſel full of men, yet, as it was the Lacedæmonian practice to put their priſoner to death, the captors, though perhaps innocent of murder, were not exempted from the retaliation of the Athenians.

N. 111. Neither of the Spartan kings could

could be present with the army to any purpose, if the Argive king was to have the command. Herodotus does not, therefore, contradict himself, as L'Archer thinks.

P. 258. How inferior in the mode of expressing this sentiment is Lord Chesterfield to Herodotus!

P. 259. "These Telines brought back "to their allegiance without any other "aid than the things sacred to the above "deities; but where, or in what man- "ner, he obtained them, I am not able "to explain." "*T. les ramena* dans "leur patrie sans aucunes troupes, & n'- "*ayant que les choses consacrées a ces dé-* "*esses.*" Εχω ουδεμιην ανδρων δυναμιν, αλλ' ιρα τουλεων των θεων. Οθεν δε αυλα ελαβε η αυλος επηταλο τουλο ουκ εχω ειπαι. Mr. B. has not expressed the whole of his author, but omitted the first member of the sentence. Telines seems to have produced his effect by the influence of religion alone, or, perhaps, assisted by its treasury.

N. 135. Diodorus Siculus does not represent Dædalus as an *engraver* in the present sense of the word; but as a worker or carver of stones: εξηλωτεν τα τε περι την τεκτονικα τεχνην την των αγαλ- ματων κατασκευην και ΛΙΘΟΥΡΓΙΑΝ; where the last term is masonry in general. IV. c. 76, ed. Rhodom.

The *Eteo Cretes* are mentioned by Diodorus Siculus, V. c. 64.

N. 140. p. 284. For *Peirenius* r. *Perizonius.*

A writer of Mr. Gibbon's character should have been ashamed of such a pun as is here transcribed from him.

N. 143. We conceive that the Byssus mentioned by Ezekiel, xxvii. 7, was a *fine* species of linen, misapplied by the luxury and ostentatious pride of the Tyrians, and by no means to be compared with that described by Virgil (Georg. III. 313), which was a kind of rug made of goat's hair for soldiers and sailors coats and bedding. The application of linen to wounds implies the fineness of its texture.

The detail of Xerxes' armada is in itself a valuable part of the author; and his translator has done it justice, and illustrated it with valuable notes. We have only to regret that he did not add a map. The table of the winds, improved on Pliny, p. 293—241, is a very useful subject of reference.

N. 131. One does not easily see how Plutarch could bring the charge of killing his son against Aminocles from the present reading of Herodotus. While the epithet παιδοφονος or παιδοκτονος remained in the nominative case, it could never agree with τετον, even with the addition of ως.

P. 296. l. 11. For *buttress* r. *rampart.*

P. 298. l. 14. Read Thamasias.

P. 299. We add to the instances brought by our correspondent P. L. LX. p. 1183, ΠΕΖΟΣ στρατος for *land* forces, opposed to naval ones.

N. 170. Hercules tied the two brothers by the heels, and *flung them over his shoulder*, heads downward, which gave them a better opportunity of seeing his black buttocks than they could have had by being tied to a post; consequently, Suidas's story is less probable than Zenobius's in L'Archer. The insolence of the sons of Theia discovered itself to travellers.

N. 175. It is probable Diodorus speaks only of the Thespians, because the Thebans did not remain voluntarily.

N. 180. Another famous instance of men fighting with hands and teeth we have in the Numidian soldier at the battle of Cannæ, who was found on the field expiring under a dead Roman, whose head he was tearing with his teeth, not being able to use his hands or weapons. Livy, XXVII. 51.

Cicero Tusc. V. §. 27, had seen at Lacedæmon troops of youths fight with their fists, heels, nails, and teeth, and die sooner than give out.

The battle of Thermopylæ is ably and circumstantially described by Herodotus; and Mr. B. has done him justice here also. We cannot think so highly of Mr. Glover's recital. His account of the death of Leonidas is turgid in the extreme. We think Mr. B. much too partial to the Athenaid.

P. 306. Compare the phraseology of Leonidas's pedigree with that of our Lord, Luke iii.

The miscellaneous remarks on the institutions of Lycurgus, and the manners of the Spartans, which conclude n. 182. p. 328, are the result of judicious observation, and founded in truth; but what is said in them in note 52 of Calliope is not to their honour.

68. *The proper Objects of Education in the present State of the World, represented in a Discourse delivered on* Wednesday, April 27, 1791, *at the Meetinghouse in the* Old Jewry, London, *to the Supporters of the New College at* Hackney. *By* Joseph Priestley, *LL.D. F.R.S. &c. To which is subjoined a Prayer delivered at the same Time by* Thomas Belsham. THE

THE objects pointed out in this diſcourſe, the text of which is Matt. ix. 37, 38, are, to ſupply the lamentable deficiency in ſcience, arts, government, morals, and religion, the want of great and uſeful characters in every department of life, civil and religious, and of places in which they may be found; "and, "were the moſt ſanguine expectations of "all the friends of our *new college* rea- "lized, it would ſtill be inadequate to "ſupply the void which it was intended "to fill. Places of truly *liberal educa-* "*tion* in this country are few indeed "compared to the number of thoſe in "which youth receive ſomething that is "merely called education. But, alas! "in too many of them, perverted by "time and various circumſtances, the "tendency of the ſyſtems is rather to "contract the faculties of youth, and to "ſtifle that generous ardour towards ob- "jects of public utility, which they "ought to encourage and direct."—— "One cedar is of much more value than "many inferior trees; and ſhould the "new college produce but one of thoſe "great men, whoſe exertions in paſt ages "have diffuſed that light which we now "enjoy, and which our lateſt poſterity "will enjoy after us, their real value to "the world will be greater than can be "eſtimated by money, and the greateſt "honour will be reflected on yourſelves, "who have laid the foundation of the "inſtitution."

Uncle Toby would ſay, this man talks too faſt; and, after all theſe encomiums paſſed on the *new college*, we add, like all great talkers, he contradicts himſelf. He tells us, "few men, who have made "any great figure in the world, have "derived much advantage from what we "commonly call their education—Much, "however, may be done in the courſe of "education." He talks much of the *voluntary* contributions in ſupport of Chriſtianity; that all Chriſtian churches were, in a very early period, amply endowed, and, without any aid from Government, monaſteries, univerſities, and public libraries, fully equal to the wants of all countries, were eſtabliſhed, and endowed in the moſt ſplendid manner, by the munificence of individuals, without the interference of public authority: and wretched has been the ſtate of Chriſtianity where it has been otherwiſe. When, we would aſk, did theſe voluntary endowments ceaſe? Was it *Government* that compelled men to endow freſh monaſteries, churches, hoſpitals, or libraries? Or, if there were books enough in the world at any given period, why add to them a ſingle Pamphlet, Review, or Repoſitory? Or need Dr. P. go out of the circle of thoſe whom he chooſes to conſider as *Diſſenters*, to learn how badly thoſe are ſupported who truſt to *voluntary* contributions; or that *true religion* nobly refuſes to be maintained in any other way? How, in his idea, is *Calviniſm* maintained by a few half-ſtarved preachers in many parts of the kingdom? How much do our hoſpitals and public infirmaries owe to faſhion and pride? How are the Diſſenters *unjuſtly* excluded from the Univerſities, to the founding of which their anceſtors, as well as thoſe of the Eſtabliſhed Church (all being then equally Roman Catholicks) alike contributed? We anſwer, had they continued members of that Eſtabliſhment for whoſe benefit theſe ſeminaries were founded, they would have been entitled to the benefit of them, juſt as, while they comply with the terms of the ſocial compact in civil matters, they would be admitted to the honours and emoluments of it. From theſe they are *ſelf*-ejected.

"Better, my brethren, infinitely bet- "ter were it to *die rich in good works* as "theſe, and thus make the world your "heirs, than give wealth to individuals, "for whoſe conduct and liberality you "cannot anſwer, and whoſe independ- "ence on perſonal exertion may do them "more harm than good. It is, no doubt, "the duty of every man to provide for "*his own*, and eſpecially his children "and neareſt relations; but wiſdom, "and even true affection, will ſet bounds "to that proviſion, and leave them a "ſufficient motive for induſtry and œco- "nomy. Every man, however attached "to his own offſpring, or near relations, "has a clear right to conſider himſelf as "a member of the community at large; "and it is even incumbent on him to ſet "his ſucceſſors an example of that gene- "rous and public ſpirit, in which, if he "be a wiſe and liberal man himſelf, he "muſt wiſh that they would follow his "ſteps." Arguments like theſe were uſed by the founder of monaſtic ſuperſtitions; and we are ſorry to ſee the friends of TRUTH and LIBERTY reduced to ſuch ſubterfuges; which would make an impartial ſpectator apprehend, that men's pockets are to be picked by ſpecious reaſon or equalling force. Dr. P. is a ſturdy beggar, and "mentions theſe con- "ſiderations under which our inſtitution "now labours, and it is hoped that, "*great as they are*, they will not exceed

"the

"the ability and liberality of its friends, "when the importance of the object is "sufficiently attended to by them." Full oft has a well-dreſſed pauper pleaded the difficulty he labours under of maintaining himſelf and family: times are hard, and buſineſs at a ſtand, or manufactories were over-ſtocked; and his plea has excited the unreflecting compaſſion of the moment; but give him opportunity to enforce his pleas, and they riſe to claims. One man has the ſame right to be maintained as another. Let his opinions be what they will he muſt not ſtarve. Encreaſe his opportunity, and he levies his rate in a more open manner. What he ſays one ſet of prieſts transferred from your private purſe into their own, he deems his by parity of reaſoning, and preſcribes a form, by which he *requeſts* all legacies intended for the uſe of the *Inſtitution* may be bequeathed, "an Inſtitution not "confined to Diſſenters, but diffuſing "its liberal principles to youth in ge-"neral. It is hoped that an Inſtitution "ſo perfect with reſpect to every thing "*within*, will not want ſupport from "*without*." Thus one of its warmeſt Advocates. To one of theſe anniverſary ſermons was annexed a ſtate of the receipts and expenditure, ſo fallacious that they were called upon in our vol. LX. p. 793, for a fair ſtatement. The only anſwer received was, a wilful miſapprehenſion of the challenge; ſee the ſame vol. p. 1127. If this inſtitution is for the *public at large*, the public at large have the ſame right to a fair open account as the ſubſcribers to any other public charity or good work; and we do not at this moment recollect another inſtance where they have been refuſed. Reports unfavourable to the boaſted *diſcipline* of the college are in circulation, and may meet the public eye.

From this addreſs to the purſes of his hearers, ſeconded with the cautious wiſh that his new college ſhould not poſſeſs the overgrown wealth of the Engliſh Univerſities, but the moderation of thoſe of the Scots, Dr. P. proceeds to point out ſome of the great objects reſpecting the ſtate of this country, of neighbouring nations, and of the world in general, which require peculiar attention and exertions, and to whom this inſtitution, ſmall as it is, may be expected to be ſubſervient, by ſetting men free from the uſual reſtraints which all the wiſe governments of antient or modern times have thought adviſeable to put on men's paſſions or vagaries, and turning them looſe on the ſcenes of confuſion, which others have made by way of experiment, or with worſe views, to forget their own country, and intermeddle with the buſineſs of other nations, whoſe heads they are to turn by the ſpecious pretence of opening their eyes and underſtandings, till they have "turned the "world upſide down," and made it ripe for the great events that form the completion of the great chain of prophecies.

At the great period of the *promulgation of the Goſpel* it required the *Reformation*: three centuries have elapſed, and Chriſtianity ſtill wants purging from corruptions and abſurdities, which have expoſed, and ſtill expoſe it to the contempt of Unbelievers. Such are "*the* "*idolatrous worſhip of Jeſus Chriſt*, the "leaving the principle of perſecution "for conſcience ſake in the ſame ſtate "as before, and rather ſtrengthening the "unnatural alliance between Chriſtians "and the powers of this world."— "The world requires to be in a manner "RE-CHRISTIANIZED. For ſuch is the "prevalence of a ſpurious Chriſtianity "on the one hand, and of Infidelity on "the other, that what has been formerly done is, with reſpect to a great "part of the world, in a manner un-"done, and the work is to begin again." Here the Doctor *ſpeaks out*. The Chriſtian Revelation, againſt which the gates of hell could never prevail, cannot poſſibly ſtand its ground without the aid of ſuch Champions as himſelf and the tutors of the *New College*. *Old things* muſt *paſs away, and all things* muſt *become new*. All the doctrines of Chriſtianity which ſupported the faith and patience of the ſaints are to be done away; and it will be henceforth impoſſible to pleaſe God by any faith which has not the approbation of theſe new Miſſionaries; and inſtead of St. Peter's or St. Paul's certificate we muſt have Dr. P's or Mr. Belſham's, before we can knock at Heaven's gate.

"In another reſpect we are now in "the ſituation of the primitive Chriſ-"tians. The friends of reformation have "nothing to expect from *power* or *ge-*"*neral favour*, but muſt look for every "ſpecies of abuſe and perſecution that "the ſpirit of the times will admit of. "*If even burning alive was a ſight that* "*the country would now bear, there* "*exiſts*

" *a ſpirit which would inflict that horrid* " *puniſhment, and with as much indiffe-* " *rence, or ſavage exultation, as in any* " *preceding age of the world.*" Bluſh, and be confounded, thou ſecond KNOX, that canſt vomit out ſuch reproaches on the age and country that gave thee birth, protection, and patient hearing. Bluſh, and be confounded, thou ſecond LOYOLA! that, to court perſecution and acquire conſequence, canſt charge ſuch deſpotic, ſuch inhuman principles on men and Britons. Be abaſhed, and conceal thy Contradictions, thou advocate for humanity and the rights of men, while thy favorite Americans perſevere in carrying fire and ſword, and every ſpecies of havoc and ruin, into the heart of the country of their Indian borderers; and count the blood ſhed in protecting the overreaching commerce of their own ſmugglers a better ſacrifice to the God who has made of one blood all nations who dwell on the face of the earth, than the reſtraint of their own ſubjects and the improvement of ſavages. Theſe are the men who ſhudder at the treatment of Negro ſlaves, yet ſanction the maſſacre of the free and independent Miamis. Conceal, if thou canſt, thy contradictions on the ſubject of Creeds, which are ſtill believed by ſo large a portion of the Diſſenters. Conceal thine own Mutability, and tell us Truth is immutable; thine own Verſatility, and affirm that " *Knowledge* finally governs man- " kind, and that *power*, though ever " ſo refractory, muſt at length yield to " it."

" This great work," rechriſtianizing the world, the Doctor aſſures his audience, " will be done. The times, the " times are fully ripe for it, and in- " ſtruments will no doubt be found, " whether our places of education have " the honour of producing them or not." The papal power is rapidly declining, and that country in which appeared the laſt cruel effects of papal tyranny in " that grievous perſecution which fol- " lowed the revocation of the Edict of " Nantz can now hardly be ſaid to be " popiſh, but to be poſſeſſed by truly " catholic Chriſtians." Notwithſtanding this peremptory aſſertion, the National Aſſembly decreed as a fundamental article of their new Conſtitution, that the *Roman Catholic* religion ſhould be the *eſtabliſhed* religion of *France*, and *only tolerated* all others, and we have not heard that this decree has been reſcinded.

" The ſubject of *religion*, and eſpe- " cially if every thing relating to *religi-* " *ous eſtabliſhments*, muſt come under a " ſtrict examination." The generality of ſtateſmen are unacquainted with *theological* in conjunction with *hiſtorical* inveſtigations. Theſe ſubjects, important as they are, ſince the welfare of civil ſociety is nearly intereſted in them, ſeem to be at preſent but little underſtood in France, or on the Continent. Let us have the ambition of being their inſtructors; and it will not detract from the honour, if, in time (as has already taken place with reſpect to the principle of *civil liberty*), they become our maſters.

" Another great event, which I be- " gin to flatter myſelf we may be look- " ing forward to, is the fall of the " Turkiſh empire. What a field will " be immediately opened for men of " ſpirit and of talents of all kinds, to " explore the curious and valuable re- " mains of antiquity, perhaps to diſ- " cover antient and long loſt writings, to " aſcertain the geography and natural " hiſtory of antient places, by which " means light will be thrown upon hiſ- " tory, which will to the end of the " world attract the attention of man- " kind, and eſpecially that of the ſcrip- " tures." Are then the members of the New College ſuch zealous antiquaries, ſuch penetrating critics in claſſic learning, when they were glad to court the writer of the *Sylva Critica* from our contemptible, bigoted Univerſities, and could not brook his warmth of temper to keep him among them? Is it not eſſential that the diſcerning and elegant Choiſeul ſhould ſwallow the civic oath before he can purſue his informing reſearches in the Turkiſh empire? Are not the books and MSS already brought to light more than ſufficient to darken Truth, and confound Science? And will new claſſic hiſtorians be permitted to defend and diſſeminate Tyranny, or even an half-underſtood and indigeſted Liberty? Are we yet ſatisfied, by ſufficient experience, that the rights of men in baniſhing the " abſurd haughtineſs " of ſome, and the baſe ſervility of " others," have not levelled too much, and encouraged Idleneſs under the colour of Independence, and Ignorance under the maſk of Reflexion, and by confounding juſt and unjuſt war under one haſty idea, neglected to ſecure property,

perty, maintain order, or enforce obedience, and made the burning of assignats, a colour for the usurpation of property? Why, in the name of all that is sacred, will not the advocates of Liberty transport themselves where they may have their fill of liberty, instead of boreing their countrymen whose ideas are not up to it?

These so-much-wished-for changes of system are to be inculcated on the youth of the middle classes of life. "The lowest of the vulgar will not "easily be brought to think on subjects "that are *wholly* new to them, though "of the greatest importance; but every "means should be used to excite their "attention, and prepare them for religious instruction. As to persons in "the highest classes of life, they are "chiefly swayed by their connexions, "and very seldom have the courage to "think and act for themselves, though "they have the most glorious opportunity of distinguishing themselves by "so doing." We were always of opinion, that the higher classes were the most cultivated and active. But this reformer *permutat quadrata rotundis*, begins with the lowest, who have neither talents for thinking, nor opportunities for acting, except when impelled; and thus he will kindle a fire at bottom, which is to burn upwards, and level all in one general conflagration.

Dr. P, in two pages, recommends gratitude to God, for "our present civilization, infinitely superior to the "barbarisms of the feudal times," and "all due allowance for the prejudices "of others, those who live in darkness "in the midst of the growing light of "the age," and to recollect that "all "great improvements in the state of "society ever have been, and ever must "be, the growth of time, the result of "the most peaceable but assiduous endeavours in pursuing the slowest of "all processes, that of enlightening the "minds of men; and that, after all, "this noble end has seldom been attained without *great sacrifices from "generous and disinterested individuals, "who, though the greatest benefactors of "mankind, receive no reward in the "present world, but in the gratitude of "posterity, and in heaven.*" The argument of every mendicant friar, from the institution of monkery.

The conclusion is a lucky epiphonema on Dr. Price; "a man who, for the "most unaffected simplicity, the strictest integrity, the purest patriotism, "and the most extensive benevolence, "never, perhaps, had a superior, and "but few equals, but suffered the severest calumny for a most excellent "discourse delivered from this pulpit." But calumny "was the lot of our Saviour and Paul."

Mr. Belsham's prayer of ten pages only shews that the Dissenters pray by written forms, without simplicity, or any one grace of composition, a florid abstract of the sermon, begging the Sovereign of the Universe to *smile* on the new institution, and *not to suffer* faithful exertions for the accomplishment of so desireable an end to be wholly and finally unsuccessful.

69. *The Life of* Samuel Johnson, *LL. D. comprehending an Account of his Studies and numerous Works, in chronological Order; a Series of his Epistolary Correspondence and Conversations with many eminent Persons; and various original Pieces of his Composition, never before published. The whole exhibiting a View of Literature and Literary Men in* Great-Britain, *for near Half a Century, during which he flourished. In Two Volumes. By* James Boswell, *Esq.*

AS our Magazine announced to the World the rapid sale of Dr. JOHNSON'S "London," it is with equal pleasure and propriety that we now mention, as a proof of the lasting fame of that great man, that his LIFE by Mr BOSWELL has been received by the Publick with extraordinary avidity. Long has the public expectation been raised by Mr. Boswell; and eagerly have the numerous admirers of Dr. Johnson looked forward towards the completion of this arduous task. Yet, great as these expectations may have been, they are at length, we may assert, completely gratified. A literary portrait is here delineated; which all who knew the original will allow to be the MAN HIMSELF.

"With the greatest propriety," Mr. B. well observes, "the Life of Dr. Johnson is "dedicated to Sir Joshua Reynolds, who was the intimate and beloved friend of that great man; the friend, whom he declared to be 'the most invulnerable man he knew; with whom if he should quarrel, he should find the most difficulty how to abuse.' You, my dear Sir (he adds), studied him, and knew him well: you venerated and admired him. Yet, luminous as he was upon the whole, you perceived all the shades which mingled in the grand composition, all the little peculiarities and slight blemishes which marked the literary Colossus."

From

From the time which has elapſed ſince the death of Dr. Johnſon (a period now of more than ſix years), Mr. B. has had every opportunity, not only of accumulating new ſtores, but of availing himſelf of whatever appeared on the ſubject from other writers. One of theſe he has noticed on ſeveral occaſions with a contemptuous aſperity. Another, who has occaſionally experienced his cenſure, has been evidently ſpared from the gallantry due to her ſex, as far as the rigid juſtice required in defence of a friend would permit.

Of this deſervedly popular performance, which contains a rich treaſure of Johnſon's epiſtolary correſpondence, we ſhall ſpeak more at large in our next.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

Knowing, as we do moſt thoroughly, the indubitable veracity of our Paris correſpondent, p. 299; we cannot poſſibly admit a word further on the ſubject of Mr. Selwyn's ſuppoſed propenſity to be preſent at executions.

In anſwer to a query, vol. LVIII. p. 1007, where the *Bannat* is ſituated; Mr. Hamilton adds, "*Bannatus* and *Comitatus* are ſynonymous; but the former term is peculiarly applied to the country about Temeſwar, in Hungary, remarkable for its fertility."

R. C. ſays, "ſlytche," p. 126, with a very ſlight alteration "ſlutch," is ſtill the common appellation of "mire" in Cheſhire. *Tremella Noſtoch*, about which there were ſeveral letters in the Magazine a few years ago, is in that country called *ſtar-ſlutch*.

A Correſpondent ſays, "If it be true that meat can be preſerved by treacle, ſhould not the trial be made in a larger quantity than what the lady mentions? It certainly would be a means of preventing the ſea-ſcurvy. Might not a little ſalt be added to the treacle?"

In Mrs. Piozzi's publication of Dr. Johnſon's "Letters," II. 376, 377, it is related that, when Queen Mary determined for England, the Archbiſhop of St. Andrews, attempting to diſſuade her, attended on her journey; and, when they came to the Tweed, "walked by her ſide into the water, in the middle of which he ſeized her bridle," and with earneſtneſs preſſed her return. Where is the hiſtorian who mentions theſe romantic circumſtances?

C. C. is deſirous of knowing in what part of *Ireland* lay the villes of *Kil* and *Kel*, which were granted by Philip de B. in the reign of King John, as well as a place called *Anaphinac*, named alſo in the ſame deed. Any particulars relating to the antient poſſeſſors of thoſe places, or any hint where it is likely to procure ſuch information, will be a favour.

A SEARCHER INTO DERBYSHIRE ANTIQUITIES ſends frequent references to the Collections of DEGGE and COKE on that ſubject; and wiſhes to know where either of thoſe Collections are to be met with.

A Correſpondent has lately purchaſed 26 quarto volumes in manuſcript, being collections from the ſeveral libraries in Oxford by the Rev. William Smith, author of the "Annals of Univerſity College." Theſe were ſuppoſed to have been deſtroyed ſome years ago. Mr. S. had made many Heraldical Collections; but where thoſe volumes are to be met with now, we cannot learn: perhaps this query may bring them to light.

"HION SIDNEY ſays, "There was publiſhed in London, in 1681, a ſmall octavo volume, intituled, "Nil dictum quod non dictum prius;" and adds, "I am a ſtranger to the ſpecific contents, or internal value, of this book; but if any of your numerous correſpondents would acquaint me where it may be procured, or even where it may be ſeen, I ſhould think myſelf much obliged to them. And ſhould the volume be in the poſſeſſion of any perſon who may be inclined to part with it, and to whom an extra gratuity would be acceptable, Mr. Johniſon, bookſeller, in St. Paul's Churchyard, is authorized to preſent ſuch perſon with a guinea for the copy.

J. LANGDALE ſays, "The wine gallon in Guildhall is ſealed for 231 cubic inches; but its actual content, when tried in the preſence of ſome eminent mathematicians, was only 224 cubic inches; and ſuch is the content of all the wine gallon meaſures that I have met with in various parts of this metropolis;" and aſks, "Will not ſome enquiry in this matter be intereſting to the community?"

The candid account of religion and religious parties is received; but when writers ſhew a manifeſt bias to one party, in preference to every other party, it is a mockery to talk of candour. Beſides, it appears to us that religion and politicks are the fuel which deſigning men are laying ready to kindle on the firſt fair occaſion. We, however, acquit our correſpondent of any ſiniſter deſign: we only mean to have it known that, in theſe perilous times, our plan is to avoid, as much as poſſible, intermeddling with party diſputes reſpecting religion.—And as at preſent we ſeem to be a nation of politicians, nothing, we know, that we can ſay, will have weight to change the opinion of a ſingle individual, whoſe mind is already made up on the expediency of the war with Ruſſia.

Mr. WESTON's laſt P.S. came too late.

We are ſorry not to have any information for Mr. W. PAISLEY.

Intended for Inſertion: AGRICOLA on the Larch—The Analyſis of a STATISTICAL ACCOUNT—Anecdote of WOLFE—P. T. on Henry IV. of France—W. on Hackney College—Mr. ELDERTON—The BRECHIN Correſpondence——ANTIQUARIOLUS——T. T. S—R. R—M. F.—B. L. H.—E. J.—SCRUTATOR, &c. &c. &c.

Under conſideration: LANCELOT LAUREATE—PHILELEUTHERUS GRAYENSIS—HOMO—CHRISTIANUS, &c. &c. &c.

Returnable: N. M. on Mr. ELWES.

EXTRACT FROM INFANCY, A DIDACTIC POEM, BY DR. DOWNMAN *.

——— "WHETHER born
In Ethiopic wilds, or 'mid the sands
Of parch'd Arabia, or where spread the shores
Girding the Caspian; from his natal place
Pursuing Mahomet's wide-wasting arms,
The Monster rush'd on Europe; pale Dismay,
Horror, and Death rapacious, in his train.
For many a century without controul,
When rag'd his fury, by pernicious skies
Arous'd, or propagated far and wide
By fell Contagion, he destroy'd mankind.
The cities groan'd; the matron o'er her babe
In unavailing trance of anguish hung.
The lover offer'd up his fruitless vows,
And wearied heaven, importunately fond,
To save the beauty which his soul ador'd.
The babe, the mother's self, became his prey;
The youth, and virgin, sunk into the tomb.
If life were granted, beauty was effac'd;
Each decent feature, tumid, and enlarg'd,
Roughen'd, or dented, with unseemly scars.

Medicine was whelm'd with shame; the Roman page
Was silent, nor the Grecian could afford
An antidote for evils Grecia's Sons
Had ne'er imagin'd. Rhazes wrote in vain;
And even Sydenham's efforts had their bounds.
For the cold lymph by prejudice was shunn'd;
And Sydenham, tho' he oft by freer air
Tam'd the devouring heat, and shook the throne
Of learned Ignorance, declaring war
Against its regimen, adverse to life, [fire,
And compounds teeming with destructive
Alexipharmic poisons, could not change
The rank malignant nature of the pest:
Which still, when favouring constitutions reign'd,
And in peculiar habits, all his art
Baffled, invincible; his art, beyond
All mortals' else, and only not divine.

The triumph was reserv'd for female hands,
Thine was the deed, accomplish'd MONTAGUE! [scrib'd
What Physic ne'er conjectur'd, what de-
By Pylarini, by Timoni sketch'd,
Seem'd to Philosophy an idle tale,
Or curious only; She by patriot love
Inspired, and England rising to her view,
Proved as a truth, and proved it on her Son.
A manly Mind whose reason dwelt supreme
Was her's, the little terrors of her sex
Despising, by maternal fondness sway'd,
Yet bold, where confidence had stable grounds.
How far superior to the turban'd race
With whom She sojourn'd, scrupulous, and weak!

Yet, this is She, whom Pope's illiberal verse
Hath dared to censure with malicious spleen,
And meanly-coward soul. 'Redoubted Bard!
What hath thy satire, tho' it often flow
Happy, and poignant, with Horatian ease,
What hath thy moral lay, tho' pure, and just,
And elegant, of profit e'er produced
Of high advantage to thy natal Land, [charm
Compared with her bequest? Thy numbers
The listening ear, and with thy polisht style
Taste is enamour'd; She hath been the cause
Of heart-felt joy to thousands, thousands live,
And still shall live thro' her. Thy song can please
None but the Sons of Britain; or the Few,
Of nice, and studious leisure; she unlock'd
The springs of satisfaction and delight,
And with perennial comfort bless'd the world."

"For MONTAGUE again the verse prepare, [the realms
And bring th' harmonious strain! Why thro'
Of Europe are not votive Statues placed
Honouring their Benefactress? From the straits
Of Gades, south, to where the towers ascend
Of famed Petropolis? Or, crossing wide
Th' Atlantic foam, why in the new-found World, [owes,
Which more to Her, than it's Discoverer,
Appears no structure sacred to her praise?
Yet, shall Imagination rear the dome,
And fix th' expressive marble. Hither come,
Ye Nymphs, and Swains, with flowery garlands deck'd
Your polisht foreheads; on the shaven green
Which fronts the Temple, ply your nimble feet,
The jocund dance unweaving! Hither come,
Ye Fauns and Dryads! Hither, glowing Love, [eye,
And spotless Beauty! Youth, with radiant
And blooming Health! While underneath the beech
Or oak, which waves it's consecrated shade,
Humanity, and Wisdom, smiling view
The festive throng, mid whom the Graces play. [hill,
And quitting their proud bowers, and lofty
The Muses utter notes divinely sweet,
Such as of yore They sung, when Gratitude
Tuned to the Friends and Patrons of mankind
The genuine lyre, ennobled by its theme."

J. W.

* See p. 424; which should have referred to THIS PAGE.

THE WISH.

Rura mihi & rigui placeant in vallibus amnes,
Flumina amem, sylvasque, inglorius! VIRGIL.

WHERE glides the stream through fertile ground,
And where a verdant wood is found,
May I my cot enjoy;
Tir'd with the sick'ning joys of wealth,
And pleasures, noxious to the health,
There all my hours employ.

Sequester'd

Sequester'd in this cool retreat,
Thick shaded from the Summer's heat,
Vast wealth may I despise;
Fairly my follies past review,
And by a good example shew
What joys from virtue rise.

When gold augments the rich man's store,
Voracious still he grasps at more;
Smoke, noise, and cities, please;
But may I now in towns appear;
Ye gentler Fates, propitious hear,
And grant *me* rural ease!

There let my heart with bounty glow;
And may I learn, at other's woe,
To shed the pitying tear;
To sooth th' unhappy widow's grief,
To helpless orphans grant relief,
And banish all their care!

May I renounce th' enticing charms
Which Fortune shows, with open arms,
Whose joys would leave a smart!
But with Religion's gifts be blest,
Which cheer th' afflicted and distrest,
And meliorate the heart.

So, when the close of life draws nigh,
All anxious fears may I defy;
To leave this world unmov'd!
And may each lib'ral person say,
As tow'rd my grave he bends his way,
"He all the virtues prov'd!

"No sordid care his mind oppress'd,
"In blessing he himself was bless'd,
"At pomp he spurn'd, and pride;
"The tear he wip'd from ev'ry eye,
"And, ripe for Heav'n, without a sigh,
"At length serenely died."

May 21, 1791. J. T.

Mr. Uaban, *Westerham, May* 19.

IF you so far approve of the subjoined as to do me the favour to insert it, I shall be happy to give this testimony of respect to the memory of my ancestor; who, though too diffident of the abilities and learning he possessed to present them to the notice of the publick, has obtained since his death some distinction in the literary world, amongst persons of his own order, by a translation from the Greek of St. Chrysostom's Books on that order, which are esteemed some of the best pieces of antiquity; of the merit of the translation I am incompetent to judge, but am informed it has been much approved. Of his very amiable deportment in the sacred duties of his office, I have received, in the early part of life, unquestionable proofs from many to whom he was personally known; and I have seen in those whose characters were formed by his paternal care, and who have happily and honourably finished the important concerns of life, the most fixed impression of every principle of virtue.

W. B.

Written on seeing the Portrait of the Rev. John Bunce, *M. A. formerly Vicar of Cheriton and Brenset, in Kent, and afterwards Rector of Chingford and Pitsey, in Essex, fifty Years after his Deaease, by one of his Grandsons.*

BELOV'D, respected shade! accept
The tribute of a tear:
To all those tender ties dissolv'd,
Which once were held so dear.

Though half a cent'ry has elaps'd,
Thy mem'ry yet shall live;
Whilst I preserve the grateful sense
Of what thy virtues give.

And may they still descend to bless
The lives of those I love!
The first "*inheritance*" on earth *,
The purest claims above.

A Reflexion by a Stranger on seeing the new Gaol at Gloucester, and a Reply by the Keeper of it.

"*I can't get out.*" Sterne's Starling.

MARTE repentinâ devictus, fertur ad astra
Spiritus Howardi:—Dic, ubi talis erit?
Heu! sine spe quæres ubi Sol illuminat orbem.
Sic placuit Superis, Advena!—Paulus adest.

Imitated.

WHILST distant realms deplore great Howard's fall,
To *us* he lives (by 'special grace) in Paul.

Another.

When Death his icy hand on Howard laid,
And left Humanity to mourn his fall;
Fame cried, from her shrill trumpet, undismay'd,
"Britons! revive—The Fates have sent you Paul."

Sagittarius.

On seeing the Sunday Schools at Gloucester parade to Church.

Written within sight of the stupendous Gaol.

DUM benè parta tibi debetur gloria, Paule!
Justa tuos sequitur fama, Roberte! pedes.
Illic,—carcer edax tenebrosas erigit arces.
Hic—Spes, atque fides irradiata viget.

Imitated.

PAUL!—much to thee of well-earn'd praise is due,
Whilst thy great talents Howard's steps pursue.
Thy views, O Raikes! to milder works extend—
Rather to form youth virtuous, than amend.
There—mourns the wretch by law's just sentence driven;
Here—Faith and Hope illume the path to Heav'n.

Fairy Camp, May 1791. Sagittarius.

---

* Prov. xiii. 22.

To

To the Rev. R. POLWHELE, *writing the History of Devon.*

AS on the green-ſward, from the ethereal heights
Sublime, the daring Aeronaut alights,
So from the lofty ſource of dulcet ſtrains,
Poetic regions where young Fancy reigns,
While now we ſee thee, Polwhele, ſtoop to trace
Minute Topography's hiſtoric grace,
And witneſs all the powers that aid thy will,
Thy erudition, induſtry, and ſkill;
(As erſt the Doric * ſhepherd in thy lays,
So now the learn'd Pauſanias of our days),
Like choral imps, we lift our weaker voice
With SCIENCE, TASTE, and DEVON, to rejoice,
And hail, for each, that day's propitious ſhine
In which the taſk was well awarded thine.

What, though we view in this aſſuming age,
A crowd uſurp the literary ſtage,
Whoſe bold pretenſions are but found to lie
In tricks the liberal mind diſdains to try;
Who, while they ſtrut, the ſuperficial pleaſe,
By mere fineſſe of impudence and eaſe:
Yet truſt a Muſe, who ne'er ſo much is mov'd,
As when ſhe hears ſuch paltry arts approv'd;
Thy genuine modeſty is merit's beſt
Impreſſive ſign, concomitant, and teſt;
Truſt her, already is thy claſſic name,
Enroll'd on more than one bright liſt of Fame.
And when Frivolity ſhall paſs away,
And Envy's ſhort-liv'd infamy decay,
Thy works inſtruction and delight ſhall give,
Thy genius flouriſh, and thy memory live!

È.

EPIGRAM,

On TURKISH ALLIANCES.

KNIGHTS of the Croſs were of their *Saviour* proud,
Of yore; and ſeal'd his doctrine with their blood.
Dull ſuperſtitious ſouls, more brave than wiſe!
What fool would now a martyr's glory prize?
Our hearts, to bolder enterprizes driv'n,
Scorn *man* t' attack, but dare the *God* of Heav'n.
As full of *port*, as we are full of pride,
On *Chriſt* we trample with gigantic ſtride.
Immanuel, once ador'd, is turn'd to farce;
In Turkiſh mode each bid him kiſs his ——.
For *Turks* we'll borrow, till we've nought to pay;
Then *Turks* their love for *Britons* will diſplay.

Cambria, May 15, 1791. W. W.

To Mrs. STEPHENS, *by* PASQUIN.

SHALL one, whom the Muſes admit of their train,
With your reaſon and judgement remonſtrate in vain?
When he bids you the ſonnet's crampt meaſure deſpiſe,
While your verſes in luſtre reſemble your eyes;
Your boſom's ſoft feeling in elegy ſhow
The pain-ſoothing plaint is the province of woe;
Philoſophy leads to a thorn-cover'd plain,
And the problems of Science the Muſes diſdain;
Throw Locke, Boyle, and Bacon, and Newton aſide,
And truſt to your fancy your footſteps to guide;
Then e'en as the dews mid the nocturnal hours,
(Thy emblem of charity) cheer the parch'd flow'rs,
The ſenſe-ſick'ning dæmon thy verſe ſhall controul,
And add zeſt to the feaſt that invig'rates the ſoul.

* Theocritus.

MR. URBAN, *Cheſter, May* 12.

PLEASE to inſert, amongſt your Poetry, the following efforts of a young Muſe.

Danae ad filium. EX SIMONIDE.

IN cymbæ fragilis cum fremeret latus
Venti vis rapidi, cingeret & furor
Undarum minitans, non Danae genis
Siccis intuita eſt anxia, filium
Amplectens tenerum verba locutaque;
"Heu, matri miſeræ quot cocunt metus!
"Tu ſopite jaces, parvule, nec times
"Triſtem naviculam, fluctibus imparem
"Iratis; dubio lumine vix micat
"Phœbe ſub tenebris abdita nubilis;
"Fluctus at tumidos tu, nihili facis,
"Siccam cæſariem qui tibi præfluunt,
"Nec venti fremitus: purpureâ jaces
"Pallâ compoſitus: blandule mî puer
"Hæc ſi perciperes tu mala grandia,
"Saltem ſubjiceres auriculam mihi
"Lugenti tenuem: ſed taceas adhuc,
"Et fluctus taceant. Jupiter, hoſtium
"Oh! per te pateat conſilium ferum!
"Si queſtus valeant, ſi valuant preces
"Hæc tam dira luant, auſpice Perſeo."

SAPPHO'S ADDRESS TO VENUS.

VENUS, immortal child of Jove!
To thee unnumber'd altars flame:
Skill'd as thou art in wiles of love,
Let not its pangs deſtroy my frame.

My pray'r if e'er you've kindly heard,
O come, your aid I now implore:
For oft you've bleſt with fond regard,
Your vot'ry ſuing to your pow'r.

Jove's golden court you then could leave,
On your fleet car propitious fly;
Whilſt Heav'n your harneſt ſparrows cleave,
Whoſe glitt'ring pinions fan the ſky.

A heav'nly ſmile (your chariot gone)
Charms added to your face divine.
Bleſt pow'r! You'd aſk, "Why all my moan;
Why muſt you be a gueſt of mine?

What

What boon importunate I crave;
What youth to fill my longing arms?
For whose enjoyment madly rave;
What churl affronts my Sappho's charms?

Soon he shall woo, whom now he flies;
And pay Love's tribute in his turn:
Tho' now thy favours he despise,
Who's cold, at thy desire shall burn.

Thy suppliant now, fair Queen! attend;
Relieve me from tormenting love:
Soon raging flames my life will end;
Or you my patroness must prove.

Cambria, May 11, 1791. VIRGO.

Mr. URBAN, *Hertford, May* 11.

I PURPOSE some time hence publishing Milton's Paradise Lost, according to the following specimen; it will not, I trust, seem foreign to the Gentleman's Magazine, as a Register of antient Poetry, to insert the introductory lines, which will oblige your humble servant, JAMES MOORE,
Master of the Grammar School.

ΜΙΛΤΟΝΟΥ ΠΑΡΑΔΕΙΣΟΣ ΠΑΝΟΛΕΘΡΟΣ.

ΑΝΘΡΟΠΟΥ πρωΐην βλαβην, καρπονδε και δενδρε
Κωλυθεν Θ· τιν Θ ολεθρι Θ εισφερε γευσις
Αλγεα μυρι' επι κοσμον και κηρα μελαιναν,
Εξεβαλε Φυγαδας εκ πατριδος, εκ Παραδεισε
Μεχρι προαγηται μειζων ανθρωπ Θ, ανα και
Μακαριον δηλας λαβη σοις οικον, αειδε
Ουρανι Θ θεα, ἡ αποκρυφε Ποιμεν Ορεβε
Αυτον ενεπνευσε κορυφης υπερ, ειτε Σιναι,
Αυτον Ποιμεν', εδιδαξε δ' εκλεκτον ος εθν Θ,
Ως εκ ανεκηταν Χαε Θ και ΟυρανΘ αρχην
Και Γη: ἡ τερψη σε βηλ Θ επιπλεον ηνπερ
Σιωνε, Σιλοας δε ῥακιον, Ο παρα χρησμον
Ρευσε Θεε: εντευθεν επικυριαν αθαμβον
Πρ Θ επ Θ αποστελλε, δ' υπερ Ο νυν βλεται ορεσ
Αονιε κοινη συν φυγη μηδε πετεσθαι,
Μεχρι λογω πεζω η ρυθμω πραγματ' αειδω
Προτερον ατολμητα. Μαλισα δε Πνευμα πρωτιμᾶς
Ο κηρ προ παντων ιερων καθαρονδε κ' αγνον,
Διδαξον, συγαρ οισθα· παρης συ Πνευμα δ' απαρχη
Ισχυρα δ' εκτειναν πτερα, και περιστερ' ομοιον
Ε καθισας επι συ μεγαλω δ' επικειμεν' Αβυσσω,
Ποιησας και εγκυον· ελλαμπε δ' αδηλα,
Εξᾶρον κ' υποφερ' επ' ως υψισων αμυνω
Ακρον υποθεσεως ταυτης αιωνιον ακρης
Πρωτοιαν, δε κ' εργα Θεου ανερ' ισχυριζωμαι.

MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.

A MONODY.

Written near the Ruins of Sheffield Manor.

WHERE in distrustful days, and days of blood,
Proud o'er this lovely vale the castle stood;
When vassals, watchful of their chieftain's call,
With barbarous music fill'd the ample hall;
And WOLSEY, doom'd a sad reverse to bear,
Drank long oblivion to a world of care;
No harp is heard: no pageantries appear;
But Ruin holds his silent revel here.

When flits the light cloud o'er the driving moon,
And earth's cold bosom drinks the dewy boon,
Near this lone tower, these moulderîng walks I stray,
Where MARY wept her captive hours away;
Fast from my eye the drops of pity steal,
And deep contrition in my breast I feel,
To THEE, fair QUEEN! I consecrate the tear,
And hang this votive tablet o'er thy bier.

Ye maids on SCOTIA's utmost mountain cast!
Who drink the spirit of the Northern blast;
Bright on whose cheeks the bud of beauty glows,
Pure in whose veins th' unsullied ruby flows;
Loose to the tempest bid your tresses flow,
And give your bosoms to the driving snow;
Mourn ev'ry breast to sympathy allied,
And ev'ry bright eye weep that MARY died.

Where all the graceful, all the gay resort,
Peerless she shone in Gallia's crowded court:
The Princes all avowed their equal flame,
All burnt, enraptur'd, for the lovely dame;
But (read his passion in the monarch's eyes),
To royal Francis all resign'd the prize;
And every tongue confess'd that only he
Was meet the lord of such a bride to be.

Ye daughters of the Garonne and the Rhone! [known;
Who the soft wanderings of the heart have
How oft hath MARY led the sportive band,
And with her light feet beat your happy land?
Tho' cloudless as your skies, your pleasures flow,
Ah quit the dance, the festive song forego!
Like your own lily when the dews descend,
All bright in tears o'er hapless MARY bend.

ELIZA! Britain's glory, and her shame!
Alternate light and darkness wrap thy name;
That name, once dreadful over earth and sea,
While BURLEIGH watch'd, and RALEIGH fought for THEE. [spleen,
Thy breast imperious, dark, and big with
Could brook no merits in a Rival Queen;
The fame of MARY mov'd thy envious pride,
Nor wast thou satiate until MARY died.

Unhappy QUEEN! how wretched was thy end! [fend;
Whom not the ponderous marble could de-

Meek

Meek to the block th' anointed head THOU gave,
To hail eternal Sabbath in the grave.
But ah! beyond the tomb thy foes combine,
To dreſs with aconite thy hallow'd ſhrine.
Fair Truth in chains of adamant to hold,
While Hiſt'ry tips her venal pen with gold.

Ah, wretched QUEEN! how may thy ſorrows ſhow,
That beauty proves full oft the path to woe;
With evry grace that decks a princely pall,
Thy days were waſted in Misfortune's hall;
Now fear, now love, impell'd the dulcet word,
And now imperious man became thy lord;
Pour every lip the ſympathizing ſong,
And every boſom heave for MARY's wrong.

Ye fair! who give the liquid pearls to flow,
O'er baſeleſs incident and fabled woe;
Reſerve your treaſures, till of MARY told,
The refluent crimſon ſtrikes your veins with cold;
Think of her fate, ſo hapleſs and ſo true,
So may no heartleſs ruffian injure you.
Mourn every breaſt to ſympathy allied,
And ev'ry bright eye weep that MARY died.

Sheffield, May 20, 1791. R. B. S.

E L E G Y

ON THE LATE

REV. T. J. PRICHARD, B. A.

And Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.

WRITTEN BY MISS J. R.

WHAT direful omens now perplex the plain! [ſheds!
What gloom its cheerleſs chilling influence
For as the clouds forebode the ſtormy train,
Unuſual grief my ſinking frame o'erſpreads.

Sweet ſeems to me no more the breath of Morn,
Diverſion now with ſong or dance is o'er;
The joyous paſtime, or the echoing horn,
Freſh from the fallows or the winding ſhore.

Some ſad intelligence this ſeal declares!
From me, from life, ſome valued friend is croſs'd!
Alas! 'tis more than friend. Thoſe boding fears
Too well declar'd no common good was loſt.

Oh! 'tis too much—for Prichard is no more!
Ah me! my hopes for ever hopeleſs fled!
Aſk me what friend, what loſs, I thus deplore?
Prichard is number'd with the ſilent dead.

Or Friend, or Lover, yet too weak 's the
Unequal ſtill the ties of blood alone. [claim;
From more than theſe our firſt attractions came, [known.
And all the ties to Love and Friendſhip

Relentleſs Death! and why could'ſt thou not find
Some vile, ſome uſeleſs object for thine aim;
Some wretch, ſome tyrant, whoſe degraded mind [name?
Reproach'd his friends, his country, or his

Doſt thou, uncenſur'd, crop the ſweeteſt flow'r, [adorn?
Or blight the fruits that moſt this earth
Muſt theſe, juſt ſuffer'd to delight an hour,
Be chang'd, malignant, for the peſt'ring thorn?

But whither tends this agony of grief?
Perhaps I blindly judge th' Almighty's way.
Come! Sov'reign Mercy, and afford relief,
And teach thy judgements patient to obey.

I hear a voice obedience thus impreſs;
The ways of Heav'n but to itſelf are known.
"Each croſs Submiſſion may be taught to "bleſs;
"To future good each preſent ill be prone."

I acquieſce; but Nature, frail and weak,
Still finds Religion of too ſmall avail: [ſeek
The heart o'erwhelm'd, in ſympathy muſt
The kind affuaſion to its mournful tale.

Haply 'tis Nature's priv'lege to complain.—
Had I my Prichard's dying hand poſſeſs'd,
Much leſs, methinks, had been my poignant pain;
Or, with his laſt adieu, how I 'd been bleſt!

This Fate deny'd.—Then in the noble gloom,
Alone, let me his much-lov'd ſhrine attend;
His hov'ring ſhade my ſorrows may illume,
Or but with life their heart-ſhed tears will end.

To the Memory of the Rev. T. J. PRICHARD.

TO this ſad ſhrine if chance ſhould draw thee near,
Seek not to hide the ſympathetic tear;
For know, O Man! here reſts on lap of earth,
The friend of all, of univerſal worth;
No clime or ſoil reſtrain'd the noble part,
Each want alike found refuge in his heart;
With pious zeal, Religion's friend he ſtood,
His wiſhes center'd in the public good;
His flock he watch'd; and daily care he took,
To form the mind by Wiſdom's ſacred book;
To him fair Science op'd th' illumin d page;
Exalted Genius mark'd his riſing age:
The labour'd ſtudies of his poliſh'd mind
Were firſt directed to aſſiſt mankind *;
But awful Death, grim, with fell horrors came,
And plunder'd all, ſave only living fame.
But what is fame, ye Sacred Pow'rs above,
To heal the deeply-wounded breaſt of love?
Can empty ſound the lover's heart inſpire
When Death's cold hand has chill'd the youthful fire?
Ah, no! for worth like his the tear will flow,
And long lament what lovers only know;
The laſting thought confin'd to life ſhall be,
Till time will reſt in long eternity. T. J.

* Alluding to two volumes of Sermons in the Gallic language, written by him.

An authentic Account of the Troubles with which the City of Paris has been lately agitated.

ON Monday the 17th of April laſt the royal family of France intended to go to St. Cloud, their ſummer palace, to paſs the holidays in quiet; and by eight in the morning they were all in readineſs to depart, when, on a ſudden, a murmur ran through Paris that the King was about to leave the kingdom. In an inſtant a numerous mob got together, ſurrounded the palace, and the cry was, *He ſhall not go! don't let him go!* On the ſudden the Mayor had aſſembled the peace-officers, and was beginning to harangue the people, who were almoſt frantic, and would hear nothing but *he ſhall not go!* and charging him with being in the plot; when M. de la Fayette arrived with a conſiderable body of the national guards planted with artillery. This might have been ſuppoſed to have ſpoken a more forcible language, but in vain; the ſoldiers joined in the general cry of *He muſt not go!* and, when threatened with martial law, they grounded their arms.

The Mayor and M. de la Fayette went to the King, who waited in his coach, and repreſented the true cauſe of the people's diſcontent to be his Majeſty's leaving Paris in Paſſion-week, one day of which he and all his predeceſſors were accuſtomed, for example's ſake, to take the ſacrament in the pariſh church. They further repreſented to their Majeſties, that though they (the Mayor of Paris, and M. de la Fayette) wiſhed to favour their Majeſties departure, the want of diſcipline among the national guards fruſtrated all their intentions. The king and royal family, after waiting full two hours in the carriage, then got out, and returned to the palace.

To calm the minds of the people, an addreſs from the departments to the Citizens of Paris has been printed, and properly diſperſed; but what ſeems to have produced the moſt forcible effect was the following addreſs of the Municipality of Paris to the King.

"Sire,

"The municipal officers of the capital, entruſted with the maintenance of order and public tranquillity, owe to your Majeſty an account of the cauſes which have diſturbed them.

"Repoſitories of the intereſts of the people, honoured with their immediate confidence, it is their duty to make known to your Majeſty the alarms which have agitated them. It is to fulfill this double duty that we ſtate to your Majeſty, that the people ſee with alarm the throne ſurrounded by thoſe men who have declared themſelves their enemies, and whoſe counſels are perhaps perfidious ſuggeſtions.

"If theſe men, Sire, were friends to your perſon, they would make known to you the wiſhes of the people: if they were truly religious, they would not calumniate them to you. But, Sire, we ought to tell you, for which we have leſſons of experience, the people love the king whom theſe men deceive, the power which they abuſe, and the religion whoſe treaſures feed their idleneſs.

"Sire, we beſeech you to ſend from your palace thoſe who, concealing the regrets of their pride under hypocritical fears, occaſion uneaſineſs in your loyal, generous ſoul, and provoke the juſt diſtruſt of a people, jealous of the heart and of the confidence of their king.

"You have declared yourſelf, Sire, the King of the Conſtitution, the Reſtorer and the Guardian of French Liberty: may theſe titles, which cover you with immortal glory, be announced and proclaimed amidſt ſurrounding nations! Nothing will then be heard by you from the French people, but acclamations expreſſive of their welfare; and their magiſtrates will come with joy to bring you teſtimonies of their gratitude. Theſe teſtimonies, Sire, we preſent you in return for the brilliant ſtep you took yeſterday in the midſt of the National Aſſembly. The ſentiments which you then expreſſed were for the nation a new proof of your love, and a new pledge of your attachment to the conſtitutional laws of the State.

(Signed) BAILLY, *Maire.*
April 20. DEJOLY, *Secretaire-greffier.*"

Copy of the diſpatch, ſigned LOUIS, and counterſigned MONTMORIN, ſent by ſpecial meſſengers, on the night of the 22d of April, 1791, to the Ambaſſadors of the King and People of France, at Foreign Courts, read on Saturday the 23d, before the National Aſſembly, amidſt the acclamations of the Members, and ordered to be poſted up in the Town-houſe of every Municipality in the kingdom, read at the head of every regiment and company in the ſervice, and on board of every ſhip of war on the eſtabliſhment.

To M. M——, Ambaſſador *from the* King *and* People *of* France *at the* Court *of* ——

"The King has given it me in charge, Sir, to inſtruct you, that it is his poſitive orders, that you ſhall inſtantly manifeſt his ſentiments concerning the French Revolution to the court at which you reſide.

"The Ambaſſadors and Miniſters of France, in all the different courts of Europe, have alſo received the ſame order, to the end that no doubt may remain concerning the intentions of his Majeſty, nor concerning the free and unqualified aſſent which he has given to the new form of Government, nor concerning the ſolemn and irrevocable oath that he has taken to maintain it inviolate.

"His Majeſty, having formally convoked the States General of his kingdom, determined, by the advice of his Council, that the Commons ſhould be repreſented by a number of deputies equal to the other two orders which at that period were in exiſtence.

This

This act of Provisional Legislation, which some momentary obstacles prevented from being so favourable as might have been expected, sufficiently announced his Majesty's desire to re-establish the Nation in its just Rights.

"The States General having accordingly met, and taken the title of the National Assembly, in a short time a Constitution, calculated to confer happiness on the French Nation and the Monarch, assumed the place of the ancient Government, in which the apparent strength of the ROYAL POWER served but as a veil to conceal the real abuses of the ARISTOCRACY.

"The National Assembly has adopted the representative form of Government, joined to an hereditary Royalty; the Legislative Power has been declared permanent; the election of the Ministers of the Altar, of Administrators, and Judges, has been restored to the People; the public force of the State, whether exterior or interior, has been organised on the same principles, and according to the fundamental basis of the distinction of powers:—Such is the New Constitution of the kingdom.

"That which has been called the Revolution, is nothing more than the annihilation of a multitude of abuses, which have accumulated for ages by the errors of the people, or the power of the Ministers, which was never the power of the King. These abuses have not been less detrimental to the Nation than to the Monarch; these abuses under happy reigns have never ceased to be attacked without being destroyed:—they are now no more.

"The Nation, in which resides all original power, has now no other Citizens than those who are equals in regard to Rights and Priviliges; no other Despots than the Laws; no other Organs than its Public Functionaries, and of these Public Functionaries the King is the chief.—Such is the French Revolution.

"This Revolution unavoidably has for its enemies all those who in the first moments of error, and influenced by their own personal advantages, have regretted the extinction of the ancient Government. From thence proceed the apparent divisions manifested throughout the kingdom, and which are daily becoming more feeble; hence, perhaps, some severe laws, and unavoidable circumstances, which Time will correct: but the King, whose true power is indivisible from that of the Nation, who has no other ambition but the happiness of his People, nor any other real power than that which is delegated by them to him—the King has adopted, without hesitation, a happy Constitution, which alone, and at the same time, has regenerated his Authority, the Nation and the Monarch.

"All his powers are preserved to him, except the redoubtable power of making laws. He remains invested with authority to treat with Foreign Potentates, with the care of defending the kingdom, and repelling its enemies: but the French Nation will in future have no external enemies but its aggressors; no internal enemies but those, who, still flattering themselves with vain hopes, believe that the will of twenty-four millions of men restored to their natural Rights, after having so organised the kingdom as to leave only the recollection of ancient forms and ancient abuses, is not an immutable and irrevocable Constitution.

"But the most dangerous enemies to the Constitution, are those who affect to disseminate doubts of the Patriotism of the Monarch. These men are either much to blame, or are exceedingly deceived; for, while they suppose themselves the only friends to the King, they are in fact the only enemies of Royalty. They would have deprived their Sovereign of the love and the confidence of a great Nation, if his principles and his probity had been less known. Has not his Majesty done every thing to shew, that he considers the Revolution and the French Constitution amongst his best titles to glory? After having accepted and sanctioned all the Laws, he has neglected no means of causing them to be executed, and, since the month of February of last year, he has repeatedly promised in the presence of the National Assembly to maintain them; and, honoured with the title of the RESTORER OF FRENCH LIBERTY, he will transmit to his son more than a Crown—he will transmit a Constitutional Royalty.

"The Enemies of the Constitution are constantly repeating that the King is not happy; as if it were possible for a Monarch to possess any happiness distinct from that of his People: they say that his authority is diminished; as if authority founded on Force were not less powerful, and more precarious, than authority founded on Law: in fine, they affirm that the King is not free—a calumny, atrocious in its nature, if they suppose his will must be constrained; and absurd, if they mistake, for a want of freedom, the consent, repeatedly expressed by his Majesty, to remain among the Citizens of Paris; a consent which was due to their patriotism, to their fears, but, above all, to their affections.

"These calumnies, however, have reached Foreign Courts: they have been repeated there by Frenchmen, who are voluntary exiles from their country, and who, if they be not enemies, have at least deserted their posts as Citizens.

"The King, Sir, expressly charges you to defeat their calumnies and their projects. These calumnies, while they spread the falsest ideas concerning the late Revolution, have rendered the intentions of French travellers suspected by several nations; and the King expressly orders you to protect and defend them. Represent, Sir, the French Constitution

tution in the ſame point of view in which the King himſelf ſees it, and leave no doubt of his intention to maintain it to the utmoſt of his power. By ſecuring the Rights and Liberties of the Citizens, this Conſtitution founds the national proſperity on the moſt ſolid baſis; it confirms the Royal Authority by means of the Laws; it prevents, by a glorious Revolution, the fatal one which the abuſes of the old Government would probably have ſoon effected by a diſſolution of the Empire; in fine, it conſtitutes the happineſs of his Majeſty; and to juſtify, defend, and conſider it as the rule of your conduct, ought to be your firſt and moſt important duty.

"I have frequently before communicated to you his Majeſty's ſentiments on this head; but, after the information he has received of the opinion endeavoured to be eſtabliſhed in Foreign Countries reſpecting what is paſſing in France, he has ordered me to inſtruct you to notify the contents of this letter to the Court at which you reſide; and, that it may be ſtill more public, his Majeſty has ordered it to be printed."

The letter was loudly applauded; and the Aſſembly decreed, that a deputation ſhould immediately wait on the King, to congratulate him on the perfect concurrence of his ſentiments with thoſe of the Nation.

The Preſident, at the head of a numerous deputation, waited on the King, with the following Addreſs:

"The National Aſſembly have charged us to carry to your Majeſty the ſentiments which they have juſt felt. The inſtruction which you have directed to your Miniſters at foreign Courts, is a faithful abſtract of the French Conſtitution. For the firſt time, perhaps, the ſacred maxims that announce the Rights of Man will enter into the myſteries of diplomatic correſpondence. Foreign States, Sire, will learn from you, that, after having aided the French People to regenerate their Conſtitution, it is your wiſh to be the guardian and defender of it, and foreign States will reſpect it. Seated on the faireſt throne in the world, you will have given the firſt example of a great King, proclaiming afar the Liberty of Nations. The French will not be ſurpriſed at this new proof of your love. Your heart, Sire, is known to them. They are accuſtomed to pronounce your name with the effuſions of tenderneſs and gratitude which great benefits command.

"The time is come, when a calm is ready to ſucceed the fears and the hopes between which the Nation has been toſſed in uncertainty. You impoſe ſilence on the detractors of our new Laws. The hydra of faction had an hundred heads; you have ſtruck off the laſt of the number. I venture to aſſure your Majeſty, that it will be fortunate, for it has aſcertained the happineſs of your People."

The KING'S ANSWER.

"I feel inexpreſſibly the juſtice which the National Aſſembly does me; if they could read my heart, they would ſee nothing but ſentiments proper to juſtify the confidence of the Nation; all diſtruſt ſhall be baniſhed from among us, and we ſhall enjoy the happineſs of it."

The Addreſs and the Anſwer were warmly applauded; ordered to be printed, and diſtributed with the letter.

On Thurſday the 21ſt in the evening, M. de la Fayette, ſhocked at not having been able to maintain diſcipline among the national guards when his Majeſty propoſed to depart, ſent in his reſignation, accompanied alſo with thoſe of the other Staff Officers; ſince which, a detachment of the national guards went to the Municipality, to requeſt their mediation, and to beſeech them to join in their ſupplications with them. At eleven o'clock at night M. Bailly, and the other Magiſtrates, accordingly waited on M. de la Fayette, and were immediately admitted. The apartments, the court-yard, and the ſtreet, were crowded with the military, notwithſtanding it rained very hard.

Madame de la Fayette appeared at midnight at a balcony, and, addreſſing herſelf to thoſe on the outſide, lamented, in the politeſt manner poſſible, that the houſe could not contain them all, and at the ſame time teſtified how much ſhe was charmed with their zeal for the perſon of her huſband.

M. de la Fayette ſoon afterwards made his appearance, and promiſed to attend the General Council next day, and there give a deciſive anſwer. He accordingly repaired there at nine o'clock laſt night, and had ſcarcely pronounced the firſt ſentence of his ſpeech, before he was ſuddenly taken ill, fainted on the ſpot, and remained ſo long in that condition, that the meeting was adjourned.

Next day M. de la Fayette attended the meeting, and received the moſt cordial marks of ſincere regard; to which he politely acknowledged that too much partiality had been ſhewn to him, and too little reſpect to the Laws. "To command the national guards, it is neceſſary, he ſaid, that I ſhould be aſſured that they will unanimouſly believe that the fate of the Conſtitution is attached to the execution of the Laws, the ſole Sovereign of a Free People."

The Council General then reſolved, that a deputation ſhould wait upon his Majeſty, compoſed of 24 members, eight of whom to be municipal officers, to return him thanks from the community of Paris, for having anticipated the wiſhes of the community, in diſmiſſing the refractory Eccleſiaſtics, and agreeing to announce to foreign Courts, through Ambaſſadors, his attachment to the new conſtitution.

The fifth battalion of the firſt diviſion of the national guards yeſterday morning came to the following reſolution, which it addreſſed to the 59 other battalions:

"The

"The National Assembly has decreed, that the public force shall be essentially obedient; and that a part of the Parisian army has shewn itself essentially disobedient.

"M. de la Fayette did not cease to command it, but because it ceased to obey the Law.

"He is desirous of an entire submission to the Law, and not a sterile attachment to his person.

"That the battalion shall assemble; that every soldier-citizen shall *swear upon his honour*, and *sign* his resolution, to obey the Law.

"That those who shall refuse to do so shall be expelled from the national guards *.

"That the wish of this army, thus regenerated, shall be presented to M. de la Fayette, whose duty it will then be to resume his command.

"That those individuals, who have so unworthily treated the Royal Family, shall be punished, and driven from the national guard."

At noon, twelve battalions had already taken a resolution similar to the above. The battalion of *Blancs-manteaux* even went in a body to the square of the Hotel de Ville, to take the oath, and read the resolution in presence of the municipal officers.

While these things were in agitation at Paris, a troop of assassins from Malaucenne, Sablet, and Seguret, headed by Messrs. de St. Croix, d'Hugues Colonel of the National guard of Malaucenne, and Count Robins, presented themselves at Vaison (a small city in the Comté Venaissin, about 30 miles from Avignon the capital), with an intention of putting to death the principal inhabitants. The sentinel at the gate of the town was previously gained. They immediately surprised the Corps de Garde, both at the gate, and at the Hotel de Ville. They then first assaulted the house of the Mayor, a Monf. Lavillasse, who defended himself a considerable time, his people calling out from the windows with a speaking trumpet to the Patriots his neighbours, who, alas! were included in this horrid proscription, and were themselves besieged in their houses.

The unfortunate Lavillasse at length fell into the hands of the assassins, who cut his limbs in pieces, and hung his entrails at the gates of the city. His wife, big with child, was shot through the breast. They then assailed the Major of the national militia, who made a vigorous resistance. He had five fusils in his house, which he discharged with such rapidity, as to keep off his assailants till he had an opportunity of leaping through a back window, and escaping out of the Tower, by favour of the night. As soon as morning appeared, the Bishop of Vaison [we hope this part of the relation is exaggerated] came into the midst of these fanatics, with a crucifix in his hand, leading them on to murder. The Patriots, as they were called, were pursued in all quarters, and a great number of them were slaughtered, and their cannibal enemies danced round their palpitating bodies. They led the Abbé Thalet, the Curé of Vaison, up to the remains of his friend, whose limbs were cut in pieces. *Voilà ton ami* (said they), *tu vas le suivre aux enfers.* They then prepared to shoot him; but, by a refinement of cruelty, they bethought themselves of leading him to the banks of the river Aigues; they there murdered him with their bayonets, mutilated him, and threw his scattered limbs into the stream.

After these atrocities, the bells of the cathedral were rung, to celebrate their success and victory over the enemies of Religion.

* This has since brought a charge upon Fayette, for having, of his own sole power, cashiered a considerable body of soldiers without a Court Martial.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The difference with Russia is now come to a crisis. Mr. Flint, the messenger entrusted with the dispatches to Berlin and Petersburgh from the British Cabinet, when he returned, brought dispatches back, dictated with a womanly *hauteur*, "That the British Court will not be permitted, as a Mediator, to dictate terms of peace between the Empress of Russia and the Porte; it therefore only remains for Great Britain to recede totally from the language that has been held out to Foreign Courts, or to enforce her policy by the influence of British arms." This information (certainly thrown out to feel the pulse of the people) is of no small importance. They cannot surely be friends to the national honour who would advise Ministers to desert the cause they have openly avowed in the face of all Europe! What has Great Britain now to fear? the heaviest expence of the war is already incurred in the preparations; and are we now so humbled as to shrink from a contest which we ourselves have provoked, and that too by the threats of an Upstart Power, whom Britain is known to have cherished into consequence! But the Baltic seas! there's the danger! He must be a shallow politician who does not know where Russia is vulnerable without braving the Baltic seas!

It does not indeed appear that the great Maritime powers of the North, Sweden and Denmark, are much inclined to engage as principals in this quarrel. Sweden has actually declared for a neutrality; and it having been intimated by an official note to the King of Denmark, that the Court of London expected to find in the ports of Denmark all the accommodations that might be necessary for the English Fleet, which is about to enter the Baltic, an answer has been received, "That his Danish Majesty will not depart from the principles on which he has all along acted. His defensive alliances with Russia are well known. He avows them as well as the treaties which bind him to Great Britain,

Britain, and it is his glory to be faithful to both." Add to this, that the foreign prints having announced that a conſiderable Naval force [12 ſhips of the line] were fitting out in the ports of Denmark, that court has cauſed the report to be authentically contradicted, there being only three ſhips of the line fitting out. Thus it may be gathered with what reluctance her Imperial Majeſty's cauſe will be ſupported by her neighbours in caſe of a renewal of the war. It is the preſent conduct of the King of Pruſſia, in ſuffering town after town, fortreſs after fortreſs, to fall into the hands of the Ruſſians without affording the Turks any aſſiſtance, that aſtoniſhes bye-ſtanders!

At a time when it was thought the Ruſſians were in their winter quarters, meſſengers have arrived from the armies of Prince Gallitzin, with advice of the total defeat of a body of 20,000 Turks encamped upon the Danube, below Iſaccia, on the 6th of April, and of the capture of Machſchin, in which they made priſoners of war a Baſhaw of three tails, another of two, and Huſſan Samſundzi, the favourite of the preſent Grand Vizier, who was ſent there to regulate the operation of the Turkiſh army. In this rencounter the Turks are ſaid to have loſt 2000 men killed.

After taking Macſchin, Prince Gallitzin marched to the peninſula of Kuchepany, oppoſite Brailow, where he found the flotilla under General Ribas, who had already landed two battalions near it, and took it by ſtorm. Out of 20 pieces of cannon, the Ruſſians took 17, and employed two days in deſtroying the works. The Turks had 4000 killed or drowned, and 22 veſſels, great and ſmall, deſtroyed. News has ſince arrived, that Gen. Ribas had drawn out of the river 6000 bombs, and 2000 ſhot, and was preparing to uſe them in the ſiege of Brailow. Other letters give victory to the Turks.

But it is not the Ruſſia buſineſs alone with which Europe is at preſent agitated. The Revolution in France is a much more intereſting topick of converſation than the conteſt about the poſſeſſion of Oczakow. The latter muſt ſoon end with the demolition of that obnoxious fortreſs. The former threatens to involve all Germany, France, and their dependencies in blood.

The Electors, Princes, and States of the Holy Roman Empire, aſſembled in Diet at Ratiſbon, have requeſted of the preſent Emperor the particular protection of the eſtates in Lorraine and Alſace, to the end that they may receive compleat redreſs of grievances reſulting from the decrees of the National Aſſembly of France. In conſequence of this requiſition, his Imperial Majeſty expects forthwith a diſpatch from the Empire, to enable him to employ the moſt effectual meaſures for the preſervation of the reſpective rights of the injured Princes.

France, beſides this ſerious embarraſſment with the Germanic States, ſtands committed with the Holy See. It ſhould ſeem that, having determined to recall the Cardinal de Bernis as Ambaſſador from Rome, the Pope has ſignified his reſolution not to receive any perſon as Ambaſſador from France, who has taken, without reſerve, the oath required of all public officers, by the decree of the National Aſſembly ſanctioned by the King.

The conſequence of this has already been the burning of the Pope in effigy; which, it is ſaid, was ſolemnly performed in the Palais Royal at Paris on Wedneſday the 4th inſt. in the evening. He was, in form, a *great mannikin*, cloathed in a white albe, bordered with lace; a red camail, bordered with white fur, and breeches the ſame, and crimſon ſlippers. He had on his finger the ring of the fiſherman, and on his breaſt the pectoral croſs. A perſon read the accuſation of the French Nation againſt the Pope, and enumerated, with great modeſty, all the misfortunes which his brief would produce, if the Nation, rendered unfaithful to the Laws which ſhe had preſcribed to herſelf, ſhould adopt the Italian principles of that apoſtolical libel. On this the Marquis de St. Huruge pronounced the following ſentence:

"That the ring of the fiſherman ſhould be taken from his finger, and the paſtoral croſs from his breaſt, to be depoſited in a place of ſafety, as an evidence of the reſpect which the Nation bore to the Catholic Religion, and that afterwards the mannikin ſhould be burned."

He was conducted with great form to the place of execution. They placed two writings, one before, and one behind; the firſt *fanaticiſm*, the ſecond *civil war*; and in place of the ring, they gave him a poignard. After ſeveral ſtrokes he was committed to the flames and reduced to aſhes, amidſt the declamations of an immenſe multitude who aſſiſted in the ceremony.

Next day M. de Clermont Tonnere was attacked by the mob for having ſupported the Pope againſt the Nation. He fortunately took ſhelter in a coffee-houſe till the arrival of the national guards. They afterwards attacked his houſe, which they would have demoliſhed but for the guards.

The civil war that rages in the Comtat Venaiſſin, in the neighbourhood of Avignon in Provence, is among the evils with which France is affected. Provence has all along been accounted a part of France; but, being ſituated on the borders of Italy, and of courſe attached to the Popiſh Communion, when the Revolution firſt took place in France, the prieſts, one and all, ſet themſelves againſt it as criminal to the Religion they profeſſed; and, being at a great diſtance from the capital, perſuaded the People to throw off their dependance on France, and truſt to the Pope for protection. Many of the National Aſſembly knowing the reſtleſs diſpoſition of theſe enthuſiaſts, and that they would be continually plotting againſt the intended Reformation,

mation, were for a ſeparation; and after three days diſcuſſion, carried the queſtion by a conſiderable majority. In the mean time the more enlightened part of the people aſſembled, in order to put a ſtop to the cruelties of the prieſts. And hence commenced the civil war.

On the 13th inſt. a moſt important Revolution took place in Poland, where the King has planned a new Conſtitution founded on that of England as improved in America, which the Diet has adopted. But more of this when brought to maturity.

East Indies.

From the London Gazette.

Whitehall, May 14. The letters from the East-Indies, of which the following are copies and extracts, were received yeſterday by the Princeſs Royal, one of the Company's ſhips.

To Stephen Luſhington, Eſq. Chairman of the Hon. the Court of Directors for tranſacting all Affairs of the United Engliſh Eaſt-India Company.

Camp near Cannanore, Jan. 9, 1791.

"Sir,

"The Princeſs Royal, which arrived at Tellicherry the 7th inſt. in her way to England, having left Bombay previous to the arrival of the Drake ſnow, which carried the account of the capture of Cannanore, I now do myſelf the pleaſure to ſend you, for the information of the Hon. the Select Committee, a detail of every material circumſtance which has taken place from my firſt determination of coming to Tellicherry to the preſent time; which, I flatter myſelf, will meet the approbation of the Hon. Company.

The eſſential aſſiſtance given the Travancore Rajah, by a detachment under Lieutenant Colonel Hartley, has long ſince been known in England. It was my intention, as ſoon as the ſeaſon would admit, to aſſemble the force of this Preſidency, to emancipate the Malabar Princes, with whom alliances had been concluded, and afterwards to co-operate with General Medows. His ſucceſsful advance through the Coimbatore, and the ſanguine expectations univerſally held of a ſpeedy termination of the war, induced his Lordſhip to conſider any aſſiſtance as unneceſſary, to place the troops with Lieutenant Colonel Hartley, and on the Malabar coaſt, under General Medows's orders; and to confine my attention to granting the Marattas whatever force they might require. A detachment of artillery, and two battalions of native troops, were ſent them before the rains. This corps has ſince been augmented with a battalion of European infantry, and another of Sepoys, under Colonel Frederick's command. By the lateſt accounts from Bombay, the re-inforcement was expected to join the Mahratta army employed at the ſiege of Darwar.

Agreeably to the ſyſtem adopted by his Lordſhip and General Medows, Lieutenant Colonel Hartley, as ſoon as the ſeaſon admitted, marched to Palicaudcherry, and opened the communication from this coaſt with the Madras army, at that time ſtationed in the Coimbatore. Supplies of military ſtores were ſent them from Bombay; but the inconvenience of tranſporting them by land pointed out the neceſſity of opening the Panani river. In the mean time, the enemy's advance into Coimbatore, and the retreat of Lieutenant Colonel Floyd from Sallimungulum, prevented General Medows from aſcending the Ghauts, and obliged him to detain Lieutenant Colonel Hartley, with his detachment, at Palicaudcherry, to form magazines of grain.

From this change in the movements originally intended, his Lordſhip was convinced that a diverſion on the Malabar coaſt might be attended with beneficial conſequences. As ſoon as I was acquainted with his wiſhes, that I would in perſon proceed hither, I reſolved with the little force that could be ſpared from Bombay to embark for Tellicherry, and on the ſpot determine if an attempt could be made with propriety to clear the country of a force ſtationed by Tippoo, to awe the garriſon of Tellicherry, and curb the Nairs, who were univerſally diſpoſed to join us.

On my arrival the 5th of December, I was informed that the force to the ſouthward of Tellicherry had aſſembled, and had marched towards Lieutenant Colonel Hartley, at that time ordered to Panani, to keep the communication open. Much as I wiſhed to aſſiſt him in a meaſure ſo important in its conſequences, I found it impracticable to take a corps ſufficient for the purpoſe, unleſs Cannanore was firſt reduced. The Government of that diſtrict had, during the rains, made a treaty with the Chief of Tellicherry; had evaded a compliance with the articles; had invited a force ſtationed by Tippoo in the Cherical country, and which had retired at the opening of the campaign, to return to their defence; and had at length openly avowed their hoſtile intentions.

On the 10th, the force that could be ſpared for the purpoſe encamped on the heights of Egar. It conſiſted of his Majeſty's 77th regiment, ſeven companies of the 1ſt Bombay regiment; the 2d, the 3d, the 10th, and 12th battalions of native infantry; the flank companies of the 6th, and two companies of artillery, amounting to upwards of 3000 diſciplined men. On the 12th and 13th the neighbouring Rajahs joined with about 2000 irregular Nairs.

The 14th, the line moved towards the enemy. They were ſtrongly poſted on heights, to the ſouthward and eaſtward of Cannanore, defended by a chain of ſtone redoubts, with cannon in them. On viewing their poſition, I determined to gain poſſeſſion of Avery redoubt, in the centre of their poſts, which would enable me to attack either of their wings, with the greateſt part of my force.

Not

Notwithstanding much resistance during the day, I took post sufficiently near to erect a battery, which early in the morning of the 15th demolished the defences, and obliged them to evacuate the place. At the same time, the left brigade advanced in line, and attacked the heights of Carley. The resistance was trifling, considering the strength of the ground, occupied by a brigade of the enemy's troops. They retreated under the guns of Carley redoubt, and through the town of Cannanore. In the night of the 15th a battery was raised against Carley, which surrendered at day-break next morning.

By these operations I was in possession of the heights and works to the southward, and by a small movement to my right could completely prevent the enemy's retreat. Convinced of the danger of their situation, they offered to capitulate. The articles were agreed on in the evening, and hostages came into my camp.

On the morning of the 17th, the Cannanore troops, amounting to 800 men, retired within the town, and Tippoo's forces paraded in front of their encampment, and, agreeably to the terms that had been granted, surrendered their arms and all Circar property, and engaged not to serve during the war. They consisted of 200 horse, a corps of grenadiers, two brigades of regular infantry, and rocket-boys, irregulars, &c. amounting to upwards of 5000 men. The fort of Cannanore was summoned immediately afterwards, and surrendered without conditions.

The fort of Billapatam, the capital of the Cheukal Rajah, situated on the South bank of the river, and Nurrcarow on the North, also surrendered in the evening, and the garrison received the same terms with the rest of Tippoo's troops. They have since been all sent, under an escort, to the Canara country.

By these successes we have taken 34 stand of colours, 68 pieces of cannon, a quantity of ammunition, military stores and grain, and near 5000 stand of arms. I have the honour to inclose a return of them, and of the killed and wounded of the detachment, which, I am happy to observe, is much more trifling than could have been expected. I have also great pleasure in assuring you I have every reason to be perfectly satisfied with the gallantry and discipline of the troops, whose behaviour equalled my most sanguine expectations.

I was now at liberty to have assisted Lieutenant-Colonel Hartley; but his little detachment had compleatly defeated and dispersed the corps opposed to them, and were in possession of Turuckabad, the capital of this coast. It consisted of his Majesty's 75th regiment, the grenadier Native battalion, and seven companies of the 7th battalion, amounting to 1600 men, with 10 pieces of cannon, 500 Travancore horse, a battalion of Travancore Sepoys, and a body of irregular Nairs. The enemy's force was about 10,000 men, posted at Ventzetty Cottah, whither Lieutenant-Colonel Hartley marched on the 6th of December. They retreated on his approach the 7th, and the fort surrendered on the 8th in the morning. They were found posted in a wood in the front of the village of Tervanangurry. The detachment forced them from thence, and attacked the village, as well as the ground on both sides of it, which were woody, and intersected with hedges and mud banks. The enemy retreated, after disputing the ground; and formed in front, and on the flanks of the fort of Trincalore, the esplanade of which extends to the village; but our troops advanced with vivacity and spirit, pursued them into the covert-way, where many of them were killed, obliged the fort to surrender, and totally dispersed them. Upwards of 800 were taken in the fort, and numbers were killed in the different attacks.

Mootaub Khan, who commanded them, retreated to Turuckabad, and the next day he left it, with about 2000 men, and a considerable sum in specie, and fled to the Ghauts. Lieutenant-Colonel Hartley advanced to that place on the 10th, when 1500 men, the remains of their army, laid down their arms. A considerable quantity of military and other stores were captured, and in particular the guns taken from the Travancore lines.

The ports of Barragurry and Cootahporé, in the Cartanad country, still remained in possession of Tippoo's troops. A detachment from hence marched against them the 27th of December, and returned on the 5th inst. with 400 prisoners, which they had taken without any loss. The posts surrendered, after a little opposition, on nearly the same terms as Cannanore.

The object that induced me to visit the coast being compleated, and the ancient Nair Princes in possession of their districts, from Billipatam river to Cape Comorin, nothing remains to be done with the little force under my command. Having reason, however, to imagine his Lordship wishes to unite the detachments, and being persuaded they may be of essential consequence to his future operations, I have determined to remain and wait his orders.

I am pleased at an opportunity of assuring you, that Captain Eyron, of his Majesty's ship Phœnix, has been of essential service, not only by a well-directed fire from his ship, but in his exertions in forwarding the publick stores; and in landing with two 18-pounders, his marines, and a part of his crew, to assist us in the reduction of Carley and Barragurry.

By a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Hartley, received since writing the above, dated Turuckabad, the 6th inst. he advises me, that he had received orders from General Medows to deliver over charge of Palicaudcherry to Major Cuppage, who was com-

coming from Coimbatore with two regiments for that purpoſe, and that he and his detachment were then to conſider themſelves as under my orders.

Encloſed you will pleaſe to receive a general return of the troops encamped at this place; and I have the honour to remain, Sir, your very obedient, humble ſervant,

Signed, ROBERT ABERCROMBY.

[Here follow general returns of the troops encamped near Cannanore, under the command of Major-General Robert Abercromby, and of the ordnance, ſtores, &c. taken in Cannanore fort and other ſubordinates; alſo of the killed, wounded, and miſſing, of his Majeſty's and the Company's troops, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hartley, in the action of Tervanangurry, December 10, 1790, amounting in the whole to 5 killed, 50 wounded, and 2 miſſing (amongſt whom the following officers are ſtated as wounded, viz. Captain Lawman, Artillery; Captain Blachford, Engineers; Lieutenant Cha. Stewart, 7th battalion; and Lieut. Fireworker Powell, Artillery); and of thoſe under the command of Major-General Abercromby, the 14th and 15th of December, near Cannanore, amounting to 8 killed, and 75 wounded; among the latter, Mr. Cochran, Surgeon's Mate.]

Extract of a letter from the Government of Fort St. George to the Government of Bombay, entered on their Conſultations, Dec. 14, 1790.

We have the honour to announce to you that the Centre Army, under the command of Lieut. Colonel Maxwell, formed a junction with the Grand Army on the 17th inſt. near Covenpatnam, and that Tippoo retired up the Ghauts.

Fort St. George, Nov. 24, 1790.

Extract of a letter from Major-General Medows, to the Government of Fort St. George, entered in the above-mentioned Conſultations.

Having marched ſeven days ſucceſſively after having croſſed the Cavery, I take the firſt opportunity of a halt to acquaint you with our ſituation. We are now within fifteen miles of Col. Maxwell, to whom this morning I have ſent five ſquadrons of dragoons, and orders to join us here, which I conclude he will do this day or to-morrow. The enemy looked at him a few days ago; but not liking, I believe, his judicious poſition, nor our being ſo near, declined an engagement. We ſaw the enemy ourſelves the day before yeſterday, about 20 miles off, on his return from Colonel Maxwell, pitching his tents, juſt as we were come to our ground, after a long fatiguing march through the paſs of Tippoor; but no ſooner had we fired three guns as a ſignal to Colonel Maxwell, than he immediately ſtruck his tents again, and proceeded up the Ghauts, by the Oodeanurgum paſs.

Covenporam Camp, Nov. 17, 1790.

By letters from Poonah, in the Nigarris country, we have advice that on the 9th of November there was an affair between Aſſad Ally Khan, one of the Nizam's allies, and Kutbud Deen, one of Tippoo's generals, in which the Nizam's officer came off victorious; who, in giving an account of the action, tells the Nizam, *I have this day ſent* 500 *of the enemy, and* 200 *horſe, to hell.*

The ſiege of Darwar which had been projected, has miſcarried merely by the Mahrattas eagerneſs to plunder. Capt. Little had mounted the wall, and, while he was encouraging his men to follow, received a wound in his ſhoulder. The enemy was ſoon driven out with great ſlaughter; but the Mahrattas threw themſelves into confuſion, ſo that it was neceſſary to retire, but not before they had loaded themſelves with plunder, fired the town in many places, and taken a number of guns.

The taking the town is of little conſequence to the taking the fort, which is very ſtrong.

The people of Chandernagore, a French ſettlement in the Eaſt Indies, having united, in imitation of the mother country, the American colonies, and the Iſle of France, to ſhake off the yoke of deſpotiſm, had reaſon to expect that the repreſentatives of a nation, which had ſhewn to the world the beſt examples of the ſpirit of liberty, would have applauded their exertions, and, if not aſſiſted, would at leaſt have forborn to oppoſe them; but, to the inexpreſſible aſtoniſhment of the Citizens of Chandernagore, the private views of the Government of Bengal have prevailed over the ſentiments of liberality which diſtinguiſhed the great nation they repreſented. Here theſe Citizens, after reciting their manifold complaints, moſt particularly proteſt againſt an inſult lately offered to the French flag, by firing upon the Chandernagore packet with ſhot, and reſcuing by force the criminals of that nation whom the Citizens of Chandernagore were ſending to the National Aſſembly for trial. They in ſhort declare to the Engliſh Government, that they abandon the ſaid packet to them, and expect with certainty from that auguſt body of the National Aſſembly of France the moſt ſignal vengeance, for the repeated attacks made on the dignity of the French name.

REMARKS ON THE WAR IN INDIA.

It has long been known by bye-ſtanders, that Tippoo Saib, the ſon of Hyder Ally, ever ſince the death of his father, has been preparing for war; that, being a ſoldier from his infancy, he is fond of war; and, bred in Indian courts, is a deep politician, and of courſe an avowed enemy of the Engliſh, who are the only rivals he has to dread in the vaſt regions of Hindoſtan. To enable him to make head againſt this powerful competitor, he has directed his chief attention to cultivate a laſting friendſhip with the French nation, by ſhewing, on every occaſion, a par-

partiality in favour of their people; and by sending Ambassadors to Paris, loaded with presents of immense value to their most Christian Majesties, and those in power about the French court. These Ambassadors were instructed to engage in their master's service, the most expert engineers, and to purchase for him arms and artillery of the first makers, without regard to expence in the first cost, or of freight in the conveyance.

Add to this, that he has long been amassing money to carry on this premeditated war, and that he only wanted a pretence to begin it.

Having himself borne an active part in the last war in 1770, he is well acquainted with the English mode of attack, their bravery in pursuit of glory, and their indifference and dissipation when once it is attained. Of this he had himself been witness in their attack of Manguelor, which they carried with 8000 men, though defended with a strong garrison and 300 pieces of cannon mounted. This capture they announced with the discharge of 200 cannon from Fort St. George, at Madras; but it was scarcely known in Europe, when news arrived of its re-capture by young Hyder, with a handful of his father's troops, when scarcely 17 years of age. The English army, when they had conquered the place, encamped without the gates in perfect security, and suffered themselves to be surprized by a small party of 3000 men.

This war, therefore, appears to be a very unequal one. Tippoo is well acquainted with every inch of ground that is in contention, on which depends almost a certainty of conquest; besides that, he fights on his own ground, with every other advantage of intelligence on his side.

West India Intelligence.

In the Jamaica Royal Gazette there is the following vote of the honourable assembly of that island respecting Capt. Hood of his Majesty's ship Juno, which reflects equal honour on the Assembly and the Captain.

"Resolved, *nem. con.* That the Receiver General do forthwith remit to the Agent of this island the sum of 100 guineas, for the purchase of a sword, to be presented to Capt. Samuel Hood, of his Majesty's ship Juno, as a testimony of the high sense which this House entertains of his merit, in saving, at the manifest peril of his life, in a violent gale of wind off the port of St. Ann, on the 3d inst. the lives of three men, discovered on a wreck at sea, and who must inevitably have perished, but for his gallant and humane exertion.

"Ordered, That the Clerk of the House do transmit to Capt. Samuel Hood a copy of the above resolution."

The occasion was this: In the height of a gale, which blew a perfect hurricane, a raft was discovered from the Juno's mast-head, with three people on it, over which the waves washed every moment, so that it appeared next to impossible to save them. Capt. Hood immediately ordered a boat to their assistance; but, though English seamen are not apt to shrink from danger, the boat's crew, thinking it a vain attempt, shewed great reluctance in going; whereupon the Captain, declaring that he never ordered any man on a service on which he was afraid to venture himself, immediately leaped into the boat, pushed out of the harbour, and with infinite difficulty saved the poor men on the wreck.

Many of the troops sent out for the purpose of quelling the disturbances in the French Colonies have joined the disaffected party, and committed great excesses. One of the regiments, commanded by Colonel Mauduit, had no sooner landed than they deserted their colours, and joined the rest. In this situation they thought proper to call to mind a disturbance that had formerly happened among the people, which the Colonel had employed them to quell: and formed a determination to compel him to disavow his fealty to the National Assembly, or deprive him of life. In this frame of mind the officer was led to the scene of the former action, and there pressed to a compliance with their demands, which he peremptorily refused. They urged, and threatened in vain. Firm in his opinion, the Colonel, first taking the cross of St. Louis from his bosom and giving it to a soldier, and then breaking his sword in two, told the men that his honour was in his own keeping, his life was in their hands; and baring his breast, he added, that his determination was fixed, and they might use their pleasure. At this moment a multitude exclaimed, *Coupe!* and in an instant a soldier severed his head with a sabre, while another pierced his body through with a bayonet. Thus fell an officer of tried bravery and good conduct, and who, but a few short weeks before, had been crowned with laurel, as the true friend and defender of the colony.

America.

Philadelphia, Feb. 16. The following message from the President was read in the House of Representatives of the United States last Monday:

United States, Feb. 14, 1791.

"Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives—Soon after I was called to the Administration of the Government, I found it important to come to an understanding with the Court of London, on several points interesting to the United States, and particularly to know whether they were disposed to enter into arrangements, by mutual consent, which might fix the commerce between the two nations on principles of reciprocal advantage. For this purpose I authorised informal conferences with their minis-

ters;

ters; and from theſe I do not infer any diſpoſition on their part to enter into any arrangement merely commercial. I have thought it proper to give you this information, as it might at ſome time have influence on matters under your conſideration."

The greateſt apprehenſions are entertained of an invaſion from our ſavage neighbours; as accounts from Philadelphia ſtate, that there has been a confederation of all the South-Weſt Indians to fall on our frontiers early in the ſpring.

Similar apprehenſions have driven the inhabitants, in the country of Marcetta, from their plantations into the city, where they do military duty.

According to the late *cenſus*, the number of inhabitants in this commonwealth amounts to 470,000.

Since the retreat of the fœderal troops under General Harmar, the Miami Indians have committed unparalleled cruelties. A large body of them, on the 2d of February, attacked the ſettlements called Big Bottom, twenty miles from Fort Harmar, on the Muſkingum, which they entirely deſtroyed. Eleven men and two children were maſſacred, two eſcaped, and three were taken priſoners.

The 11th of February was obſerved with great rejoicings in all the cities and principal towns of North America, being the birth-day of the Preſident of the United States.

On the 25th of the ſame month a meſſage was received by the Senate from the Preſident of the United States, informing them, that he had on that day approved and ſigned the bill entituled "An Act to incorporate the ſubſcribers to the Bank of the United States."

Ireland.

On Thurſday the 5th inſtant his Exceſſency John Earl of Weſtmorland, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, went to the Houſe of Lords of that kingdom, and put an end to the Seſſion of Parliament in an elegant Speech to both Houſes, in which the Lords and Commons were acquainted with "His Majeſty's having directed an augmentation to be made of his naval forces, in order to add weight to his repreſentations for the re-eſtabliſhment of peace between Ruſſia and the Porte, and with his having commanded his Excellency to communicate this circumſtance to his Parliament of Ireland, on whoſe zealous and affectionate attachment to his Majeſty's Crown his Majeſty places the firmeſt reliance."

The reſt of his Excellency's Speech had nothing different from the common form.

Scotland.

The perſons lately convicted before the High Court of Juſticiary at Edinburgh, of carrying off a voter from Lochmaben, have received a mitigation of their ſentence, in ſo far as reſpects the whippings; the baniſhment is to take place.

Country News.

On Wedneſday the 6th of April, a cauſe was brought forward at Lancaſter aſſizes, againſt a clergyman for ſeducing the daughter of a reſpectable farmer on pretence of marriage. Several circumſtances were proved in evidence that conſiderably aggravated the offence. The jury therefore gave a verdict with 500l. damages.

On Sunday the 10th, during divine ſervice, a fire broke out at Burbage, Wilts, which conſumed a farm-houſe, with the appurtenances, and nine tenements inhabited by poor perſons, who loſt their all, had no home to go to, and were reduced to the utmoſt diſtreſs. It was occaſioned by the careleſſneſs of a woman in throwing hot aſhes upon ſome looſe ſtraw.

On Monday the 25th, at a full meeting of the principal inhabitants of Ipſwich, an order was made, that no relief ſhould be granted to any pauper who keeps a dog. We are ſorry that ſuch an order ſhould diſgrace the reſolutions of a humane and ſenſible people. The moſt deplorable object, forſaken by all his fellow-creatures, finds friendſhip and conſolation in his *faithful* dog.

April 30, about two o'clock, a moſt dreadful fire broke out in a houſe in Blakeley-ſtreet, Manchester, which in a ſhort time reduced the ſame to a ſhell, and did conſiderable damage to ſeveral houſes adjoining. This unfortunate accident is ſuppoſed to have been occaſioned by ſome cloaths being left to dry before the fire, as the family had been ironing the evening preceding. The fire had got to ſuch a head, that the outſide window-ſhutters were burning when it was firſt diſcovered; and, being in the dead of night, it was ſome time before the family were appriſed of their danger. Of nine perſons who inhabited the houſe, only four were ſaved, viz. John Stockton, the occupier, who eſcaped out of the window, with two of his children; and his wife's ſiſter, who broke her leg in making her eſcape in the ſame manner. It was ſome time before the bodies of the ſufferers were found; and, when diſcovered, the youngeſt child was at the breaſt of the mother, and two others clinging round her neck; but the fire had burnt them ſo dreadfully, that it was ſcarcely poſſible to diſcover whether they were human, the heads and legs having been burnt off. Not a ſingle article of property was ſaved.

Murder is a crime of ſo heinous a nature, that few perpetrators have ſtrength enough to ſupport the weight of guilt that continually preſſes on minds not wholly diveſted of feeling by habits of vices. This obſervation is confirmed by accounts from Banghurſt, in Hampſhire, from whence a girl of 13 years

of age, and her miſtreſs had been committed to the county goal on the confeſſion of the former, for the murder of the ſon-in-law of the latter, a ſprightly child of four years of age. The ſtep-mother obſerving a particular attention paid to the child, perſuaded the girl when ſhe put him to bed to place him between the feather-bed and mattraſs, and when he cried out, to ſtop his mouth, which ſhe did, and left him. The girl, ſome little time after this horrid act, was ſo troubled in mind, that ſhe determined to reveal the whole tranſaction; and for that purpoſe, on the 9th inſt. went before the Rev. Mr. Obourn, one of his Majeſty's juſtices of the peace, to whom ſhe related the particulars, and who in conſequence committed both her and the miſtreſs to take their trial for the murder.

Historical Chronicle.

At Peterſburg the people were entertained with a magnificent diſplay of the trophies of war captured from the enemy: the regiment of horſe-guards defiled along the Imperial caſtle, bearing to the fortreſs the trophies of Iſmail, compoſed of near 500 horſe-tails, commanders' ſtaffs, maces, ſtandards, and colours. It is ſaid, that the better to perpetuate the remembrance of this important conqueſt, and the other advantages gained by Prince Potemkin over the enemies of Chriſt, and in oppoſition to the Koran, and to the ſword of Mahomet, her Imperial Majeſty intends to preſent Prince Potemkin with a Bible richly bound, and ſet with brilliants, together with a fabre of immenſe value.

A very unlucky circumſtance attended a well-meant attempt to reconcile a difference which had taken place a few months ago between the Black Sovereign, and the ſettlement at Sierra Leona in Africa. Capt. Savage of the Pomona frigate, having touched there in his way to Europe, ſolicited to interpoſe, in order to put an end to the diſpute; which he had done, when one of the young ſailors, whom he had ſent to the aſſiſtance of the Engliſh, in returning to the ſhips wantonly fired a piſtol into the thatch of one of their cabins, which inſtantly ſet the whole town on fire. This alarmed the inhabitants, who fled to arms, and fired in vollies from fences and behind trees, killing ſome of the ſailors and wounding others. Among the former was the young midſhipman who committed the act which incenſed the people. Scarcely one of the party returned without being wounded, and ſeveral were left to the mercy of the Savages.

The further conſequence of this affair is ſaid to have been the ruin of the factory, who were ordered to depart the country in a very few days.

On the 9th of April their Royal Highneſſes the Great Duke and Ducheſs made their public entry into Florence, in a ſtate-coach, drawn by ſix horſes, paſſing under a triumphal arch, beautifully illuminated, and ſituated cloſe to the gates of the city; followed by his Imperial Majeſty and the King and Queen of Naples in a ſecond coach, and attended by the nobility and people of the firſt diſtinction of the court. In their way to the palace they were accompanied by an immenſe concourſe of people, and the houſes in the ſtreets, through which they paſſed, were illuminated. The King of Naples ſet out for Leghorn on the 14th inſt.

Caglioſtro's trial terminated on the 7th ult. when he received ſentence of death; but his Holineſs has mitigated it into perpetual impriſonment: his ſecretary is to be confined for ten years, and his cloaths and books are to be burnt by the public executioner. His crimes are not particularly enumerated. By his own confeſſion, they ſay, he has been declared a heretic and hereſiarch, a judiciary aſtrologer, a magician, and free-maſon.

M. de la Peyrouſe, the celebrated French navigator, who for ſome time has been conſidered as loſt, has lately ſent to the Admiralty of France an account of his diſcoveries. Among other circumſtances, he mentions the eſtabliſhment of the Britiſh Colony at Botany Bay. This is equivocally worded in the foreign prints, and may be underſtood as having ſent papers to the Admiralty of France, in which he mentions the new ſettlement at Botany Bay, previous to his being ſhip-wrecked; which we are apt to think is the fact.

The plague juſt ſubſided at Conſtantinople, has been ſucceeded by a dreadful fire that has conſumed immenſe private property.

On the 20th of April, the King of Great Britain, Sovereign of the noble order of the Garter, having been pleaſed to appoint Morton Eden, eſq. his Majeſty's Envoy-extraordinary and Miniſter Plenipotentiary to the court of Dreſden, and Sir Iſaac Heard, knight, Garter principal King at Arms, Plenipotentiaries for inveſting his Serene Highneſs the Duke of Saxa Gotha, with the habit and enſigns of that moſt noble Order; the ceremony took place at Saxe Gotha on the 16th of April, and the full and ſolemn inveſtiture on the 18th; on which day a ſplendid banquet was prepared, at which were preſent the whole court.

Domestic Occurrences.

April 17.

William Henry Clark, alias Lowins, for robbing the mail, was found guilty at Cheſter aſſizes, and on Thurſday he was executed. It was reported that he was poſſeſſed of property to the amount of 2000l. and upwards. *See an account of him in Vol. LX. p.* 759. This daring fellow has ſince been gibeted on the lofty hill of Helſby, about 7 miles from Cheſter. The expence of proſecuting and bringing him to conviction is ſaid to coſt government more than 1500l.

April 22.

The Duke of Leeds attended the Counc

at St. James's, and delivered up the ſeals of his office to the King, not out of any political diſlike, but merely from a love of domeſtic life.—*So ſay the papers.*

The National Aſſembly of France has been informed, that if they did not immediately ſend aſſiſtance, the town of Avignon would be reduced to a heap of ruins.

April 25.

Being Eaſter Monday, the Lord Mayor gave, as uſual, an elegant entertainment to above 300 perſons, compoſed of nobility, gentry, and citizens.

M. de Flurieu, the Miniſter of the Marine Department, informed the National Aſſembly of France, that the lateſt accounts from St. Domingo were moſt alarming; that the troops ſent from France to quell the rebellion had become parties in it; and that M. de Mauduit, who had received the thanks of the Aſſembly for his conduct, had been beheaded by the grenadiers of his regiment.

April 30.

Among the important queſtions that were decided in the Houſe of Commons during the month of April, that on the abolition of the ſlave trade was debated with the greateſt warmth. Mr. Fox made a moſt brilliant ſpeech in favour of the abolition; the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and moſt of the great orators, were ſtrenuous for the abolition, notwithſtanding which it paſſed in the negative, 163 to 88.

Saturday, MAY 1.

At ſix this morning his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York ſet out for Berlin.

Monday 2.

Both Houſes of Parliament met in their reſpective houſes according to adjournment.

Tueſday 3.

Being Lady Mayoreſs's Ball, the Manſion-houſe was filled with a moſt numerous and elegant company; many of them of high rank.

M. de la Fayette reſumed the command of the National Guard in France.

The Governor, Sub-Governor, and Committee of Bank-Directors had another meeting with the miniſter (ſee p. 377.) but came to no concluſion.

Friday 6.

A General Meeting of the Royal Academicians was held at Somerſet-Place, for the purpoſe of electing two painters, two ſculptors, and two architects, to form a Committee for the purpoſe of determining on the propriety of ſubjects and ſituations of monuments, to the memory of illuſtrious characters, to be erected in St. Paul's Cathedral; when Meſſrs. Weſt, Hamilton, Nollekens, Banks, Dance, and Sir William Chambers, were elected, who, with the Preſident of the Royal Academy, are inveſted by the Lord Chancellor, the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, the Biſhop of London, and the Dean and Chapter, with the ſole power of adjudging ſituations. The two firſt to be erected are, Mr. Howard's and Dr. Samuel Johnſon's.

Thurſday 12.

A Court of Proprietors of Bank Stock was held, at which the chairman reported, that the Miniſter had agreed to accept the propoſal made by the Bank of a loan of 500,000l. without intereſt, till the amount of the unclaimed dividends in their hands ſhould be leſs than 600,000l.

Wedneſday 18.

A court martial was held at Portſmouth, *pro forma*, on Lieut. Rion, for the loſs of the Guardian frigate. Having honourably acquitted that officer, he, it is ſaid, is to be promoted to the firſt vacant ſhip, with the rank of Captain.

Thurſday 19.

The adjourned ſeſſions were held at the ſeſſions-houſe in the Old Bailey, before the Recorder, Sheriffs, Sir William Plomer, and Brook Watſon, Eſq.; when the priſoners, who were capitally convicted, and received ſentence of death, but have been reſpited during the royal pleaſure, were put to the bar. His Majeſty's letter was read to them, ſetting forth, that his Majeſty had extended to them his moſt gracious pardon, on condition of their being tranſported to New South Wales during their natural lives, which they all thankfully accepted, and received that ſentence accordingly.

Elizabeth Cummings, convicted in July Seſſions 1789, was next put to the Bar, and the royal clemency offered her, on the above conditions, which ſhe rejected, declaring *ſhe would rather die, than accept of mercy on thoſe terms!* The Recorder then, in a moſt pathetic ſpeech, addreſſed her, which had no effect, till ſhe was put in a dark cell by herſelf, when ſhe ſoon relented, and prayed for mercy.

The Committee of the Royal Academy met in St. Paul's, to conſider the poſition of of Dr. Johnſon's monument, and the ſize of which it ſhould be; they agreed, that the monument ſhould be placed on the left-hand ſide of the dome of that fabric.

Mr. Bacon, the Statuary, attended, and produced his model for the monument, which was univerſally approved of. It repreſents Dr. Johnſon in a Greek Philoſopher's dreſs, with his head leaning on one hand, in an attitude of meditation, and a ſcroll of parchment in the other.

For the monument of Mr. Howard, which is likewiſe to be the work of Mr. Bacon, the right-hand ſide of the dome had been previouſly ſecured.

Mond.y 23.

The trial of Warren Haſtings, Eſq. recommenced in the Houſe of Lords.

Thurſday 26.

The man who carries penny poſt letters to Edmonton, and places adjacent, was ſtopped by three footpads; who, after pulling his hat over his eyes, robbed him of four guineas.

P. 277. Among

P. 277. Among the anecdotes which have gone forth concerning Mr. Sherwin, it has not been noticed, concerning the print of "Chriſt bearing the Croſs," from the altar-piece of Magdalen College, Oxford, that, although it is certainly one of his beſt performances, yet it was engraved in the midſt of gay life, at the ſeat of Dr. Beaver, in Bedfordſhire, where Sherwin (who poſſeſſed ſome ſhare of agreeable wit) attracted a lively circle around him, while engaged in that trying undertaking; and it ſeems as if the lively ſentiments he had imbibed, while ſurrounded by the *beau monde* of the neighbourhood, had conveyed into that print an elegance in the manner of execution which we ſearch for in vain in the work of more laborious artiſts; and ſeem to contradict the generally-received idea, that "ſeclusion from ſociety is neceſſary to ſucceſs in the arts;" for the print above noticed is by no means inferior to its claſſic companion, "Chriſt in the Garden," although the latter was executed with all the apparent advantages of lonelineſs and uninterrupted ſtudy. As to the print of "The Finding of Moſes," it ſeems to have been executed under ſtill greater diſadvantages; for, not chuſing to depend upon the picture ſolely for the portraits of the different perſonages introduced, he abſolutely engraved many of the likeneſſes upon the plate from the ladies themſelves; a taſk, the difficulty of which, when ſurrounded by high life, could be only ſurpaſſed by the beauty with which it is executed. In ſhort, we believe it would be an hard taſk to find an artiſt in whoſe actions and works ſo many peculiarities and ſo many excellences have concentered.

P. 321, col. 2, r. *Tungland*.

P. 381, l. 44. The marriage of Mr. C. is, we find, without any foundation.

P. 382, col. 2. Among other eccentricities in the will of the Rev. Mr. Wood, late of Ruſper, in Suſſex, are the following:—On the day of his funeral he requeſted that the pariſh-ringers might begin ringing a peal early in the morning, and continue ſo to do till his corpſe was removed into the ſtreet, when they ſhould chime to the church-door, and then toll till the attendant clergyman thought proper to read the burial ſervice; and that the ſingers ſhould chant before the corpſe, from his houſe to the church-yard.—He bequeathed 3000l. to be diſtributed to 30 poor men, at the diſcretion of his executors; to perſons who had borrowed money of him, to the amount of 100l. or upwards, he gave a ſtock hundred in the three per cents; to perſons having borrowed leſs than 100l. ſix months intereſt; and to his houſekeeper, for the ſupport of a favourite dog, 3l. per annum, during the dog's life.

P. 388. Dr. Berkenhout publiſhed "Outlines of the Natural Hiſtory of Great Britain and Ireland, 1769," 12mo; the firſt volume containing the animal, the ſecond (1770) the vegetable, and a third (1771) the foſſil; "Dr. Cadogan's Diſſertation on the Gout, and all other Chronic Diſeaſes, examined and refuted, 1772," 8vo; "Biographia Literaria; or, A Biographical Hiſtory of Literature, containing the Lives of Engliſh, Scotiſh, and Iriſh Writers, from the Dawn of Letters in theſe Kingdoms to the preſent Time, chronologically arranged, 1777," 4to. vol. I. which was never followed by a ſecond; "A Treatiſe on Hyſterical and Hypochondriacal Diſeaſes, tranſlated from the French of Dr. Pomule, 1777," 8vo.; "Lucubrations on Ways and Means, inſcribed to Lord North, 1780," 8vo.; "Eſſay on the Bite of a Mad Dog, 1783," 8vo.; "Symptomatology, 1785," 8vo.; "Firſt Lines of the Theory and Practice of Philoſophical Chemiſtry, 1788," 8vo.; "Letters on Education, to his Son at Oxford, 1791," 2 vols. 12mo. He printed, about 1768, Propoſals for an Hiſtory of Middleſex, in 4 vols. folio, including London; the propoſals to be had of Elmſly: but they were never circulated, and the deſign dropped. Dr. Campbell's "Lives of the Admirals" were continued down to 1779, under the inſpection of Dr. B. in a new edition in 4 vols. 8vo. 1779.

Ibid. The elder Mr. Lawrence was admitted of Clare Hall, Cambridge; B.A. 1688; M.A. 1692; and was preſented to Yelvertoft in 1703; where, in three years, he improved a garden of 32 yards ſquare, the ſoil a wet white clay, ſo that it produced ſome of the choiceſt fruits. His taſte for gardening, particularly in the article of flowers, was inherited by his ſon, who, till he became reſident in London, amuſed himſelf and friends with an annual exhibition of the fineſt bulbs, blown in water.—The maiden name of the late Mr. L's ſecond wife was Manley; and ſhe is an immediate deſcendant of Sir Francis Manley, who was one of the judges of South Wales in Charles the Second's time, and owner of an eſtate at Biſtock, near Wrexham, which now belongs to her, as heir at law.

P. 389. Mr. Ward's only daughter is married to Dr. Saunders.

Ibid. Pennoyer Watkins, eſq. (who died on the 9th, not the 16th, of April) was in the 70th year of his age, and fell a victim to a moſt painful diſorder, which he had borne for ſeveral years, with a firmneſs of ſpirit that marked one great line of his character in every thing elſe. He had made a fortune of more than 2000l. a year in landed eſtates, and had purchaſed valuable church preferment for the younger of his two ſons, by his diligence and very uncommon abilities in the law, as an attorney and conveyancer. Few men were ſo acute and clear in their apprehenſion of a cauſe; none were more zealous in the conduct of it, or had more dexterity and addreſs in accompliſhing the object, if it was attainable by ingenuous reſources of talent. But though his advantages of capacity and fortune were ſo peculiar, though he could

could not eſcape envy and obloquy, no blemiſh was ever marked in his profeſſional character. Having made, for ſome years before his death, ſo ample a fortune, he gave up his profeſſion, and became one of the moſt uſeful magiſtrates that provincial juſtice ever knew. He was a good lawyer, a good reaſoner, and a forcible ſpeaker upon every ſubject that came before him. The energy of his mind carried all before it; and his anxiety for the advancement of public juſtice became a ſort of ruling paſſion with him. The loſs of him in that view, eſpecially where he moſt reſided, will perhaps never be repaired. He was not exempt, however, from two failings, which made his many virtues and ſuperior gifts of underſtanding leſs acceptable to ſeveral of thoſe with whom he acted. He had the tone of authority, which often gave offence, and his temper was paſſionate. The firſt aroſe from a conſcious feeling that his talents elevated him above his neighbours, to whom, in birth and education, he was inferior; and the ſecond was a part of his conſtitution, which he could never completely ſubdue. He was an affectionate and liberal parent; a moſt entertaining companion; a warm and immoveable friend; a generous enemy; independent, as a public man, upon every political occaſion that called him forth; of unſullied morals, and of the pureſt benevolence.

Ibid. Mr. F. Woodhouſe was brother to Mr. John W. clerk of Bridewell-hoſpital, and late Eaſt India director.

Ibid. Dr. Price was born February 22, 1723, at Tynton in Glamorganſhire, being ſon of the Rev. Rice P. many years paſtor of a congregation of Diſſenters at Bridgend, in that county, and who died in 1739. He was ſent, at eight years old, to the Rev. Mr. Joſeph Simmons's ſchool at Neath; and, after four years, to Pentwyn, in Carmarthenſhire, under the Rev. Samuel Jones; and, four years after, to the Rev. Vavaſor Griffith's academy at Talgarth, in Breconſhire. Thence he removed to the academy at London, of which Mr. Eames was principal tutor, under the patronage of his uncle, the Rev. Samuel Price, paſtor with Dr. Watts upwards of 40 years. At the end of four years he quitted this academy, and reſided with Mr. Streatfield, at Stoke Newington, aſſiſting Dr. Chandler at the Old Jewry, and occaſionally preaching at Edmonton and Enfield. On the death of his uncle and Mr. Streatfield, with whom he lived 13 years, he married, 1757, Mrs. Sarah Blundell, originally of Belgrave, in Leiceſterſhire; and he ſettled at Hackney, till, on the death of Mr. John Hoyle, he was choſen paſtor of the diſſenting congregation at Newington-green, to which he removed, and where he continued till the death of his wife, in 1786, when he returned to Hackney. He was choſen afternoon preacher at Mr. Radcliffe's meeting-houſe in Poor Jewry-ſtreet, which he reſigned on being elected paſtor of the congregation at the Gravel-pit, Hackney, 1770, and afternoon preacher at Newington-green. During the laſt ſix years of his life he confined himſelf to the morning ſervice at Hackney, which he reſigned by preaching a farewell ſermon, on the 20th of February laſt. On the Wedneſday following he was ſeized with a ſlow, nervous fever, in conſequence of attending the funeral of a friend in Bunhill-fields; and on Saturday, March 17, when every ſymptom of fever had diſappeared, he was violently attacked by a diſorder in his bladder, which had been gradually coming on for ten or twelve years, accompanied with excruciating pain, which ſo reduced his ſtrength and ſpirits, that he could dot ſpeak without much difficulty; and, worn out with agony and diſeaſe, expired, without a groan, at half paſt one on Tueſday, March 19.

At his interment, on the 26th, the corpſe, in a hearſe and ſix, notwithſtanding every exertion of his nephew, Mr. Morgan, to prevent a public funeral, was followed by 20 mourning-coaches of his family and immediate friends; after which followed a train of 30 gentlemen's carriages, containing many public characters, who attended out of reſpect to his memory: among others, were the Right Hon. Earl Stanhope, Count Zenobio, Wm. Smith, eſq. M. P. for Camelford, Thomas Rogers, Samuel Vaughan, Samuel Boddington, Thomas Cadell, John Hollis, Bayes Cotton, William Stone, and Robert Manning, Eſqrs. Mr. Favell, Rev. Theophilus Lindſey, and Rev. Thomas Belſham; with many other members of the Revolution and Conſtitutional Societies. The pall was ſupported by the miniſters mentioned in p. 390; and the diſcourſe was delivered at the grave by the Rev. Dr. Kippis, but, from the weakneſs of his voice, was very imperfectly heard by the ſurrounding ſpectators.

To the liſt of his writings muſt be added,

"A Review of the principal Queſtions and Difficulties in Morals, 1758," 8vo.—"Four Diſſertations on Providence, Prayer, Reaſons for expecting that virtuous Men ſhall be happy in a future State, and the Importance of Chriſtianity, and the Nature of Hiſtorical Evidence and Miracles, 1767," 8vo.—"Obſervations on Reverſionary Payments, Annuities, &c. 1771," 8vo.—"An Appeal to the Publick, on the National Debt, 1772;" a third edition, with a "Preface of additional Obſervations on the National Debt, and a Poſtſcript, containing an Account of the Influence of different States of Civil Society on Population, 1773," 8vo.—"The Doctrine of Annuities and Aſſurance on Lives and Survivorſhips, ſtated and explained by William Morgan. To which is added, An Introduction addreſſed to the Society for Equitable Aſſurance on Lives. Alſo, An Eſſay on the preſent State of Population in England and Wales, by Dr. Price, 1779," 8vo.—"The State

State of the Public Debts and Finances at ſigning the Peace, 1783; with a Plan for raiſing Money by public Loans, and redeeming public Debts, 1783," 8vo.—Poſtſcript to this, 1784, 8vo.—"Sermons on the Chriſtian Doctrines, as received by the different Denominations of Chriſtians. To which are added, Sermons on the Security and Happineſs of a virtuous Life, on the Goodneſs of God, and on the Reſurrection of Lazarus, 1787," 8vo. (ſee our vol. LVII. p. 158).—Appendix to theſe Sermons, 1787 (LVII. 807).—Dr. Price's publications in the "Philoſophical Tranſactions" were, "A Demonſtration of the Second Rule in the Eſſay towards the Solution of a Problem in the Doctrine of Chances, publiſhed in Vol. LIII." (vol. LIV. p. 296).—"Obſervations on the Expectations of Lives, the Increaſe of Mankind, the Influence of great Towns on Population, particularly London, with reſpect to Healthfulneſs and Number of Inhabitants" (LIX. 89).—"Obſervations on the proper Methods of calculating Reverſions dependant on Survivorſhips" (LX. 268).—"On the Effect of the Aberration of Light on the Time of a Tranſit of Venus over the Sun" (LX. 536).—"On the Inſalubrity of Marſhy Situations" (LXIV. 96).—"On the Difference between the Duration of Human Life in Towns and in Country Pariſhes and Villages" (LXV. 424).—"Theorems for finding the Value of Annuities" (LXVI. 109).—Poſtſcript to his Nephew Mr. Morgan's "Obſervations on the Light of Bodies in a State of Combuſtion" (LXXV. 211).—Letter introducing Dr. Clarke's "Obſervations on ſome Cauſes of the Exceſs of Mortality of Males above that of Females" (LXXVI. 349).

Births.

Apr. 30. IN the Iſle of Wight, the Lady of Capt. Field, governor of Sandown Fort, a dau.

Lately, the Lady of Charles Froſt, eſq. of Eaſt Bergholt, co. Suffolk, twin ſons; one of whom is heir of that reſpectable family.

May 4. At his Lordſhip's houſe in Sackville-ſtreet, the Counteſs of Cavan, a ſon.

6. In Arlington-ſtreet, the Lady of John Sullivan, eſq. a ſon.

15. The Marchioneſs de Choiſeul, a ſon.

18. In Charles-ſtreet, Berkeley-ſqua. the Lady of Reginald Pole Carew, eſq. a daugh.

22. At the lodgings at Brazen Noſe Coll. Ox. the Lady of the Biſhop of Cheſter, a dau.

27. In Harley-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, the Lady of Jeremiah Milles, eſq. a daughter.

Marriages.

LATELY, at Bombay, John Fell, eſq. in the Eaſt India Company's civil ſervice, to Miſs Anne-Elizabeth James, daughter of the late Sir Wm. J. bart.

April 22. At Chelſea, Rich. Weeks, eſq. to Mrs. Hill, widow of Tho. H. eſq. of Twickenham, Middleſex.

23. Mr. Rob. Nicholl, oil and colour-man, to Miſs Garth, both of Clerkenwell.

Capt. Gregory, of the Prince of Wales's own light dragoons, to Miſs Grote, of Upper Groſvenor-ſtreet.

24. At Stratford upon Avon, Mr. Thomas Smith, attorney, to Miſs Dorothy Parſons.

25. By ſpecial licence, Earl Cholmondeley, to Lady Charlotte Bertie, daughter of the Ducheſs-dowager of Ancaſter.

Thomas Tyrwhitt Jones, eſq. of Stanley, co. Salop, M.P. for Weymouth, to Miſs Harriet Williams, youngeſt daughter of Edw. W. eſq. of Eaton, in the ſame county.

Mr. Hamlet, of St. Martin's-court, to Miſs Clarke, eldeſt daughter of Mr. T. C. of Exeter-change, Strand.

At Market-Overton, in Rutlandſhire, Rev. Mr. Healey, of Oakham, to Miſs Cooke.

26. At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, Viſcount Fielding, eldeſt ſon of the Earl of Denbigh, and M. P. for Newport, in Cornwall, to Miſs Powys, daughter of Tho. P. eſq. M. P. for Northamptonſhire.

Charles Morton, M. D. principal librarian of the Britiſh Muſeum, to Miſs Pratt, eldeſt daughter of Joſeph P. eſq. of Cabra-caſtle, in Ireland, a lady only 35 years of age, with a fortune of 10,000l.—[The Doctor's late wife (Lady Savile) died on the 14th of February laſt, ſee p. 189].

At Bath, John Eſdaile, eſq. ſon of Sir Jas. E. to Miſs Mary Humffreys, daughter of the late Wm. H. eſq. of Llwyn, co. Montgomery.

At Aſhbourn, Derby, John Wright, eſq. banker at Nottingham, to Miſs Berriſford, daughter of Francis B. eſq. of Aſhbourn.

Joſeph Harriſon, eſq. of Tidd St. Mary's, Wiſbech, to Miſs Everſon, of Holbeach.

Mr. Waite, of March, co. Cambridge, to Miſs Heanley, of Stamfield, near Lincoln.

27. Lieut. Geo. Green, of the marines, to Miſs Cranſton, of Eaſt Grinſtead, Suſſex.

At the Quakers' meeting in St. John's-lane, Mr. Fry, an eminent ſtockbroker, to Miſs Stock, both of Iſlington.

28. By ſpecial licence, the Earl of Cardigan, to Lady Eliz. Waldegrave, eldeſt daughter of the late Earl W.

Mr. John Coleman, of Berkeley-ſquare, to Miſs Porter, of St. James's-ſtreet. Thus Mr. C. is rewarded, for having brought the *monſter* to puniſhment, by the lady whoſe cauſe he ſo gallantly eſpouſed.

29. By ſpecial licence, at the Hon. W. Tollemache's, the Earl of Dyſart, to Miſs Lewis, ſiſter of Henry Greſwold L. eſq.

At the new church at Paddington (which was conſecrated only the day before), Wm. Davis, eſq. of Craven-hill, aged upwards of 70, to Miſs Davis, of High-houſe boarding-ſchool, Paddington, aged 17.

30. Tho. Ferrers, eſq. of Whitechapel, to Miſs Gilbert, of Newport, in iſle of Wight.

At Bath, Nicholas Roundell Toke, eſq. eldeſt ſon of John T. eſq. of Godinton, Kent, to Miſs Anna-Maria Wrey, youngeſt daughter of the late, and ſiſter to the preſent, Sir Bourchier W. bart. of Taviſtock, Devon.

Lately,

Lately, Mr. Brunier, of Great Windmill-ſtreet, to Miſs Jacques, eldeſt daughter of John J. eſq. of Reading, Berks.

At Waterford, Rich. Frizzel, eſq. of the 50th regiment of foot, to Miſs Eleanor Biſton, daughter of Dr. Wm. B. of the royal navy.

At Dublin, Rob. Wynne, eſq. M.P. for the borough of Sligo, to Miſs Eliz. Singleton, daughter of Sydenham S. eſq. of Dublin.

Mr. Joſ. Webſter, of St. Neot's, in Huntingdonſhire, to Miſs Anne Wilſon, of Great Eaſtcheap, London.

Rev. T. Blyth, M.A. rector of Elmdon, co. Warwick, to Miſs Dethirk, of Bridgenorth.

Mr. Tho. Charlwood, to Miſs Dutton, both of Brompton.

May 2. At York, Ralph Dodſworth, eſq. an alderman of that city, to Mrs. Wharton, reliſt of Chriſtopher W. eſq.

Mr. Maſon, paſtry-cook, to Miſs Barlow, both of the Strand.

3. Mr. Robſon, of Coventry-ſtreet, haberdaſher, to Miſs Hampton, of Worceſter.

Mr. Edw. Rutt, of Artillery-ſtreet, Southwark, to Miſs Holdſworth, of the Bank.

4. Tho. Monſell, eſq. to Miſs Devaynes, daughter of Wm. D. eſq. of Dover-ſtreet.

Mr. Sam. Heineken, merchant, to Miſs Donaldſon, of Camberwell.

At Fonthill, Wilts, Wm. Burlton, eſq. of Handley, Dorſ. to Miſs Bowles, of Shafteſbury.

Mr. Sherrin, of Paternoſter-row, to Miſs Marriott, of Cateaton-ſtreet.

At Bath, Mr. J. L. Fryer, of London, to Miſs Chaigneau, of Bath.

5. Mr. Henry Scrivener, of Charlotte-ſtr. Surrey-road, to Miſs Eliza Craiſton, of St. Saviour's, Southwark.

Jerome-William Knapp, eſq. of the Middle Temple, to Miſs Robinſon, of Harpur-ſtr.

— Redmill, eſq. to Miſs Douglas, ſiſter of Sir And D. and niece to Sir And. Hammond.

Rev. W. Raſtall, rector of Winthorpe, near Newark, to Miſs Langdale, of Newark

6. Mr. Stephen Glover, of Gr. Ruſſel-ſtr. Covent-garden, to Miſs Helena-Mary Owen, of Mount-ſtreet, Berkeley-ſquare.

At Cowley, Wm. Taylor, eſq. of London, to Miſs Van Cortlandt, daughter of Major Van C. of Halifax, in Nova Scotia.

At St. Leonard's church near Exeter, Sir Stafford Henry Northcote, bart. to Miſs Jaquetta Baring, eldeſt dau. of Cha. B. eſq.

At Fintry, Capt. Duff, of the royal navy, to Miſs Sophia Deron, of Muireſk.

7. Mr. Wm. Cole, of Alderſgate-ſtreet, to Miſs Mary Long, of Malden, Eſſex.

Mr. John Lloyd, of the E. India-houſe, to Miſs Sophia Davrell, of Camps, co. Camb.

At Lynn Regis, C. Alexander, eſq. of Watlington, co. Norfolk, formerly ſurgeon-general to the King of Pruſſia's huſſars, to Miſs Eliz. Orange, of Guildford, Surrey.

8. John Miller, eſq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miſs Meacock, of Northampton.

9. Dr. Smith, prebendary of Weſtminſter, to Miſs Suſ. Pettingal, dau. of the late Dr. P.

At Bath, Eugene M'Carty, eſq. to Miſs Jane Jennings, of that city.

10. At Sundridge, Kent, Rev. Mr. Pace, to Miſs Pye, of Walworth.

At Bradwell, co. Oxford, John Kneller, eſq. of Donhead-hall, Wilts, to Miſs Sophia Hayne, youngeſt daughter of the Rev. John H. late of Totneſs, Devon.

Mr. Shotter, upholder, of Budge-row, to Miſs E. Wood, of Edmonton.

Mr. Chetter, fellow of Worceſter College, Oxf. to Miſs Hope, of Marlborough.

Mr Robert Hurſt, attorney, to Miſs Gunning, daughter of Rev. Stuart G. late of Ufford, co. Northampton.

11. At Weſt Wickham, Kent, Rev. John Cleaver Banks, of Nunnington, co. York, to Miſs Eliz. Rhode, of Weſt Wickham.

Rev. John Thompſon, curate of Gr. Smeaton, to Miſs Mary Stephenſon, of Hornby.

12. John Antrobus, eſq. of the Strand, banker, to Miſs Crawfurd, daughter of Gibbs C. eſq. M.P. for Queenborough.

Mr. Cheney, mayor of Boſton, co. Lincoln, to Miſs Perkins.

Mr. Peter Tolſon, jun. merchant at Leeds, to Miſs Martha Hartley, daughter of the late Rev. Rich. H. of Bingley, co. York.

13. Richard Lee, eſq. banker, of Lombard-ſtreet, to Miſs Smith, of Finchley.

Mr. Sam. Tunnard, to Miſs Metcalf, both of Kirton, co. Lincoln.

14. Mr. John Watſon, nephew of Tho. W. eſq. banker, to Miſs N. Oddy, of St. Mary Axe.

Joſ. Dickenſon, eſq. one of the high ſheriffs of Dublin, to Miſs Jane Foot, daughter of Lundy F. eſq. of that city.

16. At Kenſington, Henry Hunt, eſq. of Stratford upon Avon, to Miſs Andrews, dau. of J. P. A. eſq. and niece to Sir Joſeph A. bart. of Shaw, Berks.

At Lambeth church, the Marquis of Worceſter, eldeſt ſon of the Duke of Beaufort, to Lady Charlotte Leveſon Gower, 2d daugh. of the Marquis of Stafford, by his preſent Lady.

Rev. Mr. Pennington, of Alford, co. Lincoln, to Miſs Eliz. Baggaley, of Lincoln.

17. Mr. Dove, merchant, to Miſs Eliz. Betts, both of Ipſwich.

18. Rev. Selby Hele, M A. chaplain to the Prince of Wales, to Miſs Felicia Horne, eldeſt daughter of the Biſhop of Norwich.

Mr. B. Hancock, to Miſs Freemantle, both of Alresford, Hants.

Rev. Mr. Wm. Brown, of Camfield-place, near Hatfield, to Miſs Barrington, daughter of Sir Fitz William B. bart. of Swainſton, in the iſle of Wight.

19. Rev. Geo. Borlaſe, B. D. Caſuiſtical profeſſor and regiſtrar of the univerſity of Cambridge, and rector of Newton in Suffolk, to Miſs Harriet Serocold, of Cherry-Hinton, co. Cambridge.

At Stiffkey, co. Norfolk, Rev. Geo. Beevor, ſon of Sir Tho. B. bart. of Hothel, to Miſs Jane Branthwayt, eldeſt daughter of the Rev. Arthur B. of Stiffkey.

21. Joſ.

21. Joſ. Merceton, eſq. of Bethnal-green, to Miſs Cothery, of Bentley-heath.

John Dore, eſq. of Reading, to Mrs. Vane, of Bilby, co. Notts, relict of Morgan V. eſq.

Mr. Miles Edwards, cotton-merchant, of Budge-row, to Miſs Debenham, Minories.

23. At Taplow, Bucks, Mr. Geo. Pearce, timber-merchant, of Macclesfield, Cheſhire, to Miſs Maſſie, of Mottram, in ſame county.

At Bath, James Nagle, eſq. of London, to Miſs Eliza Swallow, of the Creſcent, Bath.

Mr. Bayley, ſurgeon, of Shiffnall, co. Salop, to Miſs Eaſtwick, of Sutton, in ſame county.

24. Rev. Edw. Hay Drummond, brother to the Earl of Kinnoul, to Miſs Auriol, of Portugal-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare.

26. Rev. G. Cardale, vicar of Millbroke, co. Bedf. to Miſs Judith Carter, of Leiceſter.

Deaths.

1790. *Nov.* 17. AT Bombay, John Richmond Smith, eſq. ſenior merchant, collector of the revenue, and general ſtore-keeper, &c. at that preſidency.

1791. *March* 24. In Gray's-inn, in a deep decline, Mr. Rich. Mundy, partner with Mr. Harriſon, brewer, Long-lane, Smithfield.

In Ireland, Mrs. Conyngham, relict of Capt. C. and daughter and ſiſter of the late Launcelots Lees, of Coton, Shropſhire, eſqrs.

April . . . At his houſe at Hertford, in his 73d year, Mr. Jonathan Bell, one of the people called Quakers, formerly an eminent ſhopkeeper in Tottenham, but retired many years, and elder brother to Mr. Daniel Bell, coal-merchant, at Stamford-hill. Mr. Bell's integrity, communicative and friendly diſpoſition, will make him remembered with eſteem by all who knew him.

8. At Alicant, whither ſhe went for the recovery of her health, Mrs. Laidlaw, wife of Mr. L. watch-maker, Saliſbury-ſquare.

At Pontefract, co. York, Mr. John Day, mercer; and, on the 26th, after a lingering illneſs, Miſs E. Day, his daughter.

17. Mrs. Gambier, wife of Wm. James G. eſq. of Camberwell.

At Stoke Newington, of a decline, Mr. Benj. Bray, haberdaſher, in Fore-ſtreet.

20. At the Rev. Mr. Whitehead's ſchool, at Sevenoaks in Kent, aged 13, Maſter Sam. Harcourt Boys, eldeſt ſon of Wm. B. eſq. of Wigſell, in Suſſex. His death was occaſioned by a circumſtance the moſt trivial: one of his ſchoolfellows having playfully put a bit of paper upon the head of the former, in the act of ſhaking it off he ſtruck himſelf ſo violently againſt a flat wall, that, fracturing his ſcull, he lived but a few days.

21. At his ſeat in Scotland, where he had been indiſpoſed ſome time, John Viſcount Arbuthnot. He is ſucceeded by his ſon Robert, an infant, only 4 years of age.

At his houſe in Weybridge-ſtreet, Hereford, John Snelgrove, eſq. late collector of exciſe at Liverpool and Norwich. He ſupported a very tedious and ſevere illneſs with the patience and fortitude of a true Chriſtian and philoſopher. That ſweetneſs of diſpoſition which rendered him, in health, truly amiable, evidently accompanied him in his laſt moments, and ſeemed not a little to ſoften the ſtruggles of expiring Nature. His death will be long and ſincerely lamented by all who knew his ſingular worth.

22. At Campden, co. Glouceſter, aged 81, Rev. Wm. Weſton, B. D. vicar of Campden, rector of Mepſhall, co. Bedford, and prebendary of Lincoln; formerly much eſteemed in the literary world for his eminent abilities and moſt extenſive knowledge.

At Preſton, co. Lancaſter, in her 90th year, Mrs. Shawe, relict of Mr. Wm. S. attorney.

23. Of a deep decline, aged 26, Mrs. Anne Wood, daughter of the late Col. W. of the E. Indies, and wife of the Rev. Baſil W. of Upper Berkeley-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare.

At Haworth, Rev. John Richardſon, M.A. miniſter of the two parochial chapels of Haworth and Baildon, in the Weſt riding of Yorkſhire. He was a native of Croſby, in Weſtmorland, and brother to the late Rich. R. eſq. collector of the exciſe at Hertford. He was educated at Sedburgh, under the late Dr. Bateman, and thence removed to Queen's College, Oxford, where he took his degrees. He was a man of poliſhed manners, of the moſt unaffected piety, and of a mild and amiable diſpoſition. His loſs will be ſeverely felt by his pariſhioners.

24. In the King's Bench priſon, after a confinement of ſix years, Capt. Thomas-Henry Abbott, of the artillery; who diſtinguiſhed himſelf in almoſt every action of conſequence during the war in America. He was a man of truly elegant manners, and univerſally beloved by the army.

At his apartments in Holborn, in his 90th year, Mr. George Bones.

At Shrewſbury, ſuddenly, Mr. Th. Hewitt, upholſterer there.

25. Mrs. Venn, wife of Mr. V. of Bow-lane, and youngeſt daughter of Wm. James Gambier, eſq. of Camberwell.

At Shirehampton, after a lingering illneſs, aged 80, Rev. Walter Chapman, D. D. prebendary of Briſtol, vicar of Bradford, Wilts, and maſter of St. John's hoſpital, Bath (the former of which he had held 45 years, and the latter 54 years. He was not only a contemporary and fellow-collegian, but had lived in habits of the cloſeſt intimacy with the late Dr. Johnſon, Mr. Shenſtone, and many other literary characters.

At Newark, Mrs. Hough, wife of Mr. R. H. mercer and draper.

At Lambeth, in his 67th year, after a long and painful illneſs, Mr. James Shiells, many years an eminent nurſeryman of that place, but had retired, on the fruits of his induſtry, about ſeven years ſince. He has left behind him, to lament his loſs, a widow and ſix daughters, amongſt whom he has diſtributed the competency he had acquired in buſineſs. He

He was the original projector of the Society of Guardians for the Protection of Trade, &c. in the year 1773, which has ſince been ſo warmly and reſpectably countenanced, and was honoured with the confidence of treaſurer from its firſt inſtitution. In the line of his profeſſion he diſplayed great taſte in the art of laying out grounds, and introduced ſome of the moſt uſeful improvements into thoſe rural luxuries, hot-houſes, in which he happily blended convenience with elegance; an inſtance of this exiſts in the beautiful gardens and hot-houſes at Oſterley, now in the poſſeſſion of Lord Ducie.

26 Suddenly, aged about 74, Mrs. Trawley, of Lincoln, miſtreſs of the boarding-ſchool for young ladies.

At Windſor, aged 70, Mr. Wm. Ayſcough.

27. At Gainſborough, after a few days illneſs, aged 74, Rob. Etherington, eſq. merch.

At Lambeth, after a few hours illneſs, Mrs. Harris, of Maidſtone, wife of Mr. H. lately an eminent haberdaſher in Fleet-ſtreet.

In his 75th year, Philip Bedingfield, eſq. late of Ditchingham, Norfolk. He ſerved the office of high ſheriff in 1756.

At Brompton, near Chatham, Mr. Michael Goggin, gunner of the Ville de Paris, of 120 guns, now building in Chatham dock-yard.

28. At Portſmouth, Mr. Daniel Tribe.

Wm. Nelthorpe, eſq. of Nuthurſt-lodge, near Horſham, Suſſex.

Suddenly, Mrs. Bridges, wife of Rev. Brook B. rector of Danbury, Eſſex.

At his houſe in St. Giles's, Oxford, aged 56, after a lingering and painful illneſs, Mr. James Liſter, ſen.

29. At Deptford, aged 65, of the gout in his ſtomach, Mr. John Day, many years maſter ſail-maker of the dock-yard there.

In Clapham old church-yard, an afflicted HUSBAND and FATHER has raiſed this ſad and ſimple record: "ROSE,
WIFE of JOHN, and MOTHER
of
Henry, Robert, Waldegrave,
and
Roſe, ALEXANDER,
died,
April 29, 1791.
Aged 38."

30. In Glouceſter-ſtreet, Queen-ſquare, Mrs. Berthon, relict of Paul B. eſq. merch.

At his houſe in Charlotte-ſtreet, Bloomſbury, after a long illneſs, H. C. Arrhenius, eſq.

At Stoke Newington, much advanced in years, Wm. Biſhop, eſq. common-cryer of the city of London, formerly a ſadler in Coleman-ſtreet, and many years an uſeful member of the corporation. He has left a widow and two daughters.

At Florence, in a decline, the Hon. Mrs. Beckford, relict of Peter B. eſq. and daughter of Lord Rivers.

At Alicant, Mrs. Falls, wife of Mr. James F. merchant there, and ſiſter of Sir Robert Herries, of London. She was interred in the burying-ground of the Proteſtants there, the ceremonies of our church being performed over her, by permiſſion of the magiſtrates and clergy of the place.

Lately, at Madrid, aged 61, M. Theodore, Chevalier de Croix, grand croſs of the order of Charles the Third, &c. After 43 years ſervice in the army, and having been viceroy of Peru, this reſpectable officer has left nothing for his relations but the remembrance of his rare and inimitable virtues.

At Abbeville, in France, M. Coignet, who was very ſkilful and penetrating in chemical reſearches. He was moſt cruelly uſed ſome time ago by the Poiſſardes of Paris, who broke his left arm; on which he retired to Abbeville, and was alternately there and at Amiens. He uſed to relate ſome anecdotes of the celebrated Mirabeau which ill accorded with the high opinion many people had of him.

At Dieppe, in France, Rev. Rob. Wyatt, domeſtic chaplain to Lord Camelford, and rector of St. Benet and St. Leonard, Grace-church-ſtreet, London.

At Nottingham, aged 67, Mr. Hen. Hawkins, formerly a plated-glaſs manufacturer in Dean-ſtreet, Soho.

Mrs. Ainſlie, wife of Rev. Gilbert A. late of Kendal, who had been recently married.

At Ambleſide, Weſtmoreland, Rev. John Wilſon; whoſe death was occaſioned by a fall from his horſe, in returning from Lancaſter aſſizes. He was 78 years of age, and has left a faithful and moſt amiable wife, to whom he had been united upwards of 50 years, inconſolable.—A Cambridge collegian, of the ſame name, ſucceeds to the chapelry of Ambleſide *durante vitâ, cum ludo literario Ambleſidienſis*, together endowed, at the annual value of nearly 100l.

In London, Mr. Wm. Law, formerly a ſurgeon at Northampton.

At Lynn, aged 71, Mrs. Badger, widow of Mr. B. wine-merchant.

At Hendon, Middleſex, Mrs. Warner, wife of Lieut. W. of the royal navy.

At Penrith, co. Cumberland, Mr. George Raincock, many years of the cuſtoms in the port of London.

In Camden-ſtr. Dublin, Cæſar Hore, eſq.

Redmond Dolphin, eſq. of Loughrea, Ire.

At Pittendrich, Robert Mercer, eſq.

At Glaſgow, Mr. John Anderſon, ſtudent in divinity.

At Newport, in the iſle of Wight, after a ſhort illneſs, Rich. Cooke, eſq.

At Woolwich, Mr. Robert Smart, maſter joiner of the dock-yard there.

On St. Margaret's Bank, near Rocheſter, in an advanced age, Mrs. Tronſdale, wife of Mr. Thomas T. many years a gunner in the royal navy.

Aged 91, Mr. Banton, of Wombourne.

Mr. Taylor, formerly a bookſeller at Nantwich, in Cheſhire.

Mr. T. Davies, a man whoſe poetical talents, though not brilliant, were far from be-

ng deſpicable. He lived principally by the whimſical trade of ſelling epitaphs retail, which he had of all prices.

At Leiceſter, aged about 80, more than 50 of which ſhe had lived in the family of the Rev. Mr. Andrewes, Mrs. Anne Ruſſell.—Thoſe of the family who ſurvive her lament the loſs of a moſt faithful domeſtick and much-valued friend.

At Lutterworth, co. Leiceſter, aged 80, Mrs. Clarke, relict of Mr. Philip C. formerly a draper at Northampton.

At Balbrough, co. Derby, John Goodine, ſervant to James Bowden, eſq. in whoſe family he had lived 60 years, and ſaved 100l.

Aged 95, Mrs. Mary Hardy, of Milnthrop, in Weſtmorland, grandmother of Mr. W. H. of Addle-ſtreet. Her huſband, Mr. John H. died a few years ago, at the ſame advanced age. After the ſaid John Hardy had uſed ſpectacles a great number of years, when he was upwards of 90, his eye-ſight returned ſo perfectly that he could ſee to read the ſmalleſt print without the help of glaſſes; and was an evidence upon a trial at Appleby, a little before his death, to prove ſome antient rights and cuſtoms, which he could perfectly remember upwards of fourſcore years. He enjoyed all his ſenſes and faculties entire to the laſt, and a perfect good ſtate of health till a fortnight before he died.

Near Perſhore, co. Worceſter, Mr. Henry Wincheſcomb, author of "The Lyre of Amphion," and other poetical effuſions. He boaſted a deſcent from Sir Henry W. whoſe daughter was married to the celebrated Lord Bolingbroke, with a fortune of 40,000l.

At Aſpley, co. Bedford, Arthur Owen, eſq. ſon of the late Sir Wm. O. bart. of Orielton, co. Pembroke, and uncle to the preſent Baronet.

At Edmonton, aged 60, Mrs. Henley, wife of Rev. Mr. H.

At Kenſington, Mrs. Anne Dent, daughter of the late Rev. Charles William Fleetwood, of Aldwinkle, co. Northampton.

At Norwich, in her 32d year, Mrs. Wright, wife of Mr. W. of that city, and only daughter of Mr. Thomas Weſton, of Enfield. She has left behind her four children, the eldeſt only 8 years old.

At Burford, co. Oxford, after a ſhort but ſevere illneſs, which ſhe ſupported with becoming patience and reſignation, in her 85th year, and univerſally regretted, Mrs. Sophia Criſp Gaſt. In her ſphere, with diſtinguiſhed luſtre, every virtue that adorns the Chriſtian. Her ſincere and fervent piety, great reading, univerſal benevolence, and numerous acts of charity, are perhaps, in the preſent age, ſeldom, if ever, equalled. Even at her advanced ſtate of life, ſhe was ſo chearful and entertaining, that her company was courted both by young and old. By her death the poor will ſuſtain an irreparable loſs; and her memory will be long revered by all thoſe who had the happineſs of her acquaintance. She was deſcended, in the male line, from Ellis Criſp, eſq. who died ſheriff of London, 1625, and from the celebrated Sir Nicholas Criſp, who ſpent 100,000l. in the cauſe of Charles the Firſt; and whoſe father, Harry, was forcibly carried from the iſle of Thanet to Bruges, and with great difficulty and coſt ranſomed. (Bib. Top. Brit. XVIII. 175.)

Aged 69, Mrs. Amy Whitton Malpas, wife of Joſeph M. eſq. of Chelſea.

In Kilkenny, Wm. Wray, eſq. lieutenant in the 50th reg. quartered at Gibraltar.

Mrs. Parry, wife of Rev. Wm. P. of Little Baddow.

At Haſtead, Rev. Joſeph Field.

At Ripon, aged 100, Bartholomew Rymer, game-keeper to Sir Bellingham Graham, bart. of Norton Conyers, and ſhot game flying in his 99th year.

At his ſeat at Burton Conſtable, in Holderneſs, co. York, in his 70th year, Wm. Conſtable, eſq. F.R. and A.S. His eſtate he has bequeathed between his two nephews, of the name of Sheldon, reſident at Liege, and Catholicks.

May 1. In Northumberland-ſtreet, Cha. Lechmere, eſq.

At Liverpool, in his 83d year, Robert Townſend, eſq. barriſter at law. He had been 35 years recorder of the city of Cheſter, which he reſigned a few years ſince, on account of his weak and declining health.

In her 87th year, Mrs. Jeffon, of Shrewſbury, relict of Rev. Mr. J.

Aged 82, Mrs. Veaſey, relict of Mr. Wm. V. maltſter, of Nottingham.

In Dublin, Sir Wm. Parſons, knight of the ſhire for King's county.

After enduring great agonies (occaſioned by being run down by a ſtage-coach at Crawfordſdyke, Edinburgh, as he was croſſing the ſtreet, a few days before, whereby his right arm was diſlocated from his ſhoulder, and his left arm broken, and was bruiſed in other parts of his body.) Mr. Michael Hyndman, late lieutenant in the royal navy. He was one of thoſe who went round the world with Admiral Byron, and was a very uſeful, active officer in that ſervice.

2. At Hereford, in his 61ſt year, James Lane, eſq. treaſurer of the county, &c.; a gentleman ſincerely and univerſally lamented; his conduct, in every ſituation of life, being marked with the ſtricteſt integrity; his manners the moſt amiable and engaging. For many years he was ſeverely afflicted with the gout. During the intervals from pain (which he ſuffered with exemplary reſignation), his native chearfulneſs and benevolence rendered his company highly agreeable to his friends; to no one more than to the perſon who offers this laſt but juſt tribute of reſpect to the memory of the moſt tender father and affectionate friend.

At his ſeat at Booterſtown, near Dublin, Sir Samuel Bradſtreet, bart. one of the juſtices of the Court of King's Bench in Ireland.

At

At his houſe on Caſtle-bear-hill, near Hanwell, Middleſex, Mr. Bell.

3. In Cavendiſh-ſquare, Sir Wm. Jones, bart. of Ramſbury manor, Wilts.

Mrs. Greigſon, wife of Mr. G. wholeſale haberdaſher in Alderſgate-ſtreet.

Charles Stanley, eſq. of Gore-court, Tunſtall, Kent.

In a very advanced age, Mrs. Rogers, relict of Rev. Mr. R. of Home, near Biſhop's-caſtle, co. Salop.

4. Of a rapid decline, at his father's houſe in Birdingbury, co. Warwick, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health, and in his 40th year, Rev. Henry Homer, jun. of Great Ruſſel-ſtreet, Bloomſbury, late fellow of Emanuel Coll. Cambridge; of whoſe abilities and modeſt worth we hope ſome one at leaſt of his numerous literary friends will furniſh us with a true delineation.

Mrs. Babington, relict of the late, and mother of the preſent Tho. B. eſq. of Rothley-temple, co. Leiceſter.

At Thorpe, Surrey, Henry Butler, eſq.

At Norwich, Mr. Wm. Beloe, an eminent china-man. It is the plan of our Obituary to record characters of great private worth as well as thoſe of elevated rank and ſuperior accompliſhments. Mr. B, unaſſiſted by education or fortune, entered into life in a very humble ſtation. His firſt exertions were ſo unſucceſsful, that, after a few years of unavailing induſtry, he was compelled to divide his effects amongſt his creditors. His perſevering aſſiduity afterwards obtained him conſiderable property, when, as he himſelf obſerved, the happieſt hour of his life was ſpent in ſatisfying every pecuniary claim upon him. We may add, that his talents would have adorned any ſituation; and his virtues will occaſion him to be long lamented by thoſe to whom he was known. He was the father of the tranſlator of "Herodotus;" of which ſee our preſent and two former months' Reviews.

5. At his houſe in Southampton, — Treſſelicque, eſq. formerly an eminent attorney in London.

6. At his houſe, the corner of Spring-gardens, Mr. Ellis Pugh, an eminent ſilverſmith.

After a long and painful illneſs of the gout, aged 64, Mr. Henry Bullen, one of the aldermen of Lincoln. This gentleman ſerved the office of mayor of that city in 1781, and, by rotation, he would have been again appointed to ſerve that office, had he lived until Michaelmas next.

7. In his 86th year, Rev. Mr. Salter, of Aſhdon, in Eſſex, of which pariſh he had been rector 48 years. His death was occaſioned by a fall down a flight of ſtairs, on the 5th inſtant. This truly venerable paſtor has left a widow, in her 88th year.

At Saliſbury, Mr. Dan. Dyke, late an eminent clothier, and one of the common council of that city.

At her ſeat at Canons-Aſhby, in an advanced age, Lady Dryden, relict of Sir John D. bart.

At Coventry, Wm. Eburne, eſq. mayor of that city.

9. Rev. James Tatterſall, vicar of Tewkeſbury, co. Glouceſter. His death was occaſioned by a fall and kick from a vicious horſe.

At his lodgings in Tottenham-court-road, John Bullen, eſq. of Weymouth.

10. Mrs. Eliz. Splidt, relict of Mr. Philip S. of Cable-ſtreet, St. George's, Middlx.

Capt. Alex. Mackenzie, of the artillery.

At Lewiſham, aged 77, Mrs. Mills, relict of Henry M. eſq.

At Aberdour-houſe, in Scotland, Lieut.-gen. Rob. Watſon.

At the ſeat of Staines Chamberlayne, eſq. at Rye, in Suſſex, in his 74th year, William Brocket, eſq. one of the benchers of the Middle Temple.

Of the ſtone, Mr. Henry Winn, who formerly kept the White Lion livery-ſtables in Norton Falgate, but long ſince retired, thro' the infirmity of diſeaſe. The calculus, when extracted *(poſt mortem)*, weighed near ſix ounces and a half.

11. At her houſe, the corner of Park-lane, after a long and painful illneſs, Henrietta, Dowager-counteſs Groſvenor.

Aged 98, Mr. Beyer, linen-draper, of Cheapſide.

In childbed, Mrs. Ferrers, wife of the Rev. Edm. F. rector of Cheriton, Hants. She was the only daughter of Dr. Edw. Younge, late biſhop of Leighlin and Ferns, in Ireland.

At his houſe at Brompton-grove, Middlx. in his 90th year, Sir John Mylne, bart. of Barnton, in North Britain, captain of Cowes caſtle, in the iſle of Wight (in which he is ſucceeded by Col. Drouly, of the 1ſt reg. of guards), captain of invalids in the iſland of Guernſey, and one of the oldeſt officers in his Majeſty's ſervice.

12. At Dublin, in the houſe of Mr. Hone, in his 52d year, in an apoplectic fit, Francis Groſe, eſq. F. S. A. of London and Perth, and captain in the Surrey militia; who, after having illuſtrated the Antiquities of England and Wales, in a ſeries of 352 views of monaſtic and other ruins, in four volumes, and thoſe of Scotland in the courſe of two years, in 190 views, and two volumes, with a map, was on the point of completing his deſign by thoſe of Ireland, where he had been employed about a month before his death. He publiſhed the firſt number of the "Antiquities of England and Wales" in 1773 (ſee our vol. XLIII. pp. 507—509, 564, a ſpecimen in p. 480), and completed the whole in 1776, with the addition of a collection of 40 plans. The hiſtorical account of each place, annexed to each plate, and ſeveral of the drawings themſelves, were communicated by his learned friends, whoſe aſſiſtance he gratefully acknowledged in the preface to the 3d and 4th volumes. In 1777 he reſumed his pencil, and added two more volumes to his

Engliſh

Engliſh views, in which he included the iſlands of Guernſey and Jerſey, in 237 views; and to theſe were added a general and county maps, completed in 1787. The whole number of views in England, Wales, and the iſlands, amounts to 589, beſides 40 plans, the head-pieces, and other plates illuſtrative of his prefatory diſſertations on monaſtic inſtitutions, caſtles, and military matters, Gothic architecture, Druidical and ſepulchral monuments. Among his engravers are to be reckoned *Bonner*, *Canot*, *Cook*, *Dent*, *Drawaza*, *Ellis*, *Godfrey*, *Grignion*, *Hall*, *Heath*, *Innes*, *Leſpiniere*, *Maſon*, *Mazell*, *Morris*, *Newton*, *Peake*, *Pigot*, *Pouncy*, *Pye*, *Record*, *Roberts*, *Smith*, *Sparrow*, *Thomas*, *Vivares*, *Watts*, *Williams*. The views were republiſhed, on pages diſtinct from the letter-preſs, in large octavo ſize. This firſt work completed, and having exceeded the moſt ſanguine expectations of himſelf and his friend and publiſher, *Maſter Samuel* Hooper, Mr. G. applied himſelf to one more profeſſional, "Military Antiquities reſpecting a Hiſtory of the Engliſh Army, from the Conqueſt to the preſent Time, in Two Volumes," 4to, 1786—1788, illuſtrated with great variety of plates, and publiſhed, like the preceding work, in numbers. But previous to this, having, in the courſe of his reſearches for it, in vain ſought for ſome treatiſe exhibiting a ſeries of authentic delineations and deſcriptions of the different kinds of armour and weapons uſed by our anceſtors, he publiſhed "A Treatiſe on antient Armour and Weapons, illuſtrated by Plates taken from the original Armour in the Tower of London, and other Arſenals, Muſeums, and Cabinets, 1785," 4to.; to which he gave a Supplement in 1789, 4to.: the plates of both, in a free painter-like manner, etched by Mr. John Hamilton, vice-preſident of the Society of Artiſts of Great Britain. In 1785 he publiſhed "A Claſſical Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue;" which it would have been for his credit to have ſuppreſſed; and "A Guide to Health, Beauty, Honour, and Riches; being a Collection of humourous Advertiſements, pointing out the Means to obtain thoſe Bleſſings, with a ſuitable Introductory Preface." In 1786, "The Hiſtory of Dover Caſtle, by the Rev. William Darrell, Chaplain to Queen Elizabeth. The Latin Manuſcript from which this Work is printed was tranſcribed from the Original, in the Library of the College of Arms, under the Inſpection of the late W. Oldys, Eſq. Elegantly printed in Quarto and Octavo, the ſame Size as the large and ſmall Editions of the Antiquities of England and Wales, with Ten beautiful Views, finely engraved from Drawings taken on the Spot, by F. Groſe, Eſq." In 1788, "A Provincial Gloſſary, with a Collection of local Proverbs and proper Superſtitions," 8vo.; ſee our vol. LVIII. p. 51, LX. p. 26. In the ſame year appeared, without his name, but was generally aſcribed to him, "Rules for drawing Caricatures; the Subject illuſtrated with Four Copper-plates; with an Eſſay on Comic Painting." In the ſummer of 1789, he ſet out on a tour in Scotland, the reſult of which he began to communicate to the publick in 1790, in numbers, of four folio plates in each, price 3s. 6d. followed with letter-preſs deſcriptions at ſeparate periods, as the matter was collected. Before he had concluded this work he ſet out for Ireland, in the ſpring of the preſent year; and we do not deſpair of ſeeing many ſpecimens of his ſucceſs in that kingdom, which are announced for publication, in about 40 numbers, making two volumes, and which, like thoſe of England and Scotland, are alſo to be printed both in a 4to and an 8vo ſize. He was accompanied, for the laſt three years of his travels, by a young man whom he called his "Guinea pig," and who has caught his manner of etching. In "Archæologia," vol. V. p. 237, is a diſſertation, by Mr. G, "On an antient Fortification at Chriſtchurch, Hants" (of which ſee our vol. XLIX. p. 410); in vol. VIII. p. 111, another, "On antient Spurs" (ſee our vol. LVII. p. 697, and LVIII. p. 29.—Mr. Groſe was ſon of Francis G. eſq. jeweller, of Richmond, who fitted-up the coronation-crown of George II. and died in October, 1765, and his prints and ſhells were ſold in 1770. He was alſo brother to Mr. John G. F.A.S. author of "Ethics" (ſee vol. LII. p. 442), and to John-Henry G. author of a Voyage to the Eaſt Indies, 1772, 2 vols.; and father of Daniel G. eſq. captain of the royal regiment of artillery, F.A.S. who, after ſeveral campaigns in America, was appointed, 1790, deputy-governor of the new ſettlement at Botany-bay; of the wife of Anketil Singleton, eſq. lieutenant-governor of Landguard-fort, and of ſeveral other ſons and daughters. Mr. Groſe's talent for drawing, joined to his pleaſant and communicative diſpoſition, ſecured him the regard of an extenſive circle of friends. The new plates in Mr. Martin's "Hiſtory of Thetford, 1779," were drawn by Mr. Groſe.

A whole-length portrait of him, by Dance, engraved by Bartolozzi, is prefixed to the Supplement to his "Engliſh Antiquities," vol. I. An excellent one, in the character of a jolly monk, with his friends Hone and Forreſt, ſee in vol. LIV. p. 877. Another excellent one, by a well-known gentleman-artiſt, "cordially inſcribed to thoſe members of the Antiquarian Society who adjourn to the Somerſet, by one of their devoted brethren," with the Society's lamp, and the following lines under it, was handed about, to Mr. G's great diſpleaſure:

"Now *****, like bright Phœbus, is ſunk [into reſt,
Soc'ety droops for the loſs of his preſ't;
Antiquarian debates, unſeaſon'd with mirth,
To Genius and Learning will never give birth.
Then wake, brother member, our friend from his ſleep. [weep."
Left Apollo ſhould frown, and Bacchus ſhould

A fourth

A fourth, intituled, "The Engliſh Antiquary," is among Mr. Kay of Edinburgh's caricature portraits. A fifth, which might be miſtaken, but was not meant for him, is prefixed to "The Lounger's Miſcellany." We have ſeen a ſixth, but an imperfect reſemblance The following epitaph propoſed on him was inſerted in "The St. James's Evening," May 26:

"Here lies FRANCIS GROSE.
On Thurſday, May 12, 1791,
Death put an end to his
Views and *Proſpects*."

At his father's houſe in Wimpole-ſtreet, aged 2 years, the ſon of Samuel Whitbread, jun. eſq. M.P. for Bedford.

At Arundel, Mrs. Fowler, widow of Tho. F. eſq. of Walberton, Suſſex.

Mr. Wilkinſon, banker, of Birchin-lane.

At Over Seil, co. Leiceſter, in an advanced age, Tho. Flavel, gent. much reſpected by all who knew him, for his great honeſty and integrity, and for his chearful, diſpaſſionate, and benevolent diſpoſition. His remains were interred at Aſhby-de-la-Zouch.

At Rothbury, Wm. Oliphant, youngeſt ſon of the Rev. Mr. O.; and on Sunday, his father, being ſo weakened with the concern of his ſon's long indiſpoſition, expired with the ſhock of taking his laſt farewell.

13. In Parliament ſtreet, Nottingham, aged 82, Mr. John Miller.

14. Sincerely and deſervedly lamented, Mrs. Tarbutt, wife of Geo. T. eſq. of Gould-ſqua.

Mr. Joſ. Thwaits, wine and brandy merchant, in the Strand.

At his lodgings in Mitre-court, Fleet-ſtr. Rev. Sam. Peck, one of the ſenior fellows of Trinity Coll. Cambr. and rector of Orwell.

In Water-ſtreet, Strand, Rev. Mr. Jones, rector of Knotting and Souldrop, Bedford.

16. After a long illneſs, Mrs. Coddington, ſiſter of Alderman C. of Stamford, Lincoln.

18. At his ſeat at Calder caſtle, in Scotland, the Hon. John Sandilands, uncle to Lord Torpichen.

20. Mrs. Gurney, wife of Mr. G. of Bury.

In Air-ſtreet, Piccadilly, aged 76, Peter Huguetan, Lord of Vryhouven, in Holland. This extraordinary man, by extreme parſimony, had accumulated not leſs than 600,000l, having in our funds 314,125l. and little leſs. if any thing, in the banks of Holland, Genoa, and Venice: the bulk of which he has diſpoſed of to charitable inſtitutions. The Society in Scotland for propagating Chriſtian Knowledge in the Highlands and Iſlands, have a legacy of 20,000l. The Society in Ireland for promoting Proteſtant Working-ſchools, have a legacy of 1700l. per annum. To ſeveral other inſtitutions he left ſmaller legacies; and the reſiduary legatees are, the Society for promoting Chriſtian Knowledge, and the Society for the Propagation of the Goſpel in Foreign Parts; the former of theſe two ſocieties being to receive two thirds, and the latter the remaining third. The only relations he had were the daughters of a reſpectable clergyman in the city of London, who were his third or fourth couſins, and to whom (he dying without iſſue) devolve about 10,000l. which he could not leave elſewhere. With theſe diſtant relatives he maintained no intimacy or connexion whatever, and probably never ſaw them. There were, however, ſeveral other perſons, whom he had led to expect good legacies, but who are all diſappointed. He hardly allowed himſelf the neceſſaries of life, and yet ſometimes he was very liberal in alms-giving. Within the laſt two years he transferred to the Society for promoting Chriſtian Knowledge 600l. in the 4 per cents.; to the Society in Scotland for propagating Chriſtian Knowledge, 500l. in the ſame ſtock; and to the Society for the Propagation of the Goſpel in Foreign Parts, 400l. in the ſame ſtock. There is good reaſon to believe, likewiſe, that the 40,000l. given, about the ſame time, to the Society in Ireland for promoting Proteſtant Working-ſchools, came from him. His remains were interred under St. James's church, Piccadilly. His heirs intend to endeavour to invalidate his will.

27. At his houſe in Portland-place, in his 59th year, the Right Rev. Thomas Thurlow, D.D Biſhop of Durham, and brother to the Lord Chancellor. His Lordſhip was fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford; and, after poſſeſſing ſome inferior church preferments, was, in 1771, nominated by the King to the valuable living of Stanhope, in the county of Durham. In 1773 he was made maſter of the Temple; and, in 1777, had the deanry of Rocheſter added to his preferments. In 1779 he was conſecrated Biſhop of Lincoln, and held, with that ſee, the deanry of St. Paul's, till he was advanced to Durham, on the death of Dr. Egerton, in January 1787. He poſſeſſed a very ample ſhare of thoſe natural abilities which have diſtinguiſhed his family. His comprehenſion of any ſubject was quick and extenſive, his judgement ſound, and his facility of elocution ſeldom equalled. But though he had been ſucceſsful in the cultivation of his talents, a ſingular delicacy of mind, in ſome degree, prevented that exertion in public, which ſhone with uniform luſtre in private life, and in all the graces of an elegant and refined converſation. In the diſcharge of his official duty he was zealous for the promotion of faith and morality, a vigilant inſpector of the conduct of his clergy, and a ſtrenuous aſſerter of the diſcipline of the Church. When poſſeſſed of an extenſive patronage in the dioceſe of Lincoln, he was anxious to ſeek out, and unſolicited to relieve, indigent merit. In word; thoſe who were connected with him in his epiſcopal capacity, or were honoured with his private intimacy, uniformly found him an agreeable companion, a judicious adviſer, an affectionate dioceſan, a generous patron, and a ſincere friend.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

May DRURY-LANE.

2. The Siege of Belgrade—Spoil'd Child.
3. Know your own Mind—*The Cave of Trophonius*
4. The Country Girl—The Pannel.
5. Tempeſt—The Iſland of St. Marguerite.
6. She Would and she Would Not—The Devil to Pay.
7. The Haunted Tower—Bon Ton.
9. The Siege of Belgrade—Spoil'd Child.
10. The Belle's Stratagem—Follies of a Day.
11. Love for Love—*The Hue and Cry.*
12. The Heireſs—No Song No Supper.
13. The Country Girl—The Citizen.
14. The Mourning Bride—All the World's a Stage.
16. The Confederacy—No Song No Supper.
17. The Haunted Tower—The Citizen.
18. The Recruiting Officer—The Pannel.
19. The Strangers at Home—High Life below Stairs.
20. The Suſpicious Huſband—The Deſerter.
21. The Siege of Belgrade—Spoil'd Child.
23. The Haunted Tower—Follies of a Day.
24. The Rivals—No Song No Supper.
25. The Heireſs—Iſland of St. Marguerite.
26. The Belle's Stratagem—The Padlock.
27. The Siege of Belgrade—Spoil'd Child.
28. As You Like It—All the World's a Stage.
30. Tempeſt—The Iſland of St. Marguerite.
31. The Runaway—The Liar.

May COVENT-GARDEN.

2. The Brothers—Alexander the Little; or, The Rival Queans.
3. Fontainbleau—Intriguing Chambermaid.
4. Wild Oats—The Farmer.
5. Caſtle of Andaluſia—Love A-la-Mode.
6. The Widow of Malabar—Midas—*The Dreamer Awake; or, The Pugiliſt Matched.*
7. Lorenzo—Robin Hood.
9. Wild Oats—The Wives Revenged.
10. *National Prejudice*—The Poor Soldier.
11. The Double Gallant—Robin Hood.
12. Wild Oats—Roſina.
13. Ditto—Modern Antiques.
14. The Earl of Eſſex—Flitch of Bacon.
16. Wild Oats—Roſe and Colin.
17. Inkle and Yarico—The Follies of a Day.
18. The School for Wives—*The Union; or, St. Andrew's Day.*
19. He wou'd be a Soldier—Love in a Camp.
20. Love in a Village—Catherine and Petruchio.
21. Wild Oats—The Farmer.
23. The Woodman—Modern Antiques.
24. Which is the Man?—*Primroſe Green.*
25. Wild Oats—A Diverti ſement.
26. The Caſtle of Andaluſia—Deaf Lover.
27. Roſina—Lovers' Quarrels—Comus.
28. Inkle and Yarico—The Dreamer Awake.
30. Death of Capt. Cook—Wild Oats—The Wives Revenged.
31. The Midnight Hour—Comedy of Errors—Soldier's Feſtival

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from May 16, to May 21, 1791.

	Wheat s.	d.	Rye s.	d.	Barley s.	d.	Oats s.	d.	Beans s.	d.
London	5	10	3	3	2	10	2	4	3	1
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middleſex	6	0	0	0	2	10	2	7	3	4
Surrey	6	3	3	3	2	11	2	6	3	11
Hertford	5	11	0	0	2	11	2	5	3	10
Bedford	5	11	3	9	2	10	2	4	3	7
Cambridge	5	4	3	1	2	6	2	0	3	1
Huntingdon	5	10	0	0	3	0	2	1	3	0
Northampton	6	4	3	10	3	1	2	3	3	4
Rutland	6	0	0	0	3	1	2	4	3	10
Leiceſter	6	5	3	11	3	5	2	4	4	3
Nottingham	6	1	4	2	3	0	2	3	3	7
Derby	6	8	0	0	0	0	2	6	4	9
Stafford	6	8	0	0	3	6	2	9	4	3
Salop	6	3	5	0	3	7	2	2	4	10
Hereford	6	4	0	0	3	5	2	3	0	0
Worceſter	6	2	3	8	3	8	2	7	3	9
Warwick	6	4	0	0	3	6	2	8	4	2
Glouceſter	6	3	0	0	3	0	2	2	3	2
Wilts	6	3	0	0	2	10	2	3	4	0
Berks	6	2	0	0	2	11	2	3	3	2
Oxford	6	2	0	0	3	0	2	3	3	7
Bucks	6	0	0	0	2	10	2	4	3	3

COUNTIES upon the COAST.										
Eſſex	5	10	0	0	2	9	2	2	3	0
Suffolk	5	6	3	1	2	8	2	3	2	11
Norfolk	5	5	2	10	2	6	2	3	3	0
Lincoln	5	8	3	9	2	9	1	10	3	3
York	6	3	4	7	3	1	2	3	3	11
Durham	6	3	0	0	0	0	2	4	4	3
Northumberld.	5	8	4	1	3	3	2	4	4	2
Cumberland	6	6	3	9	3	2	2	5	3	4
Weſtmorland	7	1	0	0	4	5	2	6	0	0
Lancaſhire	6	5	0	0	3	6	2	6	4	4
Cheſhire	6	11	0	0	3	10	2	5	2	8
Monmouth	6	2	0	0	3	3	2	0	0	0
Somerſet	6	5	0	0	3	2	2	1	3	2
Devon	6	1	0	0	2	10	1	9	3	9
Cornwall	6	1	0	0	2	11	1	10	0	0
Dorſet	6	2	0	0	2	9	0	0	0	0
Hampſhire	5	11	0	0	2	9	2	2	3	7
Suſſex	5	9	0	0	3	0	2	4	0	0
Kent	5	7	0	0	3	0	2	4	3	0
WALES.										
North Wales,	6	8½	4	10¾	3	10	2	2	5	0
South Wales,	6	7½	4	3½	3	6	1	8	0	0

BILL of MORTALITY, from May 3, to May 24, 1791.

Chriſtened.			Buried.		
Males	710	1395	Males	699	1306
Females	685		Females	607	

Whereof have died under two years old 471

Peck Loaf 2s. 3½d.

Between					
2 and 5	123	50 and 60	94
5 and 10	40	60 and 70	85
10 and 20	42	70 and 80	74
20 and 30	101	80 and 90	19
30 and 40	155	90 and 100	2
40 and 50	130		

EACH

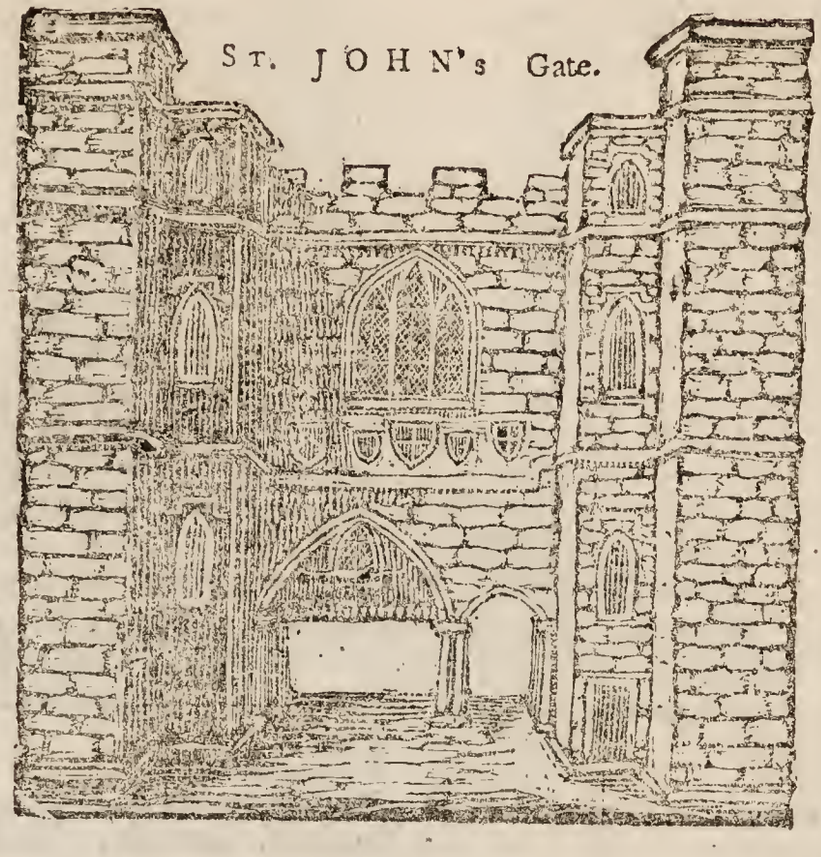
EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN MAY, 1791.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct reduc.	3 per Ct. consols.	1726 Ditto	4 per C. Consol.	5 per Ct	Long Ann.	Short 1777.	Ditto 1778.	India Stock.	India Ann.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann	New Ann.	3 per Ct 1751	New Navy.	3 per Ct Scrip.	4 per Ct. Scrip.	Exchcq Bills.	Lottery Tickets.
27	184 1/4	79 3/4	80 5/8 a 1/2	—	100 5/8	119 1/8	23 1/2	—	13 3/4	166	—	84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	185 1/4	80	80 3/4 a 7/8	—	100 7/8	119 1/2	23 1/2	—	12 3/4	—	—	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29	185 3/4	80 3/8	80 7/8 a 81 1/4	—	101 1/8	119 3/4	23 1/2	—	12 3/4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	185 1/2	80 1/4	80 7/8 a 81	—	101 1/8	119 5/8	23 1/2	—	12 3/4	—	—	87	—	—	—	—	1 3/8	—	—	—	—
1	Sunday																				
2	184 5/8	80 1/8	81 a 80 5/8	—	100 3/4	119 1/2	23 1/2	—	12 3/4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 3/8	—	—	—	—
3	—	79 3/4	80 1/2 a 3/8	—	100 1/2	119 1/4	23 3/8	—	—	—	—	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	—	80 3/4	80 1/8 a 81 7/8	—	101 1/2	119 7/8	23 5/8	—	12 3/4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	185 3/4	80 1/2	81 1/2 a 1/8	—	101	119 1/2	23 5/8	—	12 3/4	—	—	86	—	—	—	—	1 3/8	—	—	—	—
6	184 1/4	80 1/8	81 1/8 a 80 1/2	—	100 3/4	119 3/4	23 1/2	—	12 3/4	164 1/4	—	86	—	80	—	—	1 3/8	—	—	—	—
7	184	79 3/4	80 3/4 a 5/8	—	100 1/4	119 1/8	23 3/8	—	12 3/4	163 1/4	—	86	—	—	—	—	1 3/8	—	—	—	—
8	Sunday																				
9	184 1/4	79 7/8	8 3/4	—	100 3/8	119 1/8	23 3/8	—	12 3/4	—	—	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	184 3/8	80	80 3/4 a 7/8	—	100 3/8	119 1/4	23 1/2	—	12 3/4	—	—	85	—	—	—	—	1 5/8	—	—	—	—
11	185	80 3/8	80 7/8 a 81 3/8	—	100 3/8	119 3/8	23 1/2	—	12 3/4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	185 1/4	80 3/8	81 3/8 a 1/8	—	100 1/2	119 1/4	—	—	—	—	74 3/4	86	—	—	—	—	1 1/2	—	—	—	—
13	184 7/8	80 1/8	81 1/8 a 80 7/8	—	100 3/8	119 1/4	23 1/2	—	12 3/4	—	—	86	—	—	—	—	1 1/2	—	—	—	—
14	—	81 1/4	81 1/4	—	100 1/2	119 3/8	23 3/4	—	—	166	74 5/8	86	—	79 7/8	—	—	1 5/8	—	—	—	—
15	Sunday																				
16	—	80 1/4	81 1/8	—	100 1/2	119 1/4	23	—	12 3/4	—	—	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	184 3/4	80 1/4	81 1/8 a 81	—	100 3/8	119 1/8	23 1/2	—	—	—	—	86	—	—	—	—	1 3/8	—	—	—	—
18	185	80 1/4	80 7/8 a 81 1/8	—	100 3/8	119 1/4	23 1/2	—	12 3/4	—	—	86	—	80 1/8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	184 3/4	80 1/4	81 1/8 a 81	—	100 3/8	119 1/4	23 1/8	—	—	164 1/2	—	88	—	—	—	—	1 3/8	—	—	—	—
20	—	80 3/8	81 1/8 a 1/4	—	100 3/4	119 3/8	—	—	12 3/4	—	—	88	—	—	—	—	1 3/8	—	—	—	—
21	185 1/4	80 3/8	81 1/4 a 3/8	—	100 1/2	119 1/2	23 1/2	—	—	—	—	89	89 1/2	—	—	—	1 3/8	—	—	—	—
22	Sunday																				
23	185 1/2	80 5/8	81 3/8 a 1/2	—	100 3/4	119 7/8	23 5/8	—	12 3/4	165	—	90	—	80 1/4	—	—	1 3/8	—	—	—	—
24	186 1/4	80 3/4	81 1/2 a 5/8	—	101	120	23 5/8	—	12 3/4	—	—	90	—	—	—	—	1 3/8	—	—	—	—
25	—	81	81 5/8 a 3/4	—	101 3/8	120 3/8	23 3/4	—	12 3/4	—	—	89	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	186 1/4	80 7/8	81 1/2 a 3/4	—	101 3/8	120 1/2	—	—	—	165 1/2	—	89	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols. the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stock the highest Price only.

The *Gentleman's Magazine*;

Lond. Gazette
General Even.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James's Chron.
Whitehall Even.
London Chron.
London Evening.
L. Packet—Star
English Chron.
Evening Mail
Middlesex Journ.
Courier de Lond.
Daily Advertiser
Public Advertiser
Gazetteer, Ledger
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
Woodfall's Diary
World—Argus
Bell's Oracle
Times—M. Post
13 Weekly Papers
Bath 2, Briſtol 4
Birmingham 2
Bury St. Edmund's
Cambridge
Canterbury 2
Chelmsford



St. John's Gate.

Coventry
Cumberland
Derby, Exeter
Glouceſter
Hereford, Hull
Ipſwich
Ireland
Leeds 2
Leicester
Lewes
Liverpool 3
Maidſtone
Manchester
Newcaſtle 3
Northampton
Norwich 2
Nottingham
Oxford
Reading
Saliſbury
Scotland
Sheffield 2
Sherborne 2
Shrewſbury
Stamford
Winchester
Worceſter
York 3

For JUNE, 1791.

CONTAINING

Meteorolog. Diaries for June and May, 1791 498
Barfreſton & Ifley Churches—Johnsoniana 499
Dialogue between Dr. Johnſon and Mr. Knowles 500
John Lloyd? 502—Thoughts on Clerical Addreſs 503
Beetles--Advowſons--Mickle--Sir If. Newton 504
New Bridge at Derry—Utility of the Larch 505
A Statiſtical Account of a Parochial Diſtrict 506
Ordinances for Fiſh in the Royal Houſhold 507
Mr. Wiſeman of Rowington—Col Richardſon 508
Anecdote of Henry the IVth, King of France 509
New College at Hackney—Public Executions 510
Urn for John Locke—Bath and Cheltenham 511
Deſcription of Chepſtow and of Pearceſield, &c. 512
Curioſities in a Miſcellaneous Plate deſcribed 513
Lunar Tides, &c.—Swedenborg's Character? 514
Early Particulars in the Life of Bp. Taylor 515
Pleaſing Proſpect of Britiſh Wool improving 516
Food propereſt for Sheep—Swineſhead Abbey 518
Charact. of Clarendon—Miſcell. Information 519
Bp. of Cheſter—Original Letter of O. Cromwell 520
Example of moſt affecting Natural Eloquence 521
Age of the Parliament Oak in Welbeck Park 522
Account of the improved Achromatic Teleſcope 523
Methodical Catalogue of Portraits announced 524
Epiſcopal Funeral Service at Brechin proſcribed *ib.*
Letter from John Milton to Sylvanus Urban 525
Bancroft's Epigrams and Epitaphs illuſtrated 526
Curious Anecdotes relative to Royal Academy 527
Dalton's Portraits after Holbein—The Mohocks 528
To effectuate, a Scotticiſm—Llanbadarn Fawr 529
Hiſtory of Coverdale's Bible—Sir Ph. Warwick 532
Remarks on Boſwell's Life of Dr. S. Johnſon 533
Parſons the Jeſuit—Diſcovery of Welſh Indians 534
Duke of Wharton—Baſtile—Rev. John Palmer 536
An expoſtulatory Addreſs on the Slave Trade 537
Proceedings in preſent Seſſion of Parliament 538
Pendrell Family—A ſtrange Lottery Foreſight 544
Review of New Publications 545—562
Foreign Literary Intelligence 562
Index Indicatorius—Queries anſwered 563
Select Poetry, ancient and modern 564-568
Important Diſcovery in the Art of Gardening 569
For. Affairs, Domeſt. Occurrences, &c. 569-580
Marriages, Deaths, Preferments, &c. 581-590
Average Prices of Corn—Theatrical Regiſter 591
Daily Variations in the Prices of the Stocks 592

Embelliſhed with Perſpective Views of Barfreston Church in Kent, and Ifley Church near Oxford; and of the elegant New Bridge at Derry; alſo, with a Miſcellaneous Plate of Seals and other remarkable Curiosities.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

Printed for D. HENRY by JOHN NICHOLS, Red Lion Paſſage, Fleet-ſtreet; where Letters to the Editor are deſired to be addreſſed, Post-paid.

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in June 1791.
May	o	o	o		
27	53	67	52	30,31	fair
28	54	66	51	,31	fair
29	54	67	50	,3	fair
30	55	66	54	,21	fair
31	51	68	54	,13	fair
June 1	57	74	60	,04	fair
2	64	78	64	,08	fair
3	65	79	59	,07	fair
4	68	76	62	,07	fair
5	69	81	65	,08	fair
6	68	78	64	,14	fair
7	68	79	64	,23	fair
8	61	65	53	,12	cloudy
9	55	68	52	,94	fair
10	62	70	62	29,94	fair
11	52	60	43	,72	cloudy

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in June 1791.
June	o	o	o		
12	47	54	41	29,75	fair
13	46	53	44	,75	ſhowery
14*	46	57	47	,76	fair
15	51	58	49	,82	cloudy
16	50	56	54	,44	rain
17	55	59	54	,7	cloudy
18	52	57	50	,76	rain
19	51	63	50	,77	fair
20	52	56	49	,77	cloudy
21	52	60	51	,85	ſhowery
22	56	59	52	,92	fair
23	57	68	53	30,06	fair
24	58	70	56	,2	fair
25	62	74	58	,22	fair
26	64	76	60	,15	fair

* The Thermometer was at 39° at 4 o'clock in the morning.

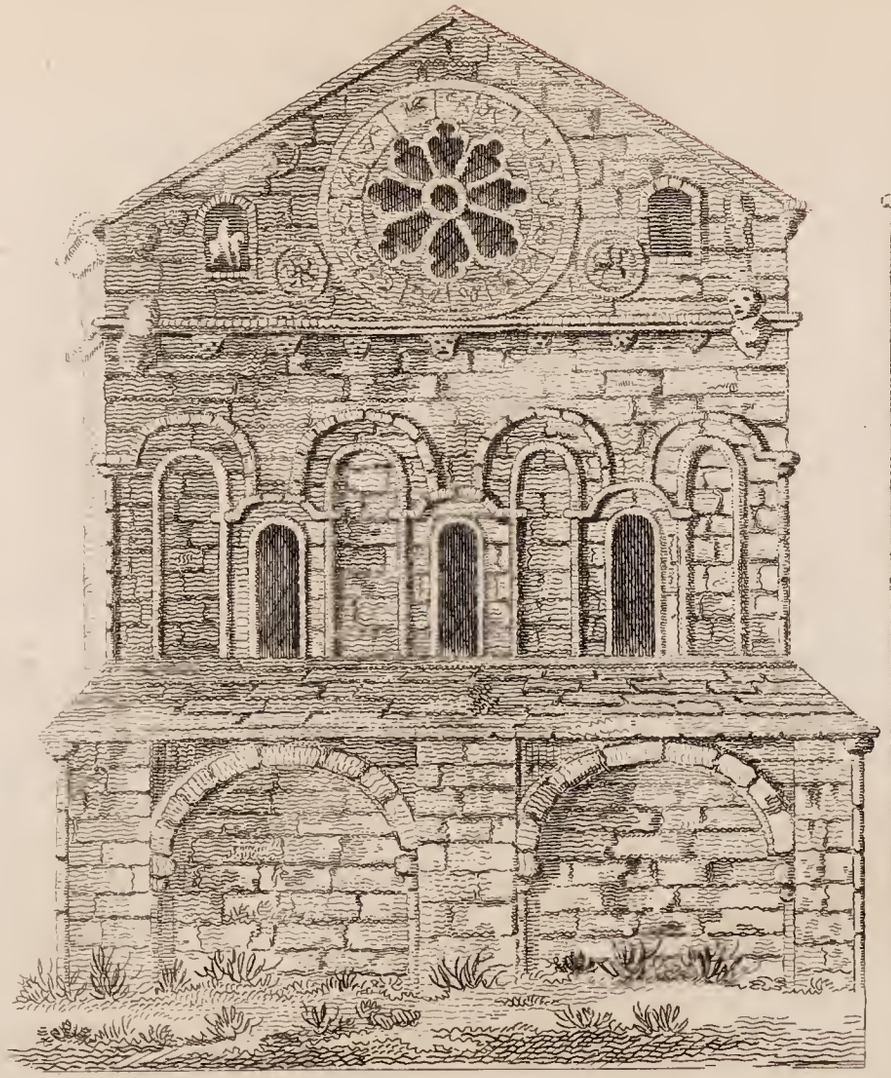
W. CARY, Mathematical Inſtruſtment-Maker, oppiſite Arundel-Street Strand.

Days	Wind.	Barom.	Therm	State of Weather in May 1791.
1	N moderate	29,77	50	overcaſt
2	N briſk	77	52	white clouds
3	NE calm	80	50	blue ſky, white clouds, ſun
4	N moderate	80	50	overcaſt, hoar froſt, pleaſant afternoon
5	S calm	74	51	overcaſt
6	NNE briſk	83	49	clear, ſlight ſtorms
7	W moderate	30, 3	49	ice, white clouds, blue ſky
8	SW moderate	8	52	froſt, ſpeckled ſky
9	SW briſk	29,95	54	blue ſky, black clouds, rain
10	SW moderate	70	56	white clouds
11	SE briſk	70	50	grey, black clouds, rain
12	SSE calm	40	56	overcaſt, rain
13	SSE calm	35	54	white clouds
14	SW calm	66	54	overcaſt, ſmall rain
15	SW calm	73	60	clear ſky, fine day
16	W briſk	70	57	cloudy, rain at night
17	W briſk	43	57	cloudy, hail ſtorm at night
18	NW briſk	60	52	cloudy, ſhower, fine day, rain at night
19	W boiſterous	15	52	rain, ſtormy, unpleaſant day
20	W briſk	53	52	gloomy ſtorms
21	SW calm	60	52	fine rain, cold raw day
22	W briſk	58	52	clear ſky, hail ſtorms, rain at night
23	S briſk	33	52	rain, ſtorms, hot at night
24	W moderate	60	51	cloudy, ſun, pleaſant
25	NW calm	86	53	white clouds, fine day
26	S W calm	30, 2	54	clear ſky, fine day
27	W calm	30	57	clear ſky, very fine
28	SE calm	30	59	clear ſky, fine day
29	NNE calm	30	59	clear blue ſky, fine day.——Therm. at 100 out of doors about 3 o'clock
30	N calm	29,88	59	clear blue ſky, fine
31	S calm	85	59	little overcaſt, very hot

OBSERVATIONS.

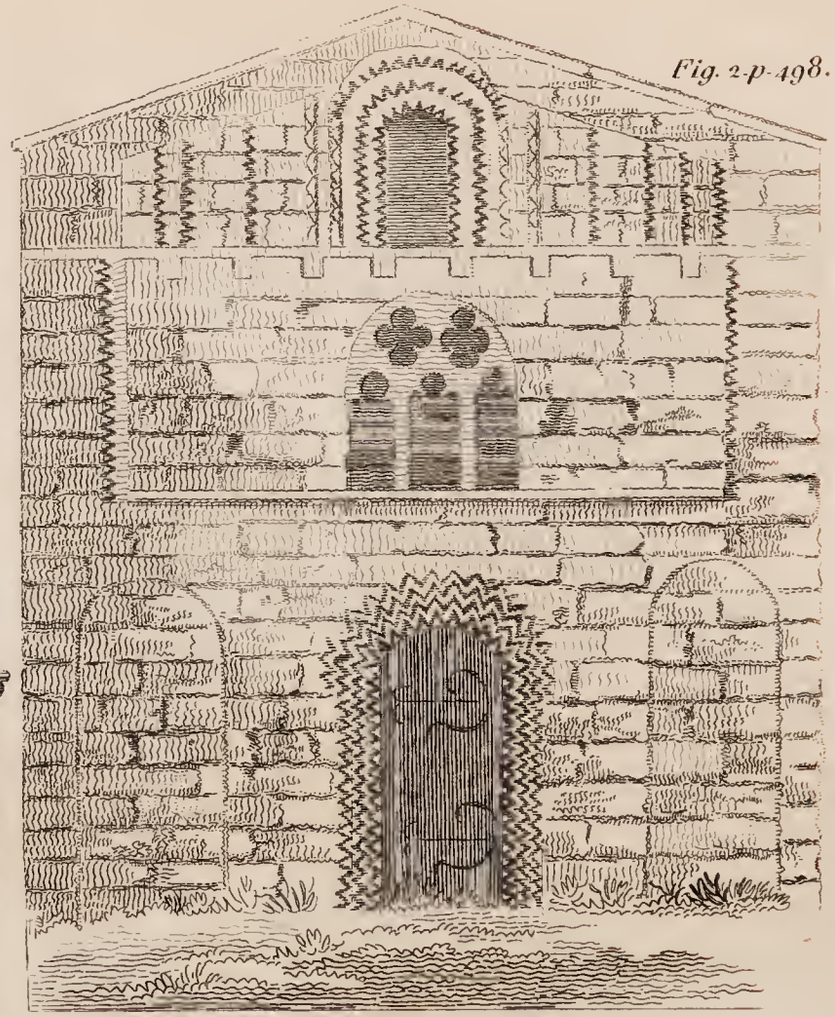
1. Graſs ſo luxuriant that many people have laid out their cattle a fortnight earlier than uſual.—8. The trees generally covered with foliage; wheat changes colour, and appears yellow; potatoes aboveground nipped by the froſt, and their branches turned black; graſs makes no progreſs.—12. Laburnum (cyliſus) in bloom.—17. Cold, raw, and guſty wind.—19. The leaves of trees ſtrewed upon the ground blown off by the winds, and gooſeberries lie ſcattered in abundance; great damage amongſt the bloom.—20. An interval of calm for a few hours.—21. The gale continues a piercing cold blaſt, and which would be ſeverely felt if not for the influence of the ſun; duſt ariſes, and very troubleſome.—23. In the afternoon

Fig. 1. p. 497.



East End of Barfreston Church in Kent.

Fig. 2. p. 498.



West End of Ifley Church near Oxford

THE

Gentleman's Magazine:

For JUNE, 1791.

BEING THE SIXTH NUMBER OF VOL. LXI. PART I.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 30.

INCLOSED you have ſketches of Barfrieſton church in Kent, and Iſley church near Oxford; the firſt of which is already engraved in Groſe, but this ſketch does not exactly anſwer to his. Query, Which is moſt correct?

Iſley is not engraved; except the Weſt door of it in Ducarel's Anglo-Norman Antiquities. M. N.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 21.

AFTER an attentive peruſal of the BOSWELLIAN Quartos, I cannot refrain from expreſſing the ſatisfaction I have had in this *ſecond* ſight of the matchleſs JOHNSON. The great Philologer is again brought fairly into view; and all who intimately knew him will recognize their valuable Friend.

Mr. BOSWELL, by labouring aſſiduouſly in the harveſt, has brought home a plenteous crop. Some gleanings, however, yet remain. The only parts where the information is at all ſcanty are the early period of Johnſon's life, and the laſt month of it. Of the firſt, it is now too late to expect much; but of the latter there are many living witneſſes.

His Letter on the Univerſal Hiſtory * (written only *ſeven days* before he died) is curious; and his Converſation on Dec. 7. (p. 891) is ſtrictly genuine. On the *ſame day* he added (when talking of a regular edition of his own Works) "that he had power [from the Booksellers] to print ſuch an Edition, if his health admitted it; but had no power to aſſign over any edition, unleſs he could add Notes, and ſo alter them as to make them new Works; which his ſtate of health forbade him to think of. I may poſſibly live," he ſaid, "or rather breathe, three days, or perhaps three weeks; but find myſelf daily and gradually weaker." He died on the 13th.

He ſaid at another time, three or four days only before his death, ſpeaking of the little fear he had of undergoing a chirurgical operation, "I would give one of theſe legs for a year more of life, I mean of comfortable life, not ſuch as that which I now ſuffer;"—and lamented much his inability to read during his hours of reſtleſſneſs. "I uſed formerly," he added, "when ſleepleſs in bed, *to read like a Turk.*"

Whilſt confined by his laſt illneſs, it was his regular practice to have the church-ſervice read to him by ſome attentive and friendly Divine. Mr. Hoole performed this kind office in my preſence for the laſt time, when, by his own deſire, no more than the Litany was read; in which his reſponſes were in the deep and ſonorous voice which Mr. Boſwell has occaſionally noticed, and with the moſt profound devotion that can be imagined. His hearing not being quite perfect, he more than once interrupted Mr. Hoole, with "Louder, my dear Sir, louder, I entreat you; or you pray in vain!" And when the ſervice was ended, he with great earneſtneſs turned round to an excellent lady who was preſent, ſaying, "I thank you, Madam, very heartily, for your kindneſs in joining me in this ſolemn exerciſe. Live well, I conjure you; and

noon of this day the gale more violent for a ſmall ſpace than before.—24. The ſtorm abated.—25. Tadpoles in the ponds; hawthorn, mountain aſh, Engliſh rhubarb in bloom; land rail (rallus creke) heard at night.—Flies ſporting over the ſtanding water; fog roſe about nine o'clock at night.—27. A little dew.—29. Fog ſoon after ſunſet; fall of rain one inch 3-10ths; water evaporated, 4 inches 6-10ths. N.B. Some allowance ſhould be made for the high winds, which might ſometimes occaſion the veſſel to overflow.

* See it in our vol. LIV. p. 891.

you

you will not feel the compunction at the laſt, which I now feel." So truly humble were the thoughts which this great and good man entertained of his own approaches to religious perfection.

He was earneſtly invited to publiſh a volume of *Devotional Exerciſes*; but this (though he liſtened to the propoſal with much complacency, and a large ſum of money was offered for it,) he declined, from motives of the ſincereſt modeſty.

It is very true, as has been ſlightly ſtated in your vol. LV. p. 86, that he ſeriouſly entertained the thought of tranſlating *Thuanus*. He often talked to me on the ſubject; and once in particular, when I was rather wiſhing that he would favour the world, and gratify his Sovereign, by a Life of Spenſer (which he ſaid that he would readily have done, had he been able to obtain any new materials for the purpoſe,) he added, "I have been thinking again, Sir, of *Thuanus*: it would not be the laborious taſk which you have ſuppoſed it. I ſhould have no trouble but that of dictation, which would be performed as ſpeedily as an amanuenſis could write."

Allow me to add a few ſlight recollections of converſations that paſſed in an earlier period of the life of "the brighteſt ornament of the eighteenth century," as he is juſtly ſtyled by Malone, in the Preface to his Shakſpeare.

Among the early aſſociates of Johnſon at St. John's Gate was Samuel Boyſe, well known by his ingenious productions, and not leſs noted for his imprudence. It was not unuſual for Boyſe to be a cuſtomer to the pawnbroker. On one of theſe occaſions Dr. Johnſon collected a ſum of money to redeem his friend's cloaths, which in two days after were pawned again. "The ſum," ſaid Johnſon, "was collected by ſixpences, at a time when to me a ſixpence was a ſerious conſideration."

Mr. Boſwell mentions the introduction of Mrs. Siddons in Bolt-court.—The writer of this article had the pleaſure of being preſent when Mr. Henderſon had that honour; and was highly entertained by the interview. The converſation turning on the merits of a certain dramatic writer, Johnſon ſaid, "I never did the man an injury; but he would perſiſt in reading his tragedy to me." When Henderſon was taking his leave, he invited him with much earneſtneſs to come again frequently. "The oftener you call on me, Sir, the more welcome will your viſits be."

Speaking one day of a perſon for whom he had a real friendſhip, but in whom vanity was ſomewhat too predominant, he obſerved, that "Kelly was ſo fond of diſplaying on his ſideboard the plate which he poſſeſſed, that he added to it his ſpurs. For my part," he ſaid, "I never was maſter of a pair of ſpurs but once; and they are now at the bottom of the ocean. By the careleſſneſs of Boſwell's ſervant, they were dropped from the end of the boat on our return from the Iſle of Sky."

I had the ſatisfaction of calling on him with the late excellent Mr. Badcock; with whom Johnſon had much converſation on the ſubject of Dr. Prieſtley. Badcock often ſpoke with rapture of this viſit; which is already noticed (in his own words) in Gent. Mag. vol. LVIII. p. 596.

Theſe particulars, I have no doubt, Mr. Urban, will be received with candour by your readers; and to Mr. Boſwell they may be acceptable when his Biography comes (as it certainly ſoon muſt) to a new edition. When we reflect, indeed, that theſe volumes are a collection of the wiſdom and wit of THE RAMBLER, and that by a peculiar felicity we are admitted into the company of our illuſtrious Moraliſt, and as it were *live with him* and other eminent perſons, not to mention original eſſays, and the rich treaſure of his epiſtolary writings, no book that has appeared in this age deſerves better the popularity which it has already obtained, and which will undoubtedly increaſe. J. N.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 22.

I HAVE been favoured, by Mrs. Knowles, with the peruſal of the following Dialogue, or Converſation. Very ſtriking is the mild fortitude of modeſt Truth; and it is finely contraſted with the boiſterous violence of bigoted Sophiſtry, ſo long accuſtomed to victory over feigned or ſlight reſiſtance, and, in a certain circle, to timid and implicit ſubmiſſion. I have obtained permiſſion to publiſh the Dialogue; and I wiſh it to appear in your excellent Magazine. A CHILD OF CANDOUR.

An intereſting DIALOGUE *between the late Dr.* SAMUEL JOHNSON *and Mrs.* KNOWLES.

Mrs. K. Thy friend Jenny H—— deſires her kind reſpects to thee, Doctor.

Dr. J. To *me!*—tell me not of her! I hate the odious wench for her apoſtacy: and it

it is you, Madam, who have ſeduced her from the Chriſtian Religion.

Mrs. K. This is a heavy charge, indeed. I muſt beg leave to be heard in my own defence: and I entreat the attention of the preſent learned and candid company, deſiring they will judge how far I am able to clear myſelf of ſo cruel an accuſation.

Dr. J. (much diſturbed at this unexpected challenge) ſaid, You are a woman, and I give you quarter.

Mrs. K. I will not take quarter. There is no ſex in ſouls; and in the preſent cauſe I fear not even Dr. Johnſon himſelf.

("Bravo!" *was repeated by the company, and ſilence enſued.)*

Dr. J. Well then, Madam, I perſiſt in my charge, that you have ſeduced Miſs H—— from the Chriſtian Religion.

Mrs. K. If thou really knewеſt what were the principles of the Friends, thou would'ſt not ſay ſhe had departed from Chriſtianity. But, waving that diſcuſſion for the preſent, I will take the liberty to obſerve, that ſhe had an undoubted right to examine and to change her educational tenets whenever ſhe ſuppoſed ſhe had found them erroneous: as an accountable creature, it was her *duty* ſo to do.

Dr. J. Pſhaw! pſhaw!—an accountable creature!—girls accountable creatures!—It was her duty to remain with the Church wherein ſhe was educated; ſhe had no buſineſs to leave it.

Mrs. K. What! not for that which ſhe apprehended to be better? According to this rule, Doctor, hadſt thou been born in Turkey, it had been thy duty to have remained a Mahometan, notwithſtanding Chriſtian *evidence* might have wrought in thy mind the cleareſt conviction; and, if ſo, then let me aſk, how would thy *conſcience* have anſwered for ſuch obſtinacy at the great and laſt tribunal?

Dr. J. My conſcience would not have been anſwerable.

Mrs. K. Whoſe then would?

Dr. J. Why the *State*, to be ſure. In adhering to the Religion of the State as by law eſtabliſhed, our implicit obedience therein becomes our *duty*.

Mrs. K. A Nation, or State, having a conſcience, is a doctrine entirely new to me, and, indeed, a very curious piece of intelligence; for I have always underſtood that a Government, or State, is a creature of time only; beyond which it diſſolves, and becomes a nonentity. Now, Gentlemen, *can* your imaginations body forth this monſtrous individual, or being, called a State, compoſed of millions of people? Can you behold it ſtalking forth into the next world, loaded with its mighty conſcience, there to be rewarded, or puniſhed, for the faith, opinions, and conduct, of its conſtituent *machines* called men? Surely the teeming brain of Poetry never held up to the fancy ſo wonderous a perſonage!

(When the laugh occaſioned by this perſonification was ſubſided, the Doctor *very angrily replied,)* I regard not what you ſay as to that matter. I hate the arrogance of the wench, in ſuppoſing herſelf a more competent judge of religion than thoſe who educated her. She imitated you, no doubt; but ſhe ought not to have preſumed to determine for herſelf in ſo important an affair.

Mrs. K. True, Doctor, I grant it, if, *as* thou ſeemeſt to imply, a wench of 20 years be not a moral agent.

Dr. J. I doubt it would be difficult to prove thoſe deſerve that character who turn Quakers.

Mrs. K. This ſevere retort, Doctor, induces me charitably to hope thou muſt be totally unacquainted with the principles of the people againſt whom thou art ſo exceedingly prejudiced, and that thou ſuppoſeſt us a ſet of Infidels or Deiſts.

Dr. J. Certainly, I do think you little better than Deiſts.

Mrs. K. This is indeed ſtrange; 'tis paſſing ſtrange, that a man of ſuch univerſal reading and reſearch has not thought it at leaſt *expedient* to look into the cauſe of diſſent of a ſociety ſo long eſtabliſhed, and ſo conſpicuouſly ſingular!

Dr. J. Not I, indeed! I have not read your Barclay's Apology; and for this plain reaſon—I never thought it worth my while. You are upſtart Sectaries, perhaps the beſt ſubdued by a ſilent contempt.

Mrs. K. This reminds me of the language of the Rabbies of old, when their Hierarchy was alarmed by the increaſing influence, force, and ſimplicity, of dawning Truth, in their high day of worldly dominion. We meekly truſt, our principles ſtand on the ſame ſolid foundation of ſimple truth, and we invite the acuteſt inveſtigation. The reaſon thou giveſt for not having read Barclay's Apology is ſurely a very improper one for a man whom the world looks up to as a Moral Philoſopher of the firſt rank; a Teacher from whom they think they have a right to expect much information. To this expecting, enquiring world, how can Dr. Johnſon acquit himſelf for remaining unacquainted with a book tranſlated into five or ſix different languages, and which has been admitted into the libraries of almoſt every Court and Univerſity in Chriſtendom!

(Here the Doctor *grew very angry, ſtill more ſo at the ſpace of time the Gentlemen inſiſted on allowing his antagoniſt wherein to make her defence, and his impatience excited one of the company, in a whiſper, to ſay,* "I never ſaw this mighty lion ſo chafed before!")

The Doctor *again repeated, that* he did not think the Quakers deſerved the name of Chriſtians.

Mrs. K. Give me leave then to endeavour to convince thee of thy error, which I will do by making before thee, and this reſpectable company, a confeſſion of our faith. Creeds, or confeſſions of faith, are admitted by all to be

be the ſtandard whereby we judge of every denomination of profeſſors.

(To this, every one preſent agreed; and even the Doctor *grumbled out his aſſent.)*

Mrs. K. Well then, I take upon me to declare, that the people called Quakers do verily believe in the Holy Scriptures, and rejoice with the moſt full and reverential acceptance of the divine hiſtory of facts, as recorded in the New Teſtament. That we, conſequently, fully believe thoſe hiſtorical articles ſummed up in what is called The Apoſtle's Creed, with theſe two exceptions only, to wit, our Saviour's deſcent into Hell, and the reſurrection of the body. Theſe myſteries we humbly leave juſt as they ſtand in the holy text, there being, from that ground, no authority for ſuch aſſertion as is drawn up in the Creed. And now, Doctor, canſt thou ſtill deny to us the honourable title of Chriſtians?

Dr. J. Well!—I muſt own I did not at all ſuppoſe you had ſo much to ſay for yourſelves. However, I cannot forgive that little ſlut, for preſuming to take upon herſelf as ſhe has done.

Mrs. K. I hope, Doctor, thou wilt not remain unforgiving; and that you will renew your friendſhip, and joyfully meet at laſt in thoſe bright regions where Pride and Prejudice can never enter!

Dr. J. Meet *her!* I never deſire to meet fools any where.

(This ſarcaſtic turn of wit was ſo pleaſantly received, that the Doctor *joined in the laugh; his ſpleen was diſſipated; he took his coffee, and became, for the remainder of the evening, very chearful and entertaining.)*

Mr. URBAN, *Cheſter, June* 13.

LOOKING over ſome old papers, I found a copy of a poem which appears to have been publiſhed in the year 1724, intituled, "GOD, by the Rev. John Lloyd, M. A." The recommendations which accompany it are extravagant, though I do not ſee any thing in the poetry which can juſtify them. If the author poſſeſſed the literary diſtinction he pretends to, ſome of your correſpondents may perhaps inform me who he was, and whether there be authenticity in the credentials he appeals to. The title-page runs thus: "God, a Poem, reviſed and recommended by the late Joſeph Addiſon, Eſq. and wrote by the Rev. John Lloyd, M. A. &c. Author, alſo, of ſeveral of the Spectators."—Upon the ſecond page is the recommendation alluded to.

The late JOSEPH ADDISON'S *Letter faithfully tranſlated (as far as we thought proper) from the* Latin *Original.*

Mr. LLOYD,

I have peruſed your poem and cannot but mention it with a kind of divinit of attributes, and all the eulogies of a raviſhed imagination. Nay, I fall down and worſhip the graven image you have ſet up. God never before appeared ſo glorious in any work but his own. You ſpeak home of the Majeſty of Heaven, and with a magnificent emphaſis. Sure your pen was plucked from ſome Seraph's wing, and dipt in the ſtreams of everlaſting day. Two ſheets contain all the learning of two thouſand years; and the united eloquence of Rome and Athens are now to be purchaſed for a ſixpenny piece.—O Juvenis, cujus in laudibus idiomata ſunt infacunda. Ex ſummorum virorum dotibus, ex puellarum votis compoſitus es; æſtuat hic calamus, ex læto liberoque motu ardet evagari. Sed ne confuſim, et tanquam per ſatyram conturbet omnia abruptum et effræni gaudium, ab origine tua et incunabulis ipſis percurramus ſingula, ut inde quibus creviſti auxiliis, quibus adoleviſti, et robur aſſumpſiſti (nimirum ſi Epiſtolam hanc noſtram publici juris facturus es) recolant poſteri, prædicet æternitas, &c.—A page igitur frivolas iſtas et otioſas nænias, tanquam nutricularum fabulas aut Democritea commenta, quas ſpargi aiunt de te, nigra ſcurrarum convitia. Facili ariolari poſſum ſine urinatore Delio et Enigmatum conjectore quorſum hæc omnia; quicunque enim color obtenditur, intima pellucet cauſa; ſed reprimam ſtyli pertinaciam, ne in alienam videar inviolare meſſem:

Qui ſum tui ſtudioſiſſimus,

JOSEPH. ADDISON.

In the concluſion of his poem the author thus characterizes himſelf:

From books and men a joyleſs wretch retir'd,
By no kind Muſe nor tender maid inſpir'd;
Whom friends, pretending aid, have led aſtray,
To fools a proverb, and to knaves a prey.
Gay were the hours, and, wing'd with mirth, they flew,
When firſt the town my early Genius knew;
Heir to eight hundred pounds a year at leaſt;
In company the brighteſt and the beſt.
I form'd my tender youth with ſtudious art,
And learn'd what *Steele* or *Prior* could impart;
Prior, the merrieſt of all muſeful men,
And *Steele*, whoſe ſword 's not keener than his pen.
With *Addiſon*, the biggeſt word of Fame,
Who tun'd my ſoul, and gave the world my name;
Againſt our modern fools and faſhions roſe,
And undertook to ſchool the waſhy beaus,
Who from half-wits to foplings daily grow,
As maggots change to butterflies, you know.

The remaining lines, which I have not room to tranſcribe, are very much in the *penſeroſo* ſtyle. I have enquired about the author here, where his later reſidence ſeems to have been. But as Poetry then obſcured him, ſo Time has now eraſed his memory from the minds of his fellow-citizens. T. B.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Oxford, June 21.*

YOUR ſarcaſtic correſpondent L. L. in pp. 500, 1, 2, 3, of your laſt volume, will, I doubt not, be offended at the ſpirited and juſt animadverſions of your Reviewer of Prieſtley's frantic diſcourſe in pp. 462, 3, 4, 5, 6, of your preſent volume. Greatly offended muſt I confeſs myſelf at part of the critique of this learned correſpondent in pp. 435, 6; and "I could not but remark his going out of his way," in his laſt paragraph, "tauntingly to introduce" two diſtinguiſhed perſonages, "as a *ſpecimen* of his" inferiority, in "candour and liberality of *ſentiment*, to the mob of ſcribbling Archdeacons, the Horſleys and Traviſes of the preſent day." Surely ſuch a contemptuous ſtyle betrays an uncommon obliquity; as the Vindication of Doletus could not otherwiſe have led to it. Such, however, is the conſtant flippancy of

A wight, whoſe cheif devotion lies
In odd perverſe antipathies;
In falling out with that or this,
And finding ſomewhat ſtill amiſs.

His former various communications fully juſtify the application of theſe lines. His eccentricites clearly evince the unruly waywardneſs of a choleric and captious ſpirit. Few, but he, could have contrived in a laboured hiſtory of Oxford Almanacks, in pp. 207, 8, 9, 10, to have a fling at Epiſcopacy, Loyalty, Burke the friend of both, and the Univerſity, perhaps his own Alma Mater. He may now perhaps be enrolled as a ſupporter of the New College at Hackney; one of the "few places of truly *liberal education* in this country," if the "er-chriſtianizing" Prieſtley does not *ſay the thing which is not*. See p. 463, col. i. and p. 464, col. ii. Such is the invidious conduct of your correſpondent, that it provokes notice, and deſerves to be expoſed. "Sullen ſpleen and ſneering laughter" guide his pen.

"The black bile ruſhes on, and revels in his
"veins,"

if I may be allowed to borrow the expreſſions of the matchleſs writer of the "Ode to Criticiſm," fortunately *preſerved* among the "Select Poetical Pieces written by the moſt celebrated Wits of the Univerſity," intituled, "The Oxford Sauſage." *Verbum ſapienti.* To your avowed impartiality I truſt for the *ſpeedy* inſertion of this ſhort letter from your indignant reader, VINDEX.

P.S. A pamphlet, juſt publiſhed *here* by a writer "of ſuperior talents, rare attainments, and ſolid judgement," (ſee your laſt volume, p. 830, col. i.) intituled, "Reflections on the controverſial Writings of Dr. Prieſtley relative to religious Opinions, Eſtabliſhments, and Teſts," well deſerves the ſerious conſideration of that ſturdy "innovator in politicks and religion;" who, after all his preſumptuous pride of abilities, proves to be "a fallacious and inconcluſive reaſoner." The "pamphlet on the French Revolution," on which L. L. (in p. 210) puffs a ſide-wind, this maſterly writer deſcribes, in theſe "Reflections," p. 43, *note*, as "that noble effort of political wiſdom, profound knowledge, and diſintereſted patriotiſm, by which Mr. Burke has extorted the admiration, and won the affection, of all parties but *one*." *Veile ſuum cuique eſt.*

Mr. URBAN, *June 2.*

IN deciding on the impropriety, or, as is the expreſſion of L. E. who firſt ſtarted the ſubject (vol. LX. p. 891), the abſurdity of "Rev. *Mr.*" a mode ſo generally uſed in directing letters to Clergyman, it does not ſeem to have been conſidered that *Mr.* might be, and it is not unlikely was, introduced in order to denote that the perſon ſo addreſſed was Maſter of Arts. For I do not underſtand *Mr.* to be, as L. E. X. (p. 1189) ſuppoſes, an abbreviation of *Miſter*, a word obſolete, and not of a reſpectful import *, but of *Magiſter* in Latin, or of Maſter in Engliſh; as *Dr.* certainly is of *Doctor*, which is common to both languages: and in former days, after a Maſter of Arts had commenced Doctor, *Maſter Doctor* was an appellation frequent when ſpeaking of or to him †. *Ds.* is alſo the abbreviation of *Dominus*, by which title Bachelors of Arts are diſtinguiſhed, I believe, in our two Univerſities, but unqueſtionably at Cambridge, where the word is tranſlated *Sir*. And, heretofore, *Sir* was often prefixed to the names of Incumbents and Curates of pariſhes, on

* See Johnſon's Dictionary.

† In Biſhop Ridley's conference with the Lieutenant of the Tower and others, Sir John a Bruges aſks, "Pray, Maſter Doctors, for my learning tell me what an heretick is?" And Ridley, though a Prelate, is again and again termed Maſter Doctor. (Ridley's Life of Ridley, p. 435, &c.) Thus alſo in Featley's Dippers Dipt, Maſter Doctor is the appellation with which the Scotchman uſually addreſſes him.

account,

account, as I ſuſpect, of their having taken only the firſt degree in Arts. But why is *Rev. Mr.* more improper than *Rev. Dr.* which perpetually occurs in directions, when the Clergymen to whom the letters are written have proceeded to the higheſt degree in the three lines of Divinity, Law, or Phyſick? And if *Mr.* is dropped when the perſon is Maſter of Arts, will there not be a want of a due appellation of reſpect, an omiſſion of "a dignifying and diſtinguiſhing character," unleſs the addreſs ſhould run in this more formal and affected ſtyle, *The Rev. Thomas Jones, M.A.?* W. & D.

Mr. URBAN, *New Br.-ſtr. June* 9.

SEEING a receipt in p. 398. for deſtroying Black Beetles, and being much troubled with them on my ground-floor, I immediately gave my ſervant particular orders how to act; and, to my great ſurprize, in two nights the number taken was 1050. I intend continuing the ſame method a few nights longer, when I hope to be relieved of ſuch troubleſome gueſts.

Thankfully yours, BOIS.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 17.

ALLOW me to aſk, Whether the ſale of the perpetual advowſon of a living is contrary to any principle of honour or conſcience?

The writer of this article is a perſon of *ſmall* independent fortune, who has a living in his gift of that value, that, ſuppoſing it ſold, the intereſt of the ſum which might reaſonably be expected for it, would more than double his preſent income. To this meaſure his friends ſtrongly adviſe; but ſome doubts have ariſen in his mind, whether bartering his right of preſentation for temporal gain be ſtrictly defenſible?

If any of your numerous, candid, and ingenious correſpondents, will beſtow half an hour's thought upon this ſubject, and ſtate their ſentiments in the Gentleman's Magazine, they will confer a favour on not an ingrateful, though their unknown, *obligée*. N. P.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 21.

AN anonymous correſpondent in your laſt, p. 402, from Dublin, ſays, he believes it has not been obſerved by any of the biographers of the late Mr. Mickle, that he was employed by Mr. Evans, in the hour of neceſſity, to fabricate ſome old ballads which he has given in his Collection. If theſe biographers have ſo conducted themſelves, they have done what all biographers ought to do, avoided impoſing a groſs falſhood on the publick. To an anonymous charge, unſupported by authority or evidence, an anonymous reply is ſufficient; and therefore, to your Dublin correſpondent I anſwer, that Mr. Mickle wrote no ballads whatever in Evans's Collection, except Hengiſt and Mey, printed originally in Pearch's Collection; that he never was employed by Mr. Evans in any manner, nor had any communication, at any time, on a literary account, with him, except ſo far as regarded the publication of the firſt edition of the Luſiad; that when the third and fourth volumes of theſe Ballads were printed, to which only the charge can refer (the firſt two containing nothing original), Mr. Mickle had ceaſed to have any intercourſe with Mr. Evans for ſeveral years, and at that time he was far from being in diſtreſſed circumſtances. The Ballads, to which I ſuppoſe your correſpondent alludes, were written by another perſon, whoſe name, which I do not conſider myſelf at liberty to diſcloſe, I was told at the time by Mr. Evans himſelf. Let me add, that Mr. Evans publiſhed theſe Ballads without any concern about their antiquity, or any deſire they ſhould be conſidered as antient. I believe half of the four volumes are profeſſedly modern, as the title-page declares ſome of them to be. R.

Original Letter from Sir ISAAC NEWTON *to Mr.* JOHN AUBREY

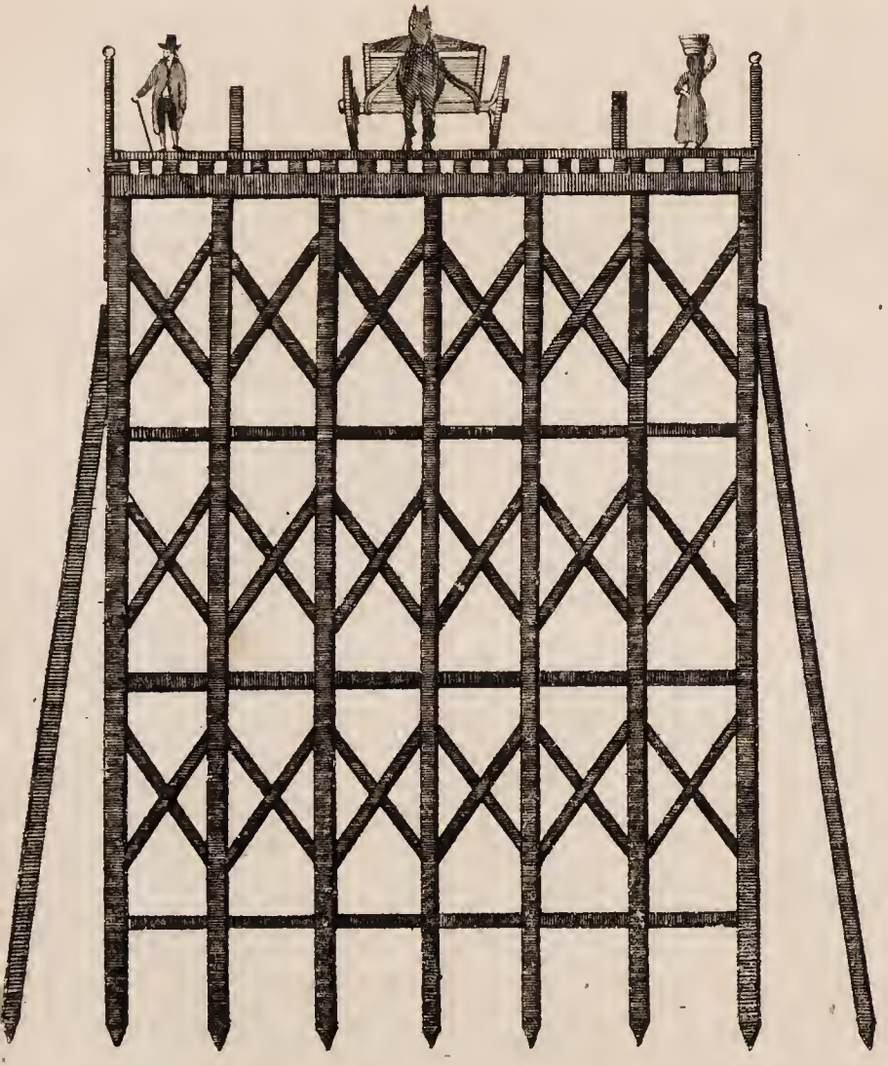
SIR, *Trin. Coll. Dec.* 22, 1683.

I Acquainted our College with the contents of your letter; but the charge of building diſables us from buying books at preſent. Then I went to the Vice-chancellor; and he deſires to know whereabouts the price will be for the whole, and afterwards to have a catalogue. We know not yet whether the Univerſity will purchaſe them, their cheſt being at preſent very low; but intend to ſubmit it to the Heads of Colleges the next opportunity. With my thanks for your letter, I remain your affectionate friend, and humble ſervant,

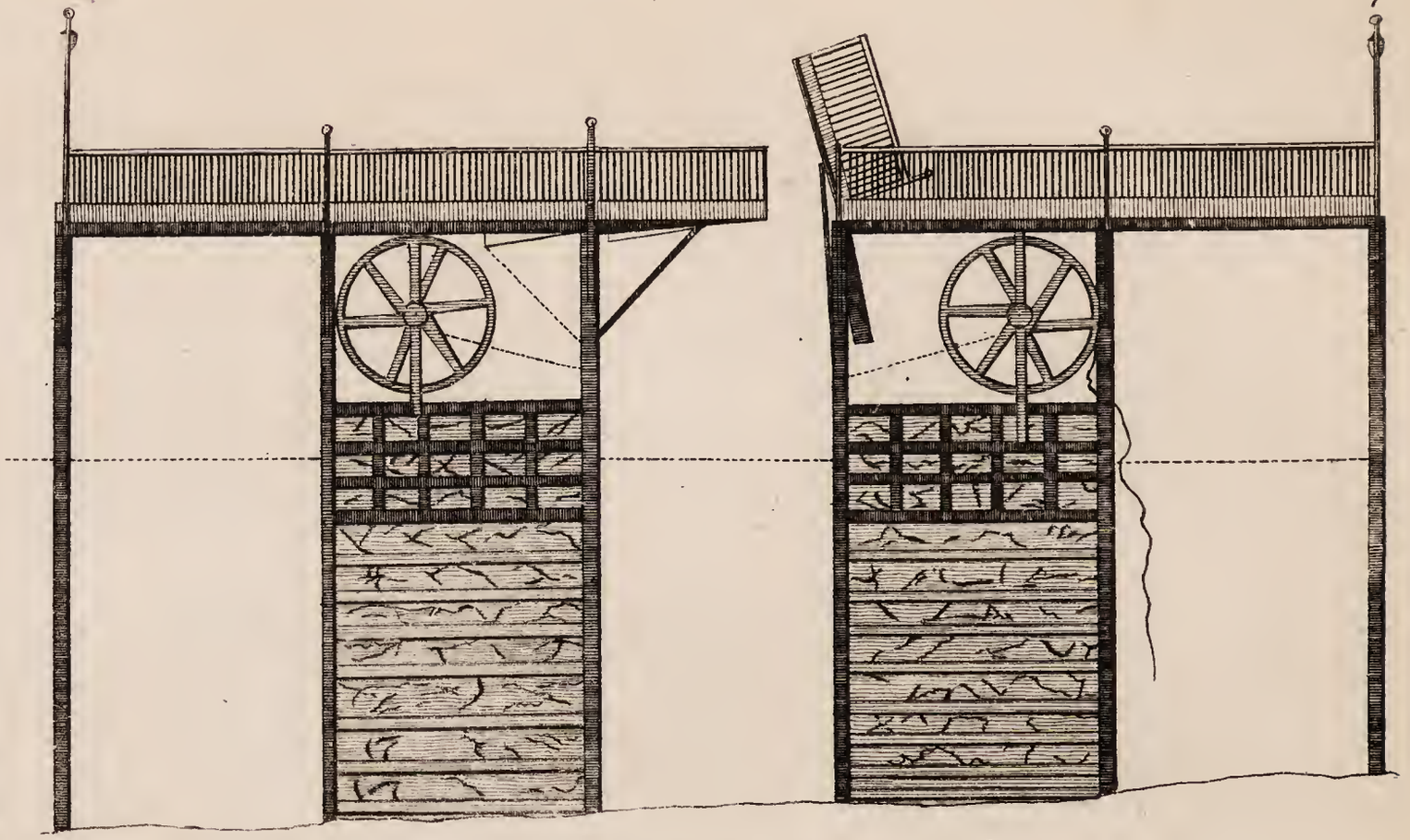
IS. NEWTON.

*** A CORRESPONDENT requeſts a copy of the Epitaph on IMMANUEL BOURNE at Aſhover, co. Derby; of that on Sir EDWARD LEIGH, at Ruſhall, co. Stafford; and Dr. VERNON'S, of St. George, Bloomſbury.

Mr.



Transverse Section.



20. Feet to an Inch

Draw Arch with one leaf rais'd.



Mr. URBAN, *May* 2.

AT the requeſt of a gentleman of high diſtinction, I ſend you a drawing of the bridge of Derry; which I only waited to take until the bridge had got to ſuch a ſtate of forwardneſs that I could, with tolerable accuracy, lay down the particular parts, eſpecially the draw-arch, which, I believe, is on a new and ſimple conſtruction; a rope, which is coiled round the rim of the large wheels, being pulled, turns the wheel, and winds up a chain on the axletree, which, pulling down the one end of the leaf, raiſes the other, and is ſo eaſily effected, that a child of ten years old could raiſe the draw-arch. The piers on each ſide of the draw-arch are connected together with beams, and the ſpace included filled with large ſtones, to give that part of the bridge an additional ſtrength and ſolidity. I think in about three weeks the whole will be completely finiſhed, being, I believe, ſcarcely a year ſince it was begun.

Yours, &c. G. H.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 20.

LARCH, by experiments made, is found to be to the full as durable for naval purpoſes as the oak, and is therefore the beſt ſuccedaneum for it. As I live within ſight of the Malvern hills, I cannot help lamenting that they are not planted with Larch, which would thrive well. The ſame may be ſaid of many ſpots on the Cotſwould hills on one ſide; and it may alſo of the Welch hills, on which oak would never grow to any ſize. How many hills in Surrey, Hampſhire, Wiltſhire, are too ſteep for the plough, and ſo dry in the ſummer as ſcarcely to afford a ſcanty bite to a few ſheep, yet, planted with Larch, might become uſeful ornaments to this country! When paſſing from London to Portſmouth, the brims of the Devil's Punch-bowl ſtrike the eye as a ſpot which, thus planted, might become as pleaſant an object as it is now diſagreeable or frightful in dark or cloudy weather. This idea ſtrikes more particularly as being ſo near to the great naval repoſitory.

The Larch is equally uſeful for many purpoſes in huſbandry, and in domeſtic uſes. For the latter it has one quality that renders it peculiarly deſirable, *viz.* that it is the leaſt ſuſceptible of fire of any timber. Added to theſe uſeful purpoſes, it will not take up any grounds fit for the oak, for ſtrong ſoils are the only ones on which it does not thrive.

Theſe conſiderations, Mr. Urban, tempt me to ſend you an account of an eaſy and expeditious way of raiſing them, not founded on theory, but on the practice of many years; a practice in which willows have been planted in ſome of the coldeſt ſituations in Scotland, where they are of a remarkably quick growth, and yet the wood is very fine-grained. The planter has now many trees of his own planting, which are ſix feet in circumference at the height of three feet from the ground. The Duke of Athol has now Larches, planted in 1743, which are upwards of eight feet in circumference.

The method of getting the ſeeds out of the cones is, not to gather them till about Candlemas, when they begin to drop off the trees. At the end of April, or beginning of May, ſooner or later, as the weather ſerves, prepare ſome beds in a nurſery, to which the ſun has free acceſs, and lay the cones on that bed as thick as they lay clear of one another, and the ſun will ſoon open them, and they will ſhed their ſeed. The owner ſhould, from time to time, examine what quantity of ſeed they have ſhed; and as ſoon as he finds that there is ſeed enough to fill the ground with plants, the cones ſhould be carried off the ground, and ſet on them about a quarter of an inch thick of good mould. The cones may then be carried to another bed, and laid as before, and they will fill it with ſeed in good time to yield plants that ſeaſon. If the cones are kept dry during the winter, more ſeed may, in the ſame manner, be procured next ſeaſon.

When the plants are two years old, they may be planted in the autumn, or next ſpring; but the autumn is thought the beſt, particularly in dry ſoils; for, if the ſpring is dry, the ground will be ſo dry as to kill the plants. They are planted out with narrow iron ſpade, with which a croſs-cut is made to receive the plant.

When the plants ſtand another year in the ſeed-bed, or have been a year in a nurſery, they then puſh out to ſuch a height, that it is neceſſary to dig ſmall pits for them, which is the ſureſt way. The young plants muſt be well fenced from cattle, eſpecially ſheep, which are very fond of them; and, when the head is cut off by any accident, it impairs the heart of the tree to the very root.

As they overtop almoſt every other tree, they are the more expoſed to every high wind; other quick-growing trees ſhould, therefore, be planted among them;

them; or they may be planted in clumps, so as to protect one another.

Another advantage might attend the planting the dry eminences; that, when the young trees have grown up, the earth is so much shaded that the dews and rain are not so soon exhaled by the sun and winds as in open situations. By this means the moisture penetrates deeper, till it meets with a substance impervious to water; it then descends on that substance till it again reaches the surface and breaks out in springs. Thus water may be procured in such dry situations, where it may be much wanted for affording drink to cattle and sheep feeding on the plainer grounds below. Some years ago mention was made, in the "Annals of Agriculture," of a method of making ponds in such dry situations, which must be of great advantage there. The want of water in extensive plains often obliges the inhabitants to build their houses in the neighbourhood of the nearest stream. This distance may create great expence, both in the loss of time, and in the carriage of manure to, and the articles of growth from, such places. Farmers are not at all times sufficiently aware of the value of time thus lost; and, as it is the master's eye that makes the horse fat, so the master's eye may be much wanted in such distant spots AGRICOLA.

ANALYSIS OF THE STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF A PAROCHIAL DISTRICT.

AS many gentlemen may be desirous, instead of answering a variety of Queries, to have a particular form laid down for drawing up the Statistical Account of their respective districts, the following plan is submitted to their consideration:

Origin of the name.
Situation and extent of the parish.
Number of acres.
Description of the soil and surface.
Nature and extent of the sea-coast.
Lakes, rivers, islands, hills, rocks, caves, woods, orchards, &c. &c.
Climate and diseases.
Instances of longevity.
State of property.
Number of proprietors.
Residing proprietors.
Mode of cultivation.
Implements of husbandry.
Manures.
Seed-time and harvest.
Remarkable instances of bad seasons.
Quantity and value of each species of crop.
Total value of the whole produce of the districts.
Total real and valued rent.
Price of grain and provisions.
Wages, and price of labour.
Services, whether exacted or abolished.
Commerce.
Manufactures.
Manufacture of kelp, its amount, and the number of people employed in it.
Fisheries.
Towns and villages.
Police.
Inns and alehouses.
Roads and bridges.
Harbours.
Ferries, and their state.
Number of ships and vessels.
Number of seamen.
State of the church.
Stipend, manse, glebe, and patron.
Number of poor.
Parochial funds, and the management of them.
State of the school, and number of scholars.
Antient state of the population.
Causes of its increase or decrease.
Exact amount of the number of souls now living.
Division of the inhabitants; 1. by the place of their birth; 2. by their ages; 3. by their religious persuasions; 4. by their occupations and situations in life; 5. by their residence, whether in towns, villages, or in the country.
Number of houses.
Number of uninhabited houses.
Number of dovecots.
Number of horses.
Number of cattle.
Number of sheep.
Number of swine, &c.
Minerals in general.
Mineral springs.
Coal and fuel.
Eminent men.
Antiquities.
Parochial records.
Miscellaneous observations.
Character of the people.
Manners, customs, stature, &c.
Advantages.
Disadvantages.
Means by which their condition would be emeliorated. J. S.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 27.

IN p. 213, a letter of General Wolfe's speaks strongly the character of the writer, and brings to my mind a circumstance which does honour to him; his conduct

conduct in it being worthy the imitation of all young officers. Had he lived, a relation of his exploits, like Scanderbeg's*, might have been ineſtimable, as both were remarkable for their ſpirit and diſpatch.

When Mr. Wolfe was a young officer, part of his regiment was quartered at Glaſgow. There being a college of conſiderable reputation in that city, Mr. Wolfe obtained a letter of recommendation to a Profeſſor, who introduced him to one of their ſocial evening meetings. The converſation happened to turn on ſubjects with which Mr. Wolfe was unacquainted. He was ſo much mortified at not being able to bear any ſhare in it, that he next morning intreated his friend the Profeſſor to put him in a train of acquiring the knowledge he found himſelf ſo deficient in. He was gratified in this requeſt; and he became a moſt diligent ſtudent while he continued at Glaſgow. Yours, &c. S. A.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 4.

IN your laſt, p. 416, are inſerted a few extracts, with remarks, from the ordinances and regulations for the government of the royal houſholds in different reigns; and a few more are tranſmitted to you for publication, ſhould you be of opinion that they may be to the liking of a competent number of the readers of your amuſing Miſcellany. Tuns of wine was the ſubject of my former, and ſeames, i. e. horſe-loads, of fiſh, ſhall be that of the preſent paper.

According to the additional ordinances made at Eltham in the reign of Henry VIII. (p. 226), there was a compoſition between the officers of the Board of Green Cloth, and one Thomas Hewyt, of Hythe, in Kent, for the better ſerving of his Majeſty and his houſhold of ſea fiſh, to be provided in Lydd, Hythe, Folkſton, Romney, and Soe, to the Chamber Point, and delivered in all places where his Majeſty ſhould ſojourn within the ſhire of Kent, London, and Weſtminſter, at the proper coſts and charges of the ſaid Thomas Hewyt.

The fiſh ſpecified, and the ſtipulated prices, are as follow:

	s.	d.
One ſeame of herrings for	9	0
——— hooke fiſh, that is, conger, codd, whyting, and thornback, for - -	6	0
Memorandum, that if the ſeame be all whyting, or all thornback or whyting, or thornback mingled, then the price of the ſeame be	6	0
One ſeame of place for	10	0
One ſeame of turbots, mullet, and baſe - -	13	0
Hallybutts, the piece	2	0
One ſeame of pilchards for	6	0
Dorcys, the piece -	0	12
Purpos, not being above one horſe-load - -	13	4

Memorandum, if the purpos be more than one horſe-load, then the ſaid Hewyt to be allowed by the diſcretion of the Clerkes-comptroller, diligently viewing the ſame.

Not knowing the weight of a horſe-load of fiſh, the comparative prices of the ſeveral ſorts in antient and modern times cannot be exactly aſcertained; but it may be fairly concluded that, in days of yore a porpoiſe was preferred to a turbot and a mullet, if not to a John-dorey. In men there are clearly many palates and taſtes as well as minds and opinions; and the taſtes of people of the ſame country vary much in different ages. Stinking fiſh is a luxurious food to the Negroes on the coaſt of Guinea; the ſtranding of a whale on Fox Iſland is ſuch a happy event, that the inhabitants immediately collect round the oily animal, and, with ſundry tokens of joy and exultation, devour the beſt parts of it before they ſeparate; and in England we ſee that what, two hundred and fifty years ago, was a feaſt for a king, is now abhorred by a peaſant. But would not our anceſtors have had ſome cauſe for aſtoniſhment, could they have foreſeen that there would be annually a large importation of an amphibious creature from the Eaſt and Weſt Indies, to gratify the taſte of many a Britiſh Dartineuf of the eighteenth century? Diſguſting is the porpoiſe to us: and might not to our eighth Henry, and to thoſe of his courtiers who were no leſs epicures than their ſovereign, a turtle have appeared a fiſh and a diſh equally monſtrous; exquiſite as the calipath and the calipee are to an alderman and his deputy; to whom alſo, fortunately, turtle-ſoup is not a rarity, though it be to ANTIQUARIOLUS!

* In p. 213, he laments that there is not a good account of Scanderbeg's life and actions.

Mr. URBAN, *Birmingham, May* 30.

THE Rev. Mr. W. of Rowington, in the county of Warwick, obligingly, a ſhort time ſince, favoured me with the ſight of an old Regiſter belonging to that pariſh, in which, after an entry

entry of "Sarah, the daughter of Thomas Sanders, and Elizabeth, his wife, baptized March 10, 1655," is this memorandum: "by uſurped authority theſe many years wreſted wrongfully out of my livings;" and again, after the entry next following, which is, "Edward Edes and Joan Sly were married October 7, 1662," at the concluſion (March 25 O. S.) of that year, "thus far for half a year upon my returning to my place again; wrote by me John Wiſeman, vicar of Rowington:" ſo that it appears from this extract, that Mr. W. the then vicar, was driven from his benefice, during the interregnum at the end of the year, March, 1655, and that he was again re-inſtated therein the latter end of October, 1662, conſequently, that he was deprived of his living ſix years and a half.

Is it not, Mr. Urban, the characteriſtick of the philoſophical diſſeminators of the preſent day to endeavour to ſow the ſeeds of ſedition, to excite tumults and inſurrections, to poiſon, by their doctrines, the mind of the unguarded, and to promote anarchy and confuſion? Though I truſt we may yet exclaim, in the language of Shakſpeare, "This is a happier and more comely time, *though* theſe fellows run about the ſtreets crying Confuſion;" though from a variety of channels, and in a variety of ſhapes, doctrines, which have the tendency I have deſcribed, a tendency the moſt dangerous, and in the fulleſt intent inimical to our preſent happy conſtitution, iſſue. I ſend *one* inſtance among many, though perhaps this has been confined to this place [Birmingham] only. A handbill was diſtributed, by perſons unknown, in the ſtreets, and thrown into the ſhops of ſeveral reſpectable tradeſmen, at a late hour, a few evenings ſince, thus worded:

"The public papers inform us, that the Americans pay no more individually than four ſhillings and ſix-pence per year towards the expences of Government.—Query, What do BRITONS pay?"

Now, Sir, I cannot but think that the perſons who are thus attached to tranſatlantic tranſactions, and to drawing tranſatlantic compariſons; who complain of a deprivation of their RIGHTS *here*; forget they poſſeſs ONE, whoſe intrinſic value to ſuch men muſt be great indeed—they, I again repeat, ſurely forget they *are not* prevented from exerciſing the RIGHT of emigrating to theſe boaſted lands of Liberty they ſo highly extol; from baſking *there* in the meridian ſplendour of the exhilarating ſun-beams of plenteouſneſs; where *(as they ſay)* the rod of the iron-handed oppreſſor is *not* uplifted, nor is the ſigh of diſcontent heard. No, Sir; they may embark for America, for France, or for BOTANY BAY, if they pleaſe; and I humbly conceive, that their exerciſing ſuch RIGHT is the only method of convincing the majority of their countrymen that they would not (becauſe they could not) do WRONG.

Yours, &c. T. T. S.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 21.

AS you ſometimes inſert epitaphs in your valuable Collection, I ſend you one which is on a monument in Chriſt-church, Newgate-ſtreet; and, being uncommon, may amuſe ſome of your readers:

"Near this place lyes interred the body of Col. Nicholas Richardſon, late of the iſland of Jamaica. He married Frances, the daughter of Col. Edward Stanton, of the ſame iſland, by whom he had one ſon, named Nicholas. He died Dec. 13, 1702.

"It was his direction to the perſon to whoſe care he intruſted the education of his ſon, that he ſhould be brought up in the doctrine and diſcipline of the Church of England, as by law eſtabliſhed; which Church, he ſaid, he had conſidered and believed to be the beſt in the world. *Ætat* ſuæ 38."

The arms are, Argent, on a chief Sable, three lions heads eraſed, Or. I have ſeen an abridgement of Guillim's Heraldry, printed in 1726, which mentions only two families of the Richardſons, *viz.* one in Norfolk, of which was Sir Thomas Richardſon, knt. Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, who died in 1634, and was buried in Weſtminſter-abbey, whoſe arms were, Or, on a chief Sable, three lions heads eraſed of the firſt; and the other in Yorkſhire, who bore, Sable, on a chief Argent, three lions heads eraſed Erminois. It will oblige one of your conſtant readers, if any of your correſpondents can and will inform him if there is any other family of the name that bears the ſame arms as thoſe which are on Col. Richardſon's monument, and of what place it originally was.

Yours, &c. R. R.

Mr. URBAN, *Paris, May* 17.

MEN of all nations allow that Henry the Fourth of France was a man of

of ſenſe and humanity; and therefore I wiſh ſome of your ingenious correſpondents would decypher the following extraordinary commands given by that great King, which I extract (the ſubſtance of) from Sully's Memoires, printed at Paris, 1664.

Henry writes to Monſ. De Roſny, to prepare himſelf to meet his Maſter, and to ſleep the firſt night at *Corbeil*; to take a copy of his letter, and to burn the original. He is to ſleep at the ſign of the Scales, in order to be near the palace. The next day he is to meet a meſſenger Madame Liancourt ſends to him, &c. &c. and then he is to meet with *une choſe grandement eſtrange.* He is then to go the ſame day to *Maubuiſſon*, to the Three Pigeons, and at the top of the ſtreet *La Couſtellerie* he is to enter a great chamber, in which he will find a tall man, of meagre viſage, long beard, cut pointed, a great hat, a long black cloak, great boots, with many other pointed marks of his dreſs, and ſtill more extraordinary in his *adreſs.* Roſny is to aſk this man to lend him the uſe of his chamber for a few hours; at which requeſt the man will be much offended; but, as ſeveral of Roſny's domeſticks are ſuddenly to enter, the man, ſuſpecting Roſny to be a perſon of conſequence, who may take his chamber by force, conſents, pulls off his hat, becomes very civil, and aſks Roſny whither he is going. Roſny informs him, he is going to meet the King. He then deſires to ſee both his hands, and tells Roſny, that he was born on the 12th of December, 1560; that he will be a fortunate man, as he perceives by his viſage and the lines on his hands; and promiſes, when he returns, to tell him the hour of his birth, and all the tranſactions which are to befal him during the approaching year. Roſny is not to laugh at this odd man, but to write to his wife, and tell her all that paſſed between them. He is then to ſleep in the *Fauxbourg à Pontoyze*, viſit Madame Liancourt, and the next morning they are to ſet out together for Clermont, they and their retinue. But, upon their road thither, they are to meet with "*un grand inconuenient*;" in ſhort, when they arrive near a very ſteep precipice, the drivers are to diſmount, and to let the young horſes run away with Madame Liancourt's female domeſticks,—the wheels of Madame Liancourt's own carriage are to fly off,—and nothing but De Roſny's being an hundred and fifty paces before *(as he was to be)* could have ſaved their lives. Roſny is then to expreſs his good fortune, and to receive their grateful thanks for his aſſiſtance, and in a quarter of an hour after the King arrives at Clermont, and Roſny leaves him with the ladies, and is ordered to retire to his lodgings!

Theſe two riddles are related on one and the ſame leaf, without any preluſe or explanation; and though I know great men do ſtrange things, I wonder ſuch a man as Henry the Fourth could be a party in either of the above unaccountable tranſactions.—If you expect any thing from me relative to the King *ajourd'hui*, I can only ſay, that he ſeems neither diſpoſed to break the neck of his miſtreſs, nor the band of the National Aſſembly, who, in ſpite of Mr. B's contemptuous idea of thoſe men and their meaſures, ſeem to go on with a proſpect of reſtoring, in a great meaſure, ſubmiſſion to the laws throughout the kingdom.—A man who, in his *own* opinion, poſſeſſes univerſal knowledge, is apt to hold the knowledge of other men in contempt. Certain it is, that the light and the air, ſo conducive to health and long life, are not at preſent taxed by the National Aſſembly. P. T.

"This College, not being confined to Diſſenters, but diffuſing its liberal principles to youth in general, it is not doubted but that the liberal and wealthy of all other denominations will feel an intereſt in it, and aſſiſt in ſupporting an inſtitution, which has for its object not the benefit of Diſſenters only, but that of the country at large, and of poſterity in general."—Extract from Dr. Prieſtley's Diſcourſe to the Supporters of the New College at Hackney, pp. 12, 13.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 29.

I HAVE extracted the above quotation from Dr. Prieſtley's Philippic againſt our Eccleſiaſtical Eſtabliſhment, and againſt the doctrines of it; and, if I am doubtful of the truth of his aſſertion, that the ſole object of the College at Hackney is to diffuſe principles of candour and univerſal benevolence, I am juſtified in this doubt by the ſpirit that influences the preachers in their annual harangues in ſupport of this College.—Is it to be ſuppoſed, that the leaders in this ſeminary, who take every public opportunity of cenſuring the Members of the Church of England, and of repreſenting them as ignorant followers of blind and ſelfiſh guides, that they will omit any private means of inſixing the ſame ſentiments in the minds of their pupils?

pils? Their aim seems to be, not so much the diffusion of liberal principles, as the maintenance of their own opinions, and the general dissemination of them; and however they may justify themselves by the pretext of zeal in the cause of truth, yet, while this zeal is displayed in invectives both against our Civil and Ecclesiastical Polity, what faithful parent, or guardian, who regards our Constitution, can commit the education of a child to such teachers? Let such as think, with Dr. Priestley, that the world "requires to be re-christianized," (p. 19.) and who object to the "idolatrous worship of Jesus Christ," (p. 16.) repair to the religious seminaries recommended by the Doctor: but the Christian, who remembers the command to baptize in the name of Jesus Christ, conjointly with the Father and the Holy Ghost, and who believes, that "the Word was not only with God, but was God," can never prefer that place for religious instruction where, in his opinion, "the first principles of the Oracles of God" are abandoned. Dr. Priestley indeed unmasks his battery, and is so openly hostile against every part of our Constitution, that his recommendations of any particular mode of education are likely to be attended to by those only who concur with him in sentiment. But though his manliness in this respect is much less to be dreaded than the insinuating arts of a secret enemy, yet the confidence of his assertions may sometimes mislead an unwary reader. In deciding on the early opinions of the primitive Christians, the Dr. always makes them bend to his own; and the only rational interpreters of Scripture are, in his idea, such as reduce the whole of Christianity to the level of the human understanding, rejecting every thing in it that surpasses the finite abilities of man to comprehend. But, while the Dr. so vehemently urges his own sentiments, let him not expect that he, or his colleagues, will be deemed fit instructors by any one who is persuaded of a contrary belief: and while the Legislature tolerates his undisguised censures of almost every branch of the Establishment, let him not presume so much on the folly and inattention of mankind, as to imagine that individuals, who wish to support our Constitution, will countenance any institution that strives to subvert it. Defective as the discipline in our Universities may be, they encourage a freedom of enquiring as much as any modern institution whatever. And if they abhor that liberty which degenerates into licentiousness, and annihilates every distinction, if they retain doctrines which have long stood the test of the severest enquiry, and which are supported by the obvious and natural interpretation of Holy Writ; they can never be justly accused, on these accounts, of a servile narrowness of sentiment, except by their uncandid and determined enemies. Alterations and improvements were the points to which the endeavours of the discontented have heretofore aimed; but revolution and subversion seem now to be the great objects of attainment; and the situation of this happy country, enjoying the greatest privileges, is compared with the late depressed state of France. But the good sense of Englishmen will, I trust, revolt at these gross misrepresentations; and, when they feel that they are in possession of liberty, that property is secure, that justice is impartially administered, and that no other restraints are laid on conscience than what are deemed necessary for self-preservation, they will be too wise to reject the possession of these blessings, and to hazard a ruinous exchange, on the suggestions of men who have little property of their own to lose, and who can only hope to arrive at pre-eminence by destroying the subordination that must be maintained in every well-regulated Government. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Bath, May* 3.

I WAS much pleased with the perusal of a letter from your Parisian correspondent, p. 299, in which he has taken an opportunity to rescue the character of the late Mr. Selwyn, of facetious memory, from an idle tale respecting his fondness for attending public executions, and, by the little anecdote he has told, completely removed the stigma; for that man must be possessed of a callous heart, who can repeatedly view a scene at which Nature in general must revolt.—The frequency of these sights in the metropolis, and their exposure to the public eye, instead of damping the feelings of the lower order of people, one would suppose only served to heighten their wickedness. Though I had often heard the story of Mr. Selwyn's propensity, yet I could scarcely bring myself to believe it. I had once the satisfaction of being in his company, and from that time took my ideas of him accordingly, and they were particularly adverse to any thing void of sensibility or humanity.

There

There are undoubtedly beings in the world with hearts of adamant, who can look on the ſufferings of their ſpecies with unconcern; this they call fortitude: but in my opinion it does not raiſe them above the rank of brutes; it only ſerves to hold them up to the world as deſtitute of principle, and that they have not profited by good education or example. A gentleman of ſome conſequence in the world, but now deceaſed, once told me, and with a kind of boaſt, that he made a journey to London on purpoſe to ſee the execution of the Rebel Lords Balmerino and Kilmarnock, and that he was *fortunate* enough to make intereſt with the officer on guard to get himſelf ſqueezed almoſt to the very edge of the ſcaffold, where he might ſee the whole proceſs of the bloody work; and withal added, he never ſhuddered at the ſight, or felt his blood chill within him. How this can be accounted for, I am at a loſs to gueſs, but that his conſtitution was phyſically different from the majority of his kind. This perſon was often called to ſerve on juries, and to adminiſter his verdict on life and death; but whether, by his apathy, he was properly qualified, I leave to the compaſſionate to think and judge.

Yours, &c. JOHN ELDERTON.

P.S. That great friend to literature, Mrs. Montague, of Portman-ſquare, has lately preſented to Miſs Hannah More an urn, to the memory of Mr. Locke, to be erected at Wrington, in this county, the place of his nativity. The inſcription is very plain, and runs thus:

To JOHN LOCKE,
born in this village,
this memorial is erected
by Mrs. MONTAGU,
and preſented to
HANNAH MORE.

Mr. URBAN, *Bath.*

NOTHING can exceed the beauty of the ride, and diverſity of country, from this city to Cheltenham. Having ſettled our courſe, we travelled by the new road to Glouceſter, leaving Sir John Miller's elegant little villa at Batheaſton on the right, and in about five minutes reached Toghill, from whence a delightful proſpect burſts upon the ſight; the pointed mountain near Abergavenny in South Wales appearing very diſtinctly, the Severn winding through the moſt luxuriant meadows, and the city of Briſtol ſmoking at a nearer ken.—The Duke of Auſtria, when in theſe parts, viewed with rapture this enchanting proſpect, and made a compariſon by no means favourable to the ſandy heaths of Germany. A few miles farther is Dirham Park, the ſeat of Mr. Blathwaite; and ſoon afterwards we paſſed the venerable manſion of Sir William Codrington: the approach to the houſe is in the ancient ſtyle, through a long avenue of cheſnut-trees, which were now in full bloom. This worthy Baronet is highly ſpoken-of for good cheer, and treating his friends with the true ſpirit of liberality; he is M.P. for Tewkſbury, and full of years.—Having breakfaſted at the Croſs Hands, we turned out of the road to Badminton, the ſeat of the Duke of Beaufort. The houſe is large, and worthy of its noble owner; the park extenſive, with ſome of the largeſt oaks we have ſeen. His Grace has lately rebuilt the church, which is contiguous to his ſeat. The country for a few miles now aſſumes a different caſt, being more open, with here and there incloſures of ſtone walls, which give it rather an uncouth appearance; but at Froceſter the view is worthy the pencil of a Claude, extending into Hereford and Worceſterſhire, the Malvern Hills being very viſible. At a little diſtance to the right is Spring Park, the ſeat of Lord Ducie. Deſcending, we found ourſelves upon a turnpike much ſuperior to what it was a few years ſince, on each ſide the richeſt paſtures, and the orchards in high perfection. The grandeur of the ſcene in this fertile vale is conſiderably heightened by its noble river, with veſſels conſtantly gliding up and down. Being deſirous of ſeeing Berkley Caſtle (which is well worth noticing), we ſtruck out of the high road, and in our way viſited ſeveral of the famous dairies with which this hundred abounds. At this caſtle King Edward II. was murdered, and the apartment ſhewn where he was kept a priſoner. The other rooms are furniſhed in the old taſte, with portraits of the family, who ſerved in the different wars of this country. The town is ſmall, and ill-built; the church handſome, with many monuments of the Berkley family. We now croſſed the Severn, and paſſed through the Foreſt of Dean to Chepſtow, which conſiſts of one long ſtreet, but has in general a look of neatneſs, the houſes being often white-waſhed. The people were very civil and obliging, anſwering our queſtions with courteſy and reſpect. There is a large wooden bridge over the Wye, which is ſeventy feet high from the ſurface of the river.

river. In ſome years the water has been known to reach the arches; but this ſeldom happens, except in very high tides. The caſtle is a fine old ruin; Mr. Groſe, ſpeaking of it, ſays:

"The caſtle of Chepſtow ſtands on a high rock, waſhed by the river Wye, near its influx into the Severn. Its area, or ſite, is ſaid to occupy five acres of ground. It conſiſts of three courts; the ſecond is converted into a kitchen-garden. Here are ſeveral buildings, particularly the chapel, which was once very large, and much ornamented. It was three ſtories high, as is evident from the marks of the joiſts and floors; in the uppermoſt are the remains of a fire-place. A room is ſhewn in a building near the gate, in which Henry Martin the Regicide was confined for many years, and where he died. The caſtle ſeems to have been built about the ſame time with the town, to which it was a kind of citadel. In the troubles under Charles I. this town and caſtle were garriſoned for the King, and, according to Ruſhworth, Oct. 6, 1645, Colonel Morgan, Governor of Glouceſter, at the head of three hundred horſe and four hundred foot, aſſiſted by the Monmouthſhire men, with little difficulty made himſelf maſter of the town, and ſent the following ſummons to Colonel Fitzmorris, an Iriſhman, Governor of the caſtle:

'Sir,

'I am commanded by his Excellency 'Sir Thomas Fairfax to demand this 'caſtle for the uſe of the King and Par-'liament, which I require of you, and 'to lay down your arms, and to accept of 'reaſonable propoſitions, which will be 'granted both to you and your ſoldiers, 'if you obſerve this ſummons; and fur-'ther, you are to conſider of what nation 'and religion you are, for, if you refuſe 'this ſummons, you exclude yourſelf 'from mercy, and are to expect for your-'ſelf and ſoldiers no better than Stinch-'combe quarter*. I expect your ſud-'den anſwer, and according thereunto 'ſhall reſt, your friend,

'THO. MORGAN.'

To which Col. Fitzmorris ſent this anſwer:

'Sir,

'I have the ſame reaſon to keep this 'caſtle for my maſter the King, as you 'to demand it for General Fairfax; and 'until my reaſon be convinced, and my 'proviſions decreaſed, I ſhall, notwith-'ſtanding my religion, and menaces of 'extirpation, continue in my reſolution, 'and in my fidelity and loyalty to my 'King. As to Stinchcombe quarter, I 'know not what you mean by it, nor do 'depend upon your intelligence for re-'lief, which in any indigence I aſſure 'me of; and in that aſſurance I reſt, your 'ſervant, ROBT. FITZMORRIS.

'What quarter you give me and my 'ſoldiers, I refer to the conſideration of 'all ſoldiers, when I am conſtrained to 'ſeek for any.'

Notwithſtanding this reſolute anſwer, four days after he ſurrendered upon articles, himſelf and his garriſon becoming priſoners of war."—Thus far Mr. Groſe.

Near Chepſtow is Pearceſield, the well-known ſeat and gardens of the late Valentine Morris, Eſq. formerly Governor of St. Vincent; who, to an exquiſite taſte for planting and laying out his grounds, added an unfortunate love for play, and, having too great a credulity in thoſe he thought his friends, was reduced to the greateſt diſtreſs. He was poſſeſſed of an open and generous ſpirit, and in his proſperity benefited the county where he lived, by his care and attention to good roads, and promoting harmony amongſt his neighbours. This place is now the property of Mr. Smith. At a little diſtance from the walks is a romantic cliff, remarkable for a wonderful echo; for, on a gun being fired, the exploſion is repeated five or ſix times, and ſometimes oftener. Not far from Pearceſield is Tintern Abbey, ſituated in a beautiful and romantic valley, founded by Walter de Clare. About the time of the Diſſolution there were thirteen religious. The ſite of it was granted to the Earl of Worceſter, anceſtor of the Duke of Beaufort, whoſe property it is. In the village are ſome conſiderable iron-works. To give an adequate idea of this country, and its beautiful ſcenery, it muſt be ſeen, for no deſcription can come near it. Re-croſſing the foreſt, found ourſelves at Lidney, where is a handſome houſe and park belonging to Mr. Bathurſt. We thought ourſelves particularly lucky in viewing theſe ſpots, as the weather was remarkably fine, and the ſun ſhone in its meridian ſplendor: but, getting cloudy, judged it proper to make the beſt of our way to Glouceſter, where we met with a good inn, and excellent fare. This city has evidently

thre

* Stinchcombe was a place where the Parliament complained of Prince Rupert for putting their men to the ſword.

Fig. 1. p. 513.



Fig. 4. p. 513.

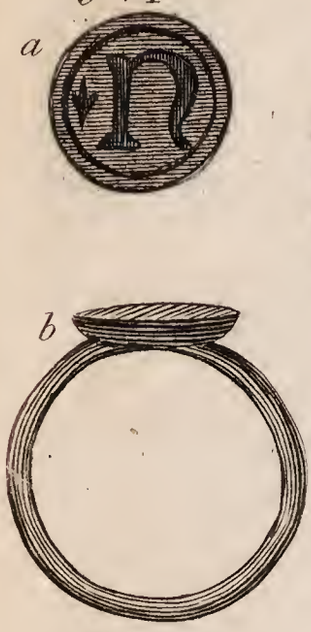


Fig. 3. p. 513.

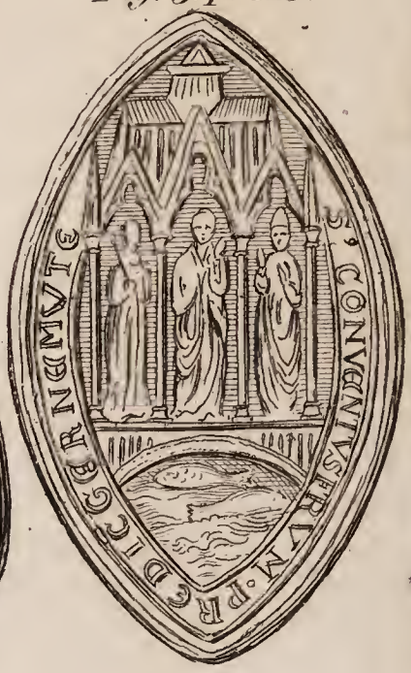








Fig. 5. p. 513.



Fig. 6. p. 514.



Fig. 2. p. 513.

the marks of antiquity. The cathedral is a fine old ſtructure, and contains many curious monuments. But Glouceſter will be ever remembered by having given birth to Mr. Raikes, the Founder of the Sunday Schools, whoſe name muſt be revered to the lateſt poſterity. Having ſeen every thing worthy of notice in this city, we repaired to Cheltenham, a neat, pretty town, ſurrounded with lofty hills. As we arrived in the evening, we found the company on the walks, which are kept in good order. Mr. Moreau is the conductor of the amuſements, and a better they could not have, uſing every exertion to render the reſidence of its viſitors agreeable; and I know no place where a family can ſpend the ſummer months more comfortably. Having ſpent a little time with ſome good friends here, we departed for Cirenceſter, where we viewed the houſe and park of Earl Bathurſt, and from an intelligent perſon received many intereſting anecdotes reſpecting the late Lord, whoſe good-humour and chearfulneſs remained with him to the age of ninety. Near this place is the famous tunnel cut through Saperton Hill, by which veſſels can paſs from the Severn to the Iſis, and ſo on to the Thames. No encomiums can be too great for the promoters of this undertaking, as the merchandize from Briſtol, through the country, muſt come at a much eaſier rate to the inhabitants on the banks of the canal, and in its vicinage. About ten miles from Cirenceſter is Tetbury, a large cloathing town, remarkable for an elegant new church, with a lofty ſpire, and is a fine object for the adjacent country. From this place we travelled on to Malmſbury, leaving a very handſome houſe, belonging to Mr. Eſtcourt, M.P. for Cricklade, on the right; and on the left of this town is Charlton, the ſeat of the Earl of Suffolk. Drawing towards Chippenham, we obſerved a handſome houſe, belonging to Sir James Tilney Long, on the left; and as we approached Corſham, a fine avenue of oaks led to the noble ſeat of Mr. Methuen. This gentleman's collection of paintings are well worth ſeeing, having been collected at a great expence in Italy, by his relation Sir Paul Methuen. The large picture of the boar-hunting, by Rubens, is a moſt exquiſite performance.

Yours, &c. JOHN ELDERTON.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 10.

THE brown jug, of which you have herewith a faithful drawing by Mr. Schnebbelie (*Plate III. fig.* 1. *a, b, c, d,*) is of exquiſite workmanſhip, and has been long in my family. The date, you will perceive, is 1581.

Fig. 2. is a curioſity in its way; a lady's ſhoe, with a moveable heel; and is part of a large wardrobe, which, I am ſorry to ſay, was careleſsly diſperſed without a due examination.

Fig. 3. is a conventual ſeal of the Friars Preachers of *Great Yarmouth.*

Fig. 4. *a, b.* is a ring diſcovered by ſome workmen who were employed lately in clearing away the ruins of an old manſion in Hertfordſhire. A. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 18.

I SEND you a drawing (*fig.* 5.) of a ſtrange little mutilated figure, which was found, encloſed in an ancient iron box, among the effects of a clergyman who died a few years ſince. It is of braſs, or ſome ſuch metal, quite black with age, nearly three inches in height, and (as you may perceive by the drawing, which was made with the utmoſt care) of very rude workmanſhip. The globe, on which the perſon ſits, appears to have been broken off, at the bottom, from ſomething elſe. Both arms, and one foot, are alſo wanting.

For my part, I do not pretend to form any conjecture, either for what purpoſe this figure was made, or whom it was intended to repreſent, or even of what age or country it is; as I do not recollect to have ever ſeen any thing reſembling it elſewhere: but perhaps ſome of your correſpondents may be able to throw light on all theſe particulars.

Yours, &c. R. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Pembrokeſhire, June* 7.

IN anſwer to J. Langdale, p. 467, Ward, in his Mathematics, Part I. Chap. iii. Sect. 6, writes, that *Shales*, an exciſe-officer, proved, before the Lord Mayor, May 25, 1688, the Commiſſioners of Exciſe, Mr. Flamſtead, and Mr. Halley, that the old ſtandard wine gallon contained only 224 cubic inches: "but (ſays he) it was thought convenient to continue the 231 cubic inches for the wine gallon in all computations." This ſeems to relate to charging the *duties* only, being an allowance of one in thirty-three parts on account

account of lees, subsequent leakage, and other waste; at the same time that, for *sale*, the short measure of 224 cubic inches seems to be lawful measure, at least in retailing small quantities.

Yours, &c. W. WILLIAMS.

Mr. URBAN, *Pembrokeshire, June 7.*

BEING much entertained with your correspondent's remarks on the Moon, p. 412, I hope and request that he will excuse my presuming to shew those of your readers who are unskilled in astronomy, that your ingenious friend is in an error respecting the lunar tides; though the reason he assigns, *cæteris paribus*, would be a very proper one; for the Earth, being a much greater body than the Moon, would affect the Lunar ocean much more than the Moon can the Terrestrial: but that is supposing the Moon revolved on her axis in such a manner as that the Earth would appear to go round the Moon, as this satellite really does round the Earth. This is not the case; for although the Moon, in the course of a month, presents herself all round to the Sun, and thereby two tides in that period are occasioned by the variation of the Sun's action; yet the Moon presents always the same side (at least very nearly so) to the Earth: therefore the variation in the Lunar ocean occasioned by the Earth seems to be exceedingly little, instead of being "*prodigious.*" W. WILLIAMS.

Mr. URBAN, *Swaffham, May 20.*

AT Sporle, a village near this place, formerly stood a priory for Black Monks, which was dissolved in the reign of Henry VI.; but no part now remains of it except the foundation-walls, near to which, about three years ago, the inclosed seal (*fig.* 6.) was found.——Qu. does it belong to that priory?

I have *part* of a dish, which, no doubt, would have exactly corresponded with the description given of one in your vol. LIII. p. 640, had not an itinerant tinker, of whom I purchased it, cut off all the rim, and probably an *outer* legend with it, as there is but one left on mine. About twenty years ago (when *perfectly whole*) this relick of antiquity was sold as old brass by a person who then lived in a public house at Sporle (the place above-mentioned), wherein it had time immemorial been kept. S. N.

Mr URBAN, *May* 19.

WILL you, or any of your ingenious correspondents, inform us, what is the general opinion of the Learned, concerning the works and vecity of that most extraordinary man, Swedenborg?

I have dipped into one or two of his volumes, and from thence conclude him either one of the most favoured of mankind, or one of the greatest impostors: truly, Mr. Urban, I am not prepared to say which. When a man makes such astonishing pretensions to superior light, to have had frequent conversations with angels, and intercourse with the spiritual world, nay, even direct communication with, and revelation from, the Deity himself, and to be acquainted with almost the whole œconomy of Heaven; I say, when a man professes himself a teacher of such a stamp, it becomes of the highest importance to mankind to develope his pretensions, either to expose the inanity of such arrogant impositions, and warn the community of such an *ignis fatuus*, or madman; or, on the other hand, establish his veracity, and the reality of his mission, as a teacher from God. If the latter be proved, he is more worthy of our attention than any teacher (the Lord Jesus only excepted) that ever appeared amongst mankind; more to be regarded than all the Councils that ever were held; more to be esteemed and followed than all the Benches of Bishops that the Christian world ever had to boast.

An enquiry of this sort comprehends the highest and dearest interests of mankind; and it may justly occupy a portion of your valuable work, provided it be done with candour and dispassion. Let every man and his pretensions have a fair hearing, but especially in a matter of such exceeding import as this; compared to which, all our little affairs in this short life are as the gambols of childhood, when set in competition with the momentous concerns of eternity.

I may just observe cursorily in his favour, that, as far as I have seen, he always enforces the necessity of a good and holy life, and, as far as I have heard, enforced it in the most powerful manner by his own example. He possessed an ample sufficiency of the good things of this life; riches and honours do not appear to be any motives with him to impose on the world, he disclaimed any increase of either. That he was a man

of

of learning, his numerous works sufficiently evince; that his imagination was most astonishingly fertile (even supposing it merely his imagination), cannot be denied.

On the other hand, it may be said, and justly said, that, to sanction such pretensions of superior light, we might reasonably expect sufficient evidence with them to satisfy mankind of their truth; otherwise, however good and just, they would be useless. It is with me yet a question, whether this man has given this sufficient evidence of his veracity; merely an *ipse dixit* is not enough. I may also observe, that, on the supposition of his being a true man, the Christian world have hitherto been enveloped in "clouds and darkness."—This is scarcely consistent with the idea of a Divine Revelation made to mankind so many centuries ago. If Swedenborg is right, we have hitherto known almost nothing of the Scriptures. But, as I write to obtain, not to give, information in this matter, I leave it to those of deeper penetration to establish or confute the pretensions of Swedenborg; or, if this has been already done, to obligingly inform me where, and by whom.

Yours, &c. M. F.

Mr. URBAN, *Uppingham, May* 31.

A Correspondent, R. N. vol. LX. p. 301, complains of a peculiar "*onus* seeming to rest on the memory of that excellent man, Bishop Taylor;" with a wish for any particulars which may elucidate his history: and in your present volume, p. 314, seems to despair of a solution to his queries. A veneration for the memory of that able and amiable man and divine, induces me to communicate to you all the intelligence that has very recently occurred to me, in consequence of my present situation.

Having traced him as accurately as I could in the register of this parish, of which he was rector, I have been also gratified by a present lately made me, a small octavo book, intituled, "The Life of Bishop Taylor, and the purest Spirit of his Writings, extracted and exhibited by John Wheeldon, A.M. Rector of Wheathampstead, Herts, and Prebendary of Lincoln. Lond. 1789."

To this book is prefixed a liberal and pleasant, as well as manly, Dedication of it to the Honorable Frederick Cavendish. The "Life" is contained in a "Funeral Sermon preached at the Obsequies of the Right Reverend Father in God, Jeremy Taylor, Lord Bishop of Down, who deceased at Lisburne, August 13, 1667, by George Rust, Lord Bishop of Dromore."

This account of him mentions, amongst other circumstances, that my Lord of Canterbury bestowed on him the rectory of Upbingham (so misspelt), in Rutlandshire; it is certain, however, that this advowson is in the patronage of the see of London at this time: and Wright, in the Antiquities of Rutlandshire, says, that, after the dissolution of Westminster Abbey, the temporalities of that house being in the Crown, the advowson of this church was granted to Nicholas Ridley, Bishop of London, and his successors for ever, by letters patent, dated the 12th day of April, in the fourth year of King Edward the Sixth. By the signatures to the register, he appears to have been presented to the living in 1637, and to have continued here till, as the abovenamed preacher observes, "he and his little fortune were ship-wrecked in that great hurricane that overturned both Church and State." "This fatal storm cast him ashore in a private corner of the world," probably in Wales, as this book contains also "A Funeral Sermon preached at the Obsequies of the Right Honourable and most virtuous Lady Frances Countess of Carbery, who deceased October 9, 1650, at her House, Golden Grove, Carmarthenshire, by Jeremy Taylor, D.D." "His great worthiness procured him friends, that supplied him with bread and necessaries." "When he had spent some years in this retirement, it pleased God to visit his family, and to take to himself the dear pledges of his favour, three sons, of great hopes and expectations." I transcribe from the Register Book the entry of his marriage:

"1639.

"*Mr.* Jeremiah Taylor, *rector*, and *Mrs.* Phœbe Landisdale, married May 27th *."

What children he had born to him here, I do not find, the Register of Baptisms being not entire, and *that* for the whole of *his* time missing. His own latest signature to burials is at the bottom of the page ending with August, 1641; but in the next page there is an entry of one son: "1642, William the son of Jer. Taylor, rector, and Phœbe his wife, buried May 28."

* What is printed in italicks was added afterwards in a different hand.

The

The Parish Vestry Book preserves the testimony of his constant attendance at the Annual Easter Meetings for the appointment of parish officers; where, besides the nomination of one churchwarden in his own right, with the form of "Ita testor Jeremy Taylor," the appointment of the other by the parish, and those of overseers of the poor, and also of the highways, are distinctly recorded in his own hand, with similar and separate attestations to each. In the early part of the troubles, Easter, 1642, I find the appointment of a churchwarden made as "by the rector," and signed, "in nomine & potestate ejus, Antonius Harwood." It is not till 1652 that such an appointment is made and signed by an incumbent, "Daniel Swift, *pastor* de Uppingham." In 1638, a letter was received by the parishioners from their diocesan, the Bishop of Peterborough, and is preserved, fairly transcribed, in the Vestry Book, recommending to them the erecting of the organ, which had been prepared, but was on some account delayed; and it appears, by the next year's accounts of the churchwarden, that the matter was duly accomplished, at a very considerable expence. The moderation of the terms in the Bishop's letter, wherein he desires to see, and offers to hear and attend to, any who may object, savours so much of the mildness of Bishop Taylor's own spirit, that, it may be fairly presumed, the application to his Lordship was made at the suggestion of the then rector.

Yours, &c. E. J.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 26.

SINCE your publishing, in your very useful Magazine, vol. LX. p. 95, my letter intended to call forth a greater attention to the improvement of our wool, and since Laertes's additional directions to the same purpose; I am very happy to find that our wool has obtained more powerful, and more skilful patrons, in the Society lately instituted for the sole purpose of improving the British wool. Every man who wishes well to his country must applaud their intention. In Sir John Sinclair's speech at the last meeting of the Society, and published at their request, a most excellent plan is laid for their future proceedings, which, I doubt not, must be attended with happy consequences.

I have perused Mr. Anstie's letter, addressed to the Bath Agriculture Society, in which he lays it down as a certain consequence, p. 19, "that, if our wool is debased by inclosures, in connexion with the introduction of turneps and artificial grasses for the food of sheep, it may be impracticable ever to restore it in general to its original quality, without an entire change of our system of agriculture, which, he supposes, no person will think desirable, merely to obtain a finer growth of wool."

I agree with Mr. Anstie in opinion, that some change must apparently be made in our present system of agriculture, in order to obtain this desirable object: and, with this view, I would recommend it to his attentive reflexion, whether the present system may not be apparently divided into two systems, which, thus divided, may answer the double views of grain and pasture, and each, perhaps, carried on to greater advantage. We may divide the soils and situations in this kingdom into two general kinds, *viz.* into the strong soils in level and in gently-inclined situations, and into light soils in declivities or lofty situations. Every person in the least conversant in agriculture, must see that these soils, thus differently situated, must require different cultures, and for different purposes. I leave the strong soils to be managed according to the present system, as being unfit for pasturing sheep. Whoever casts his eye around him, in surveying this island will find many tracts of land which, according to the above division, may be well adapted to the pasture of sheep, and the judicious husbandman will cultivate them accordingly; for they require too great an expence in manure and labour for the plough.

The shepherd's first attention must in this case be directed to ascertain what are the plants, adapted to such soils and situations, which are most agreeable to sheep, and which at the same time promote the growth of fine wool. The plants most agreeable to them will probably conduce to their health, and, it may be presumed, will therefore bid fair for promoting the growth of fine wool. What these plants may be must be ascertained by experiments; and, with this view, Mr. Anstie's proposal of a premium would be the most effectual means of ascertaining what the plants are, and what may be the best method of cultivating them. Reason seems to point out, that they should be perennials, and rather of a warm quality, and not too luxuriant.

In my paper publiſhed in your Magazine as before noticed, I mentioned burnet as anſwering this quality, and recommended the culture of it from facts there alluded to. As it is a tap-rooted plant, the roots pierce deep into light and dry land, and is thereby the better protected from ſcorching droughts, and will remain many years in perfection. As an inſtance of this, let me mention that I have ſeen it growing wild on the ramparts of Cariſbrook Caſtle, in the Iſle of Wight, in a dry ſummer. Its not yielding a heavy crop, is generally objected to it, without ſufficiently attending to its ſpeedy growth, and, by the richneſs of its juice, ſpeedily ſatiating the animals fed on it. The deſervedly-termed the great Linnæus recommended the ſheep's-feſque as a proper food for ſheep, by his finding it conſtantly eaten ſhort in their paſtures. The narrow-leaved plantain has long been known to be a plant very agreeable to ſheep. Experiments are wanted to aſcertain farther the merits of the yarrow, as mentioned by Lord Elibank. His Lordſhip's example may with great propriety be followed, by incloſing with hurdles a ſpot in a ſheep's paſture, to diſcover what plants run to ſeed thus incloſed, which are not obſerved to go to ſeed in the open paſture; hereby to diſcover the plants moſt particularly fed on by ſheep. Thus other plants may be diſcovered good for the ſame purpoſe.

If the lands of the above deſcription, and particularly the extenſive down in Hampſhire and Dorſetſhire, were duly improved by the culture of ſome ſuch plants, I think there could be no doubt of their becoming more profitable than they are in their preſent ſtate, and may much more conduce to the production of fine wool.

There are two plants which are ſeldom mentioned as paſture for ſheep, though they are known to be agreeable to them, but which may be cultivated greatly to the advantage of the ſhepherds, viz. dwarf white clover and broom. The excellency of the firſt is particularly mentioned by Mr. Butler, in his Female or Feminine Monarchy; I forget which is the name of his work. He is the beſt writer on bees of any perſon in our language; I may indeed add in any language: eſpecially if we add to it the abridged account of the generation of bees, extracted by the late Dr. Templeman out of the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences. There is a quaintneſs in his language, and more eſpecially in his manner of ſpelling, that prejudices people againſt his book; and hence the merit of it is little known.—He calls the white dwarf clover *honeyſuckle*, and ſays, that he never ſaw it in bloom, without a number of bees feeding on it; though often, on enquiry, there was not a hive of bees within two miles of it. I have indeed ſeen it ſo covered with bees, that it was ſcarcely poſſible to walk on it without cruſhing them.

Broom will grow on very barren ground, and on ſteep declivities. Profeſſor Bradley, in his Huſbandry, mentions an inſtance of a perſon who ſowed broom-ſeed on a barren ſpot, which ſcarcely produced any graſs, which yet, when the broom was grown and in bloom, yielded him a profit in honey of 30l. a year. Sheep feed on it in the winter, and it is a warm ſhelter for them.

They who live near mountains ſhould, with a view of procuring honey, carry their bees in Auguſt, when the heath is in bloom, near to thoſe mountains, imitating the practice of the inhabitants of Lombardy, who carry their hives in boats on the Po towards the foot of the Alps, when the plants in their rich vallies have perfected their ſeeds. It is an expreſſion of ſome friend to bees, that a rich corn country is a deſert to them.

It is generally alledged, that ſheep are fond of fragrant plants, ſuch as wild thyme. Mr. Peter Collinſon, a moſt beneficent man, who was ſaid to have written the paper in one of the firſt Annual Regiſters, giving an account of the management of their Mavino ſheep in Spain*, obſerves that, if this was the caſe, it would greatly injure the pariſh-prieſts in the ſummer paſtures, who have frequently ſcores of hives of bees, which yield them a great quantity of wax, an article of conſequence there, in ſupplying candles for their altars. This practice might be imitated by thoſe who attend ſheep in this country, who, for attending well their bees, might enjoy the ſweet reward, and the exhilarating, excellent mead.

Lofty ſituations, or hilly countries, are liable to frequent ſhowers, owing to the electrical fire being drawn out of the clouds by the ſummits of the hills, or to the coheſion of the watery particles in the paſſing clouds being broken. In ſuch ſituations hay is thereby rendered a precarious crop for winter food;

* See Gent. Mag. vol. XXXIV. pp. 203. 266.

and

and therefore roots are to be more relied on. Here potatoes offer themſelves, as yielding a conſiderable quantity of food fit for ſheep, with this additional commendation, that frequent ſhowers are beneficial to them. The cluſtered potatoes, and what in London are called hog-potatoes, yield large crops, and are therefore to be preferred for this purpoſe. I have been aſſured by a perſon who cultivated the hog-potatoes, that he has had twelve tons on an acre. —Might not a double-mould board plough be uſeful for cultivating potatoes, by throwing up the earth on each ſide, to be occaſionally turned down on the ſhoots as they ſpring up? The moſt beneficent Mr. Howard informed me, that he had ſeen his cluſtered potatoes by this treatment grow in ſuch numbers on the ſhoots, that they reſembled a ſtring of onions.

The turnep-rooted cabbages are known to ſtand the ſevereſt froſt, and the moſt unfavourable changes of weather. They are excellent food for ſheep, and may be depended on in the months of March and April, when other ſucculent food is ſcarce. Parſley, being a plant of a warm nature, being cultivated among them, might correct any ill conſequences ariſing from the too great ſucculence of the turneps. The Swediſh turnep lately introduced promiſes to anſwer the ſame purpoſe, and are, beſides, a moſt agreeable pot-herb.—There is in the Repoſitory of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. in London, an improved chaff-cutter, which might be of great uſe in cutting ſuch ſucculent food with dry hay, or even ſtraw, as food for ſheep.

It is with cenſure that I mention here a plant, which, though not in the line of the preſent ſubject, is yet deſerving of particular regard. I allude to parſnips, which have been long planted in France as a food for cattle, eſpecially for milch-cows, and for feeding and fattening ſwine. In Normandy and britany, a crop of them is reckoned in value equal to a crop of wheat. It is cultivated in Guernſey, but has not yet croſſed the other half of the channel. As it is of a very rich mucilaginous nature, I am perſuaded that, if cut with hay, it would be very profitable for fattening oxen for market, and would render their fleſh much better-taſted than that fed with oil-cakes, and more firm than that of oxen fed with turneps.

Yours, &c. JASON.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 19.

MR. GOUGH, in his numerous and valuable additions to Camden's Britannia, ſpeaking of Swineſhead abbey, in Lincolnſhire, famous for the ſuppoſed poiſoning of King John by one of the monks of this houſe, though that circumſtance, from his account, appears extremely doubtful, mentions the only remains appertaining to the abbey in 1733 were an yew-tree in the garden, and a knight in mail fixed in the wall of a new houſe. Give me leave to mention an anecdote or two concerning the tree, which appears to have been a curioſity. Mr. Love, who at preſent reſides on the abbey farm, and has done ſo for many years, remembers a Mr Jeſſop, a millwright, who well knew the tree to have been of ſuch height and dimenſion as to be a ſea-mark; and that he offered twenty pounds for it to form a mill-poſt, which at that time was certainly a great price. In regard to the knight in mail, fixed in the garden-front of the houſe, Mr. Gough ſuppoſes him to be the founder, Robert Greſlei, or Albert his ſon. He remains ſtill in his old ſituation, though perhaps with rather more mutilation from the rugged hand of Time. Mr. Gough's account, as far as it goes, is exceedingly accurate. I hope he will be induced to undertake a ſecond edition of his extenſive and valuable work; and, if the price could be accommodated to more general reading, it would be well.

Yours, &c. M. F.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 27.

AS much has been of late ſaid in your Magazine concerning Fairy-rings, perhaps your readers may not be diſpleaſed with the following extract from Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy," p. 48, 5th edit. 1638, in which much learning is expended upon theſe airy beings:

"Theſe are they that dance on heathes and greenes, as Lavater (de Spectris, part I. cap. 19) thinkes, with Tritemius; and as Olaus Magnus adds, leave that greene circle, which we commonly finde in plaine fields; which others hold to proceed from a meteor falling, or ſome accidentall rankneſſe of the ground:—ſo Nature ſports her ſelfe. Elvarum choreas, Olaus (lib. 3) vocat: ſaltum adeo profundè in terras imprimunt, ut locus inſigni deinceps virore orbicularis ſit, & gramen non pereat."

As your correſpondent, in p. 207—10, chuſes to think Lord Clarendon a corrupt

corrupt miniſter *becauſe* he withdrew from the impeachment of the Commons, it is but juſtice to that great man's character to obſerve, that, according to his own account of that tranſaction (Life, and Contin. p. 457), he declined leaving the kingdom, though repeatedly deſired to go by the King, and would not ſtir till he received a poſitive command from Charles, who wiſhed to ruin his fame, as he had done his fortune. This, it is true, is only the Chancellor's own narrative; and, from the ſecrecy of the tranſaction, we can have no confirmation of it: but that the charge itſelf was perfectly unfounded, appears as well from the vague manner in which that particular* article is produced (which indeed reduces him to the ſituation of Scaurus †), as from the poſitive and ſatisfactory contradiction of it contained in his letter to the Lords ‡, and from the pious and gallant challenge of his ſon §. But God forbid that I ſhould preſume to undertake the defence of the *mighty dead!* Nor does his memory, indeed, ſtand in need of any vindication, however able; he has been acquitted by the conſent of the candid and impartial of all ſucceeding ages. Nor will the ſcurrility of ſo foul-mouthed a ſcribbler as Antony Wood be heeded by any but the enemies of our happy conſtitution, to whom the memory of ſo convincing, ſo honeſt a defender of it, muſt be odious.

P. 222. To aſſert that we have no vernacular chronicle in print of the reign of Henry VI. is, I conceive, a miſtake. I apprehend Hall ‖, Fabian, and the continuation of the Chronicle of Croyland (though that indeed is in Latin) refer to that period.

P. 242. Dr. Warburton (Div. Legat. vol. II. p. 63, b. 4, § 3), tranſlating in haſte from the Latin verſion of Herodotus, and miſtaking *condiunt* for *condunt*, interprets ταριχευσι λιτρω, "they *hide* it in nitre." In like manner, the ingenious author** of the Mêlanges de Vigneul-Marville (tom. I. p. 303, edit. 2), miſled by the Latin verſion, which he conſiders as the original, of Diodorus Siculus, diſputes whether the Æthiopians encaſed their dead in glaſs (in vitro), or embalmed them with nitre (nitro); and decides in favour of the former, becauſe one Kerkring had invented a method of making coffins of *amber*.

P. 258. The fact of the executioner running round the ſcaffold after the Counteſs of Saliſbury is mentioned by Hume, vol. IV. p. 232.

P. 259. In a MS. in my poſſeſſion, containing extracts from the lieger-book of Lilleſhull abbey ††, co. Salop, the "confirmacio venerabilis patris Theobaldi Cant. archiepi." makes mention

* When the Commons thought they had a tenable ground of accuſation, they deal very much in particulars; and then the Chancellor is as particular in his refutation. Life, p. 478—508.

† Varius Sucroneuſis ait; Æmilius Scaurus negat: utri creditis, Quirites?" Valer. Maxim. lib. 3, cap. 7.

‡ Rapin, Hiſt. d'Angleterre, tom. 9, p. 266, liv. 23.

§ "I cannot omit," ſays Dr. John Burton, "this remarkable circumſtance in favour of Lord Clarendon's innocency, that, when the tumultuous, perplexed charge of accumulated treaſons was preferred againſt him by the Commons, his ſon Laurence [afterwards Earl of Rocheſter], then a member of that houſe, ſtept forth with this brave defiance to his accuſers, that, if they could make out any proof *of any one ſingle article*, he would, *as he was authorized*, join in the condemnation of his father. It appears that this challenge was not given in vain; and the general good opinion of the world ever ſince has vindicated the innocency of the unpopular miniſter, and, in a manner, reverſed the effect of that arbitrary, injurious ſentence." The Genuineneſs of Lord Clarendon's Hiſtory, p. 18. To this may be added the teſtimony of Rapin, p. 268, "Preſque tout le monde convient, que, de tous les articles de ſon accuſation, il n'y en avoit pas un ſeul, à l'exception de celui qui regardoit la vente de Dunquerque, qui eût pû être prouvé;" and of Hume, vol. VII. p. 435, "Many of the articles we know to be either falſe or frivolous; and ſuch of them as we are leſs acquainted with, we may fairly preſume to be no better grounded." Even the author of Britiſh Biography (vol. V. p. 358) is inclined to think "that there is *little* foundation for *ſome* of the articles." So guardedly does he expreſs himſelf!

‖ "Edwardus Hallus, chronici egregii de contentionibus inter Eboracenſem & Lancaſtriam familias, roſarum ſymbolis diſtinctas, auctor; qui e libellis tam MSS. quam & impreſſis (quorum pars longe major, quod deplorandum, periit) pleraque excerpſit." Hearne, Præf. ad Camden. Elizabeth. p. lxiv.

** Voltaire (Siècle de Louis XIV. tom. II. p. 276); and Dr. Warton (Eſſay on Pope, vol. I. p. 226), call him Noel Dargonne: Mr. Granger (Biogr. Hiſt. vol. I. p. x.) gives him the name of Dom Bonaventure d'Argogne.

†† Qu. Do theſe extracts contain any matters relative to Leiceſterſhire? EDIT.

of

of "venerabilis frater noſter Rogerus Ceſtrenſis epiſcopus:" on which I find this note: "Appellaciones Coventr. & Ceſtrenſ. promiſcuè uſurpatæ. Godwin. p. 367, in Rogero." The Biſhop of Cheſter is mentioned in Domeſday, cited by Philips, Hiſt. of Shrewſbury, pp. 24, 25, 31.

In my letter about Mr. Weſton (among other *errata*) for *capable* read *INcapable*. B. L. A.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 20.

THE origin of the expreſſion *an't pleaſe the pigs*, enquired after in p. 801 of your laſt volume, is well explained in p. 115 of that for 1755; though your too-refined correſpondent, p. 104 of your February Magazine, profeſſes he never heard of the "fooliſh phraſe" before. See that for October laſt, p. 876, and for December, pp. 1086, 7. The latter correſpondent may, perhaps, be conſidered as *humming* your queriſt. See alſo p. 322 of your laſt month's Miſcellany.

P. 876, col. 2, l. 53, read "XLVII."

P. 920. Mr. Porſon's juſt animadverſions on Mr. Gibbon's "rage for indecency," calls to recollection the equally juſt ſtrictures upon this prurient hiſtorian in p. 12 of your volume for 1789.

P. 967, col. 1, l. *penult.* r. "XLIII."

P. 971, col. 2. As to Mr. Coventry, ſee your volume for 1779, p. 413, *note*.

P. 1032, *note*, read "LIX."

P. 1073, *note* †, for "189" ſubſtitute "191."

P. 1077, col. 1, l. 10, read "XXIV. p. 410, 459, 460."

P. 1085, col. 1, l. 47, r. "XLVII." Your correſpondent L. E. ſeems not to have recollected T. Row's obſervation in p. 527 of your volume for 1777.

P. 1164. The date of the letter on cancers is moſt aſſuredly wrong; and the name of the writer is ſtrongly ſuſpected to be ſo too. In col. 2, l. 12, *Dillenius* muſt be the perſon intended; and he was created D. M. April 3, 1735. George Bullman, of Lincoln College (ſee line *antep.*), occurs, in the Catalogue of Oxford Graduates, as M. A. in 1731.

P. 1166. From the Preface to the original edition of *Relph's* "Poems," printed at Glaſgow in 1747, it appears that "he died June 26, 1743, in the *thirty-ſecond* year of his age."

P. 1189, col. 2. Mr. Walpole has taken notice of Peck's paper concerning Tobias Ruſtat in the two, improved, *octavo* editions of his "Anecdotes of Painting," III. 153, *ſubnote*.

P. 1190, col. 1. See Mr. Duncombe's account of Robert Drury in your volume for 1769, p. 172; and in Hughes's "Letters," I. 257, 258, *note*. The name of Drury is omitted in your General Index: ſo that this reference may not be unacceptable to ſome of your numerous readers.

P. 1194, col. 2. Another explanation of *ſpick and ſpan new* occurs in p. 115 of your volume for 1755. See alſo that for 1780, p. 371, col. 1.

In your preſent volume, pp. 3, 4, and p. 115, col. 1, the "Florence Miſcellany" is noticed; but neither of your correſpondents have recollected, that previous notice was taken of it in p. 3 of your volume for 1787; in pp. 257, 258, of which ſpecimens of the poetry were afterwards given.

P. 91, col. 1, l. 15, eraſe "co."

P. 158, col. 2, l. 25, r. "vol. LIX."

P. 162, col. 1, l. 30, read "the ſecond, XLII."

P. 188, col. 1, l. 39, r. "vol. LVIII."

P. 198, col. 1, l. 25, for "B. M." read "M. A."

P. 213, col. 1, l. 6, read "*F*olard's."

P. 218, col. 1, l. 27, r. "Plate III."

P. 246, col. 1, l. 43, read "opinions;" and col. 2, l. 25, "*a* prophet."

P. 247, col. 1, l. 12, for "other" read "their;" and l. 21, "the *ſake of its* connexion;" and l. 30, "*preſent* comfort."

P. 309, *note*, l. 5, read "vel *candida* lilia."

P. 315, col. 1, l. 4, eraſe "his chaplain."

Various tranſlations of Plato's epigram on Ariſtophanes occur in your volume for 1789, p. 421, and for 1790, pp. 718, 842; but the following has eſcaped your notice, from *Graves's* "Lucubrations," Lond. 1786:

"The Muſes long had ſought, in various places,
A ſpot to build a temple to the Graces:
A ſhrine, where pleas'd the Graces might reſide,
The breaſt of Ariſtophanes ſupplied."

Yours, &c. SCRUTATOR.

Original Letter of OLIVER CROMWELL *to Col.* KENRICKE, *Lieutenant of* Dover Caſtle.

SIR, *April* 18, 1648.

THIS is the gentleman I mentioned to you. I am perſwaaded you may bee confident of his fidelitye to you in the

the things you will employ him in. I conceave hee is fitt for any civile imployment, as havinge beene bred towards the lawe, and havinge beſide very good partes. Hee hath been a Captain-lieftenant, and therefore I hope you putt ſuch value upon him, in civile way, as one that hath borne ſuch a place ſhall be thought by you worthye off. Whereby you will much oblige your affectionate ſervant, O. CROMWELL.

I expect to heare from you about your defects in the Caſtle, that ſoo you may be tymely ſupplyed.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 8.

THE following extract from the Life of St. Chryſoſtom, who was Biſhop of Conſtantinople in the reigns of the emperors Arcadius and Honorius, will certainly afford a very ſuperior entertainment to ſuch of your readers as may not have ſeen it.

St. John, afterwards called Chryſoſtom (or golden-tongue, from his eloquence), was a native of Antioch, once the capital of Syria. He was born about the year 354, of illuſtrious parents, Secundus and Anthuſa; but loſt his father ſoon after his birth, and was left to the care of his mother, a woman of incomparable merit; who, though left a widow in her twentieth year, never entered again into the matrimonial ſtate, conſcientiouſly devoting herſelf to God and her children, for ſhe had alſo a daughter. She educated her ſon under the care of the moſt approved inſtructors in Antioch, and well knew the ineſtimable advantages of good education, for ſhe was no leſs learned than pious. John early diſcovered great ſtrength of genius, and great abilities for oratory. He at firſt applied himſelf to the bar; but, not pleaſed with this employment, he retired to the ſtudy of the Sacred Scriptures, and an aſcetic courſe of life. His virtue and piety ſoon diſtinguiſhed him; and his intimate acquaintance with Baſil, a young man of the ſame diſpoſition with himſelf, rendered both of them remarkable. The monaſtic manner of living being at that time greatly eſteemed, Baſil ſolicited his friend earneſtly to enter upon it, and at length prevailed over his attachments to his temporal affairs, and they reſolved to leave the world, and to retire together to ſome ſequeſtered place. But the mother of Chryſoſtom no ſooner perceived their intention than ſhe became inexpreſſibly uneaſy at it; and one day took her ſon by the hand, and leading him into her own apartment, placed him by her, and with tears of maternal affection thus pathetically ſpoke to him: "It was the will of God, my ſon, that I ſhould not long enjoy your excellent father. My grief for his death immediately ſucceeded the pains of your birth, leaving you an orphan as ſoon as you were born, and bringing on me at once a moſt unſeaſonable ſtate of widowhood, together with thoſe many diſtreſſes and inconveniencies which commonly attend it, of which none can have a juſt apprehenſion but thoſe who are ſo unhappy as to feel them. For what words can expreſs the diſtractions and perplexities which fall like a tempeſt on the head of that poor woman who, having but lately left her father's houſe, and come wholly inexperienced into the world, is at once attacked with an inſupportable ſorrow, and oppreſſed on all ſides with ſuch cares and troubles as are far ſuperior to her years and ſex? Thus, to correct the idleneſs of ſervants, to watch their abuſes and embezzlements, to guard againſt the treacherous deſigns of relations, and to bear with patience the violence and inhumanity of the tax-gatherers; theſe, I ſay, are evils which are not to be encountered but by an active and manly ſpirit. When a father dies and leaves an orphan behind him, though it be a daughter, which is commonly brought up with leſs fear and expence; yet even there no light burden is incumbent on the mother; but if it be a ſon who is thus left, her mind is every day filled with a thouſand cares and fears for him; beſides the great charge which ſhe muſt of neceſſity be at if ſhe will give him a liberal and genteel education. Yet none of all theſe inconveniencies have induced me to engage in a ſecond marriage, or have tempted me to bring another huſband to your father's bed: I have patiently continued in this ſtate of trouble and perplexity. That I was thus enabled to perſevere is owing, firſt, to the Divine aſſiſtance; and, ſecondly, I muſt confeſs it was no ſmall conſolation to me in the midſt of my misfortune, that in you I every day beheld the lively picture of your deceaſed father; on which account, even while you were a child, and not able to ſpeak, I received great pleaſure and comfort from you. Nor can you accuſe me that, though I have courageouſly endured my ſtate of widowhood, yet to ſupport myſelf in it I have diminiſhed

niſhed what your father left; a caſe which I have often known to befall unhappy orphans: on the contrary, I have preſerved your fortune entire, not ſcrupling, as occaſion required, any expences which were neceſſary to gain you eſteem and reputation among your acquaintance; all which were defrayed out of my own purſe, from my own proper fortune, which I derived from my father. Think not, my ſon, that I repeat this to reproach you. No; my only view is, in return for all, to requeſt this favour of you, that you will not involve me in a ſecond widowhood, nor rekindle thoſe ſorrows which have been for ſome time extinct. Have patience a little until my deceaſe, which perhaps even now may not be far off; for, though young perſons may reaſonably hope to live many years, and arrive at a good old age, yet I, who am advanced in years, can have nothing but death before my eyes. When, therefore, you have covered me with earth, and mixed my aſhes with your dear father's, then undertake long journies, or go abroad, if you pleaſe; there will then be none to obſtruct your deſigns; but as long as my life continues do not forſake me, leſt you offend God by bringing me, who have never done you the leaſt injury, into ſo great miſery and misfortunes. Nor would I have you ſuſpect that I deſign by this to draw upon you troubles, and to throw the care of my affairs upon you. If I attempt this, I am content that you ſhould have no regard to the laws of Nature, or education, or any thing elſe, but ſhun me as an enemy that lays ſnares and traps for you. But, on the other hand, if I do every thing to contribute to the eaſe and tranquillity of your life, though nothing elſe ſhould, yet this ſurely will oblige you to continue with me; for aſſure yourſelf, among all your friends, as there are none who will ſo far indulge you, ſo neither are there any who can be more ſolicitous for your reputation than myſelf."

Theſe tender remonſtrances prevailed. They are taken from a tranſlation of St. Chryſoſtom's books by the Rev. John Bunce, publiſhed in 1759. Rollin, in his "Belles Lettres," vol. II. p. 301, produces this paſſage as an example of the moſt affecting and natural eloquence.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 4.

AS, by favour of the excellent author of the work, I am become poſſeſſed of a copy of that elegant tract, Mr. Rooke's "Deſcriptions and Sketches of ſome remarkable Oaks in the Park at Welbeck," &c. wherein the drawings by Mr. Rooke, and the engravings by Mr. Ellis, are ſo very fine; I beg leave to ſend you a brief and friendly remark upon one paſſage in it. He obſerves, p. 12, "There is a very old oak in Clipſton Park, which the common people call the *Parliament Oak*, from an idea that a parliament was once held under it. I have not found any good authority for this fact; but it is certain that a parliament was held by Edw. I. *anno* 1290, at Clipſton palace," &c. Now, Sir, as there was a palace at this place, and a parliament was held there *anno* 1290, as here ſtated, I, for my part, have no objection to the vulgar and current opinion, that this oak was the place of the aſſembly's meeting. There is an hundred in Derbyſhire ſtyled *Appletree hundred*, from ſome large tree of the kind being probably the place of the rendezvous or hundred court; and on the confines of the pariſhes of *Godmerſham* and *Chilham*, in *Kent*, a place is to this day called *Hundred-beech*, from ſome large beech, no doubt, there formerly growing, and where the hundred court was uſually kept. The famous *Auguſtine's Ac*, or oak, mentioned by *Venerable Bede*, lib. II. c. 2, where the *Saxons* had the conference with the *Britons*, will certainly occur to the learned reader on this occaſion; and other inſtances of the ſame kind will probably be recollected by your readers; ſo that the name of the *Parliament Oak*, in my opinion, ſtands upon a plauſible, reaſonable, and analogical foundation, though it be only ſupported by tradition, and may be taken, conſequently, for a proper appellation, grounded on real matter of fact. Yours, &c. L. E.

AN ACCOUNT OF ACHROMATIC GLASSES. (*Continued from p.* 417.)

THE teleſcope, deſcribed p. 416, although bearing an aperture and magnifying power more than equal to that of the common refractor of double its length, was ſtill found rather inconvenient, and was replaced by a more perfect inſtrument,

The improved achromatic teleſcope, which was firſt, I underſtand, made by Mr. Dollond: by adding a third glaſs in the compoſition of his object glaſs, he was enabled to ſhorten the focus, in proportion to the aperture, in an amaz-

ing degree, ſo that, in a length of focus of only 42 inches, he uſed an aperture of 3,75 inches, and produced a magnifying power of 150 times, or more, with diſtinctneſs. To thoſe teleſcopes is alſo applied an improved day tube, compoſed of four convex glaſſes, ſo diſpoſed as to give a moſt extenſive field with a very high magnifying power. They are mounted on braſs ſtands, and furniſhed with every convenience for aſtronomical purpoſes. Thoſe inſtruments are now preſerved as jewels by the aſtronomers and lovers of optics in England, France, Germany, &c. as every optician has ſome time ſince declined making any of ſo large apertures, owing, as I have been informed, to the perſon, who brought at that time the glaſs to ſuch great perfection, having died without diſcloſing the ſecret: we have nevertheleſs, at preſent, very good inſtruments of the kind, with ſomething leſs apertures and magnifying powers, made by Meſſrs. Dollond, Ramſden, Adams, and others, although often now compoſed of only a double object glaſs; which, in the preſent correct mode of working, bear a very conſiderable power of magnifying, as will be ſeen by the particulars of two lengths of Meſſrs. Dollonds.

Focal diſtance	Aperture in inches	Day tube power erecting	Night tube power inverting	2 Night tube power inverting
30 inches	2,	46	80	none
42 ditto	2,75	60	90	120

mounted in mahogany tubes on braſs ſtands, with a packing box, price ten guineas, and eighteen guineas.

But I lately had the inſpection of one of Mr. Ramſden's teleſcopes, which was, I think, the moſt commodiouſly and elegantly mounted, and, at the ſame time, is the moſt excellent little inſtrument I ever ſaw. The following are its dimenſions:

Focal diſt.	Aperture Inches	Day tube power	2 Day tube power	Night tube power
32 inches	2,25	50	75	100 times

mounted all in braſs, price only ten guineas.

By inſpecting the above meaſures and powers of achromatic teleſcopes, it will be eaſily perceived that their degrees of magnifying are nearly in proportion to the diameter of their apertures; and object glaſſes, in the perfection they are now worked by the beſt opticians, for the improved achromatic teleſcopes, will bear a power of magnifying equal to above 40 times for each inch of the diameter of their apertures with night tubes, and allowing about 15 inches focal diſtance for each inch of aperture, from which the following table may be conſtructed:

Focal diſt.	Aperture	Mag. power Day tube	Mag. power Night tube
15 inches	1 inch	25	40
30 ditto	2 ditto	50	80
45 ditto	3 ditto	75	120
60 ditto	4 ditto	100	160
75 ditto	5 ditto	125	200

Should glaſs at any time be manufactured without veins, in maſſes ſufficiently large for object glaſſes of the above, or higher, diameters, which in this improving age is very probable; we might then with our refractors approach a little nearer to the great Herſchel, who alone is occupied with ſuch an expenſive artillery againſt the heavenly bodies, that it is out of the power of almoſt any private gentleman to follow him, however great may be his abilities. The above powers are by no means ſtrained; and for ſome objects, ſuch as Saturn, the Georgian planet, fixed ſtars, &c. may be conſiderably increaſed with ſufficient diſtinctneſs. By comparing the above table with the antient one for conſtructing refracting teleſcopes, will be ſeen the aſtoniſhing improvement made in their conſtruction during the laſt thirty years; ſo that an achromatic teleſcope of 45 inches focus equals in power that of 35 feet of the common kind, beſides the great convenience of uſing, and, I have no doubt, ſuperiority in diſtinctneſs. Should the focal diſtances of ſingle eye glaſſes be required to produce the powers inſerted in the above table, they may be had by dividing the focal diſtances of the object glaſſes by their different magnifying powers;

powers; but, as a compound eye tube is generally uſed, it was thought not neceſſary to be inſerted.

Mr. Urban, I thought to have given the particulars of the achromatic Galilean teleſcope, with ſome hints for its further improvement; but, as my letter is now of a ſufficient length for your publication, muſt refer it for another opportunity. Yours, &c. J. W.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 24.

IT may gratify your correſpondent X. Y Z. p. 226. to be informed, that a Catalogue of Portraits, to the preſent time, methodically arranged in claſſes, with complete indexes, will meet the amateurs early in the next ſeaſon This comprizes alſo Mr. Granger's Catalogue, with all ſuch antient portraits as have been diſcovered or engraved ſince. And as particular attention has been paid to the quoting all books connected with ſuch a ſubject, it is preſumed it will be rendered uſeful beyond a Catalogue of Portraits, and in a great meaſure meet the ideas of your correſpondent for a biographical index. It will be only neceſſary at preſent to add, that this compilation is taken from the MSS. of a gentleman eminent as an encourager of this branch of the Arts, and no leſs liberal in his communications. Yours, &c. H. B.

Correſpondence between the PRESBYTERIAN MINISTERS *and the* EPISCOPAL CLERGYMAN *at* BRECHIN, *about reading the Burial Service in the Pariſh Churchyard.*

"*The Rev. Mr.* BROWN, *Miniſter of the Epiſcopal Chapel,* Brechin.

"Rev. Sir, *Brechin, Feb.* 2, 1791.

"WE underſtand that this day you invaded the legal privileges of the Miniſters of Brechin, and of the Eſtabliſhed Church of Scotland, by performing the Engliſh Burial Service in the churchyard of Brechin. You are entitled to perform that ſervice, fraught with a high degree of abſurdity and ſuperſtition, within your own chapels: and good reaſon; toleration in matters of religion is highly commendable: but by the Toleration Act you are expreſſly excluded from performing any part of divine ſervice in any of the Eſtabliſhed Churches, or their precincts, that is, their churchyards.

"The like was never done in the churchyard of Brechin; and we give you this warning, that, while we entertain a charitable opinion for the many denominations of Chriſtians who differ from us, we are *determined* at the ſame time to maintain our legal privileges; and, if the like be done again, it will be *cum periculo.* We are, Rev. Sir, your humble ſervants,

"(Signed) JOHN BISSET,
"AND. BRUCE."

"*To the Rev. Meſſrs.* JOHN BISSET *and* AND. BRUCE, Brechin.

"Rev. Sir, *Brechin, Feb.* 5, 1791.

"I lately received a letter, ſigned John Biſſet and And. Bruce, which I underſtand to be the ſignatures of the two Preſbyterian clergymen of this place. In the letter I am threatened in ſtrong, but undefined, terms, with *danger,* for performing, at the interment of a corpſe in the burying-ground of Brechin, the office of Chriſtian burial from the Liturgy of the Church of England, which you pronounce to be "a ſervice fraught with a high degree of abſurdity and ſuperſtition." The illiberal ſentiments and unchriſtian ſpirit diſcovered in that letter give me reaſon to ſuſpect, that Meſſrs. Biſſet and Bruce are very incompetent to decide upon what is *ſolemn* or what is *ſuperſtitious,* and might certainly juſtify me in conſigning their letter to that ſilent contempt it deſerves; but, as ſome deference may be due to your profeſſional character, I will acquaint you for anſwer—that, as a clergyman of the Church of England, by the laws now in being, I conceive myſelf entitled to perform all the ſervices of that Church, in their proper place and occaſion, without interruption or challenge from any perſon; and wherever the epiſcopal inhabitants of Brechin have a right to the privilege of burial, there, I am convinced, they have a right to have it performed with all the decencies and ſolemnity of their religion, whether that burying-ground lie within ſo many *yards* or ſo many *miles* of the church of Brechin. If the caſe be otherwiſe, the epiſcopal inhabitants of this country are, I believe, in a harder ſituation than any religious ſect, I will not ſay of Chriſtians, but even of Jews, Mahometans, or Heathens, at this day in the Chriſtian world. For, though I am ſenſible that, in ſome countries, and under the immediate eye of the Inquiſition, there are many intolerant laws ſtill in being, yet I am well informed, that even the Inquiſition themſelves are

now

now so far from voluntarily seeking occasion to put these laws in force, that they industriously find pretences to evade the necessity of executing it. And I would willingly flatter myself that the world has already heard of the last *auto de fé* and that the time is now near past that persons of any religion shall, in any country, be obliged (as the celebrated Dr. Young describes his own case in the very focus of inquisitorial fire), "to steal with slow suspended step, and muffled up in midnight darkness, to mutter their last sigh," or perform the last office to their deceased friends; and I should be very sorry indeed could I believe my native country disposed to be the last to keep up the uncharitable and unchristian example; but I am happy that a long acquaintance with many of the truly liberal and respectable clergy of this country does not allow me for a moment to entertain the mortifying supposition.

"I should think myself wanting in charity to Mess. Bisset and Bruce, whose views seem naturally to be rather contracted, did I, on the present occasion, omit to point to them a not very distant object, supplying a contrast; which, though it may not be the most pleasant, may certainly to them be *profitable*, both for reproof and instruction, *viz.* that while, in Montrose, the Presbyterians are voluntarily accommodated with the use of the Episcopal chapel there for divine service, and that with considerable inconveniency to their own congregation, and probably for months and years together, while their own church is taking down and re-building, their next neighbours, the Presbyterians of Brechin, have attempted to prohibit the Episcopal congregation there from the performance of a most solemn part of divine service in the public burying-ground, in which, I presume, they have an equal privilege with themselves. But, to conclude this already too tedious letter, I must inform you, gentlemen, that I shall certainly, when called upon, persist in doing what I conceive to be my *duty*, at least till I know better reason to the contrary than the apprehension of any *danger* with which you are pleased to threaten me, or to speak in your own style, till I know *cum quo & quali periculo*. In the mean time, I believe I may safely apply to you, on the present occasion, the admonition of the Prophet, that, *concerning this, both your strength and your wisdom is to sit still.* I am, Rev. Sirs, your most humble servant,

"(Signed) T. Brown,
"*Minister of the Episcopal Congregation at* Brechin."

Joannes Miltonus Sylvano Urbano, S. D.

Modestia, mi Urbane, cujusdam Μεταφρασε Μωρε nunquam non miranda est, qui leges ποιησεως æquè nesciens ac temnens pedes ad libitum, ut Procrustes ad lectum, corripit aut producit. Interpone, precor, curis των αρχαιων, pro humanitate tuâ solitâ, reprehensionem debitam, miserere syllabarum indigna ferentium nec satis habe in Priestleium Εικονοκλαστην sævire, cum forsan isti Μωρῳ Sciolo opus sit Orbilio plagoso; ne fiam, haud secus ac Paradisus, Miltonus πανωλεθρος; scilicet, ut linguâ vernaculâ utar, that Milton may not, like Paradise, be played the D— with.

Fortes indignè tuli
Mihi insultare: te —— —— ——
Quod ferre certè cogor, bis videor mori.
Phæd. Leo moriens.

Legat, si legere tandem possit, verba Ricardi Dawes, qui Graiorum ingenio imbutus, Graiorum rotundo ore adversum pœnè omnes recentiores pollens, non ita multò post idem juveniliter tentatum, etsi a nemine aurem vellicante monitus, palinodiam cecinit ingenuus: "Metaphrasin utique pro eâ quâ tunc temporis pollebam Græci sermonis peritiâ conscriptam, hodiè cum jam egomet mea vineta cædere valeam, solœcismis scatere comperi." Miscell. Crit.

Laudum mearum, mi Urbane, quot et quales obtrectatores jamdudum sustinui non sanè ignoras; inter quos væ mihi! nimium vicinus Laudero Johnsonus numerari fertur. Mentes autem hominum æthereâ aurâ vescentium tenebris involutæ mutuis et stultis odiis sese exercent. Hic demum apud nos pœnitet Johnsonum iræ in populum furentem, regi deliranti vix invitus ignoscit Miltonus. Hanc veniam petimusque damusque vicissim. Vale.

Dabam Paradisi recuperati, Id. Jun. 1791.

Mr. Urban, *May* 12.

As your anonymous friend (p. 332 of April 1791.) seems to wish gentlemen would contribute to the illustration of the persons mentioned in Thomas Bancroft's scarce book of *Epigrams and Epi-*

Epitaphs, of which he is ſo happy as to poſſeſs a copy, I ſhall very readily give him the beſt ſatisfaction in my power as to *ſome* of the parties.

Doroth. fil. Jo. Harpur, arm. de Breadſall, com. Derb.=Sir John Fitzherbert, ſee p. 332.

I find not Mrs. Ann Knyveton; but as to the reſt of the Knyvetons,

Gilbert Knyveton de Mircaſton et Bradley baronettus, ſuperſtes 1634. = Maria fil. & cohered. Gray* de Tanney com. Hertf.

Andreas de Mircaſton baronettus, ob. circa 1672; ſee p. 332; æt. 20. 1624. = fil. Covell de com. Norf. relicta Grahme de Eaſt Pirton, bart.

Gilbert, capt.†

Kath. eld. daur. = Thomas Pegge of Yelderſley, juxta Aſhbourne, gent.

Charles. Cath.

Now, Sir, my requeſt to your friend is, that in return for this brief communication, which I much wiſh I could have extended to other articles, he would either (through your printer's medium) lend me the work, or tranſcribe for me *Bancroft's* Verſes *to Thomas Pegge*‡. Yours, &c. L. E.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 6.

THE pamphlet referred to in p. 196, col. 2, is ſuppoſed to be "An Enquiry into the Riſe and Eſtabliſhment of the Royal Academy of Arts, to which is prefixed, a Letter to the Earl of Bute, by Robert Strange, Member of the Royal Academy of Painting at Paris, of the Academies of Rome, Florence, Bologna, Profeſſor of the Royal Academy at Parma, &c. 1775," 12mo: the prefatory letter to which ſtates, that, on Mr. S. declining to give up his journey to Italy for engraving the portraits of his Majeſty, then Prince of Wales, and Lord Bute §, the reſentment of the latter was carried to ſuch extremities, that "perſecution was to haunt him even beyond the Alps, in the form of Mr. Dalton," who, having engaged Bartolozzi, got from Mr. S. himſelf what portraits he intended to engrave, and anticipated him with the Circumciſion by Guercino at Bologna, and the Sleeping Cupid by Guido in the Aldrovandi collection there. Mr. D. appeared in Italy in the character of *bookſeller* to the King of England, and had got himſelf introduced to the Senator Aldrovandi as commiſſioned to purchaſe his Cupid for the King of England, but, in reality, only to get a copy of it made. Mr. S. purchaſed it for Mr. Dundas at leſs than Mr. D. had offered. "Had he," ſays Mr. S. "been a ſtranger to the cruel treatment I had received on account of Mr. Ramſay's portraits, I ſhould in ſome meaſure have excuſed him, and have concluded that he took his information from ſome prejudiced perſon, and was on this occaſion, tho' at the expence of honour, indulging an ill-placed reſentment. But on the contrary he knew the whole circumſtances of that affair; and having myſelf explained them to him before my departure from London, he ſhrunk up his ſhoulders, and gave me for anſwer, that he was ſorry to acquaint me, that your Lordſhip was in this affair entirely under the influence of Mr. Ramſay. What then can excuſe Mr. Dalton? He had at this time a lucrative office from the King, at whoſe expence he travelled, and whoſe patronage he enjoyed; he was alſo the favourite of your Lordſhip. Mr. Bartolozzi was forthwith brought over to England, and, to fruſtrate my endeavours here as well as in Italy, was employed to engrave thoſe very drawings thus diſhonourably obtained at the expence of the King's name. A print of the Circumciſion was publiſhed. My print of the Aldrovandi Cupid appearing, was the reaſon, I apprehend, of the other's being laid aſide, for I was informed he had begun it."—39—41.

On the eſtabliſhment of the Royal Academy, Mr. S's drawings met with ſeveral repulſes, in conſequence of a bye-law paſſed with a manifeſt view againſt him: very different from the reception given to his works at the Royal Academy of Paris, where they were deſired to remain a week longer for the uſe of the ſtudents ‖.

The reſentment incurred about Ram-

---

* Her mother, I preſume muſt be the *Mrs. Anne Gray* of the Poet.

† He was probably a younger ſon of Sir Gilbert, as there were ſeveral, and an officer in the Royal Army, temp. Car. I. ‡ Our friend is requeſted to lend the book. EDIT.

§ Of this tranſaction ſee vol. XLV. p. 333, in our review of the pamphlet. EDIT.

‖ Thus far is only a ſhort abſtract of what you will find in your review, vol. XLV. p. 333.

See alſo L. 517.

ſay's

ſay's portraits was not ſatiated; and he was reſerved as a victim at the eſtabliſhment of the Royal Academy, whoſe origin and progreſs, after they refuſed the offer of the *Dilettanti* Society, till their annual exhibitions, and the ſchiſms among them to their incorporation by Royal Charter, 1765, are here detailed, and the opening of the Academy in Pall Mall, 1767. Mr. D. librarian to his Majeſty, had been treaſurer to the Society, and a leading man in the direction. He had lately deviſed a plan of opening what he called a *print warehouſe*. With this view, he purchaſed the property which belonged to Mr. Lamb the auctioneer in Pall Mall. There he expended a conſiderable ſum in building and making the neceſſary alterations for his new project. But, being conducted without judgement or taſte, it ſoon proved abortive. Finding, therefore, the ridiculous appearance his undertaking made, and anxious to relieve himſelf of the great expence in which it had involved him, Mr. D. in conjunction with ſome of his friends, formed a ſcheme to engage the King to eſtabliſh an Academy in theſe rooms. But this was kept a profound ſecret from the Society till they obtained the Royal conſent. No perſon ever played a more ſucceſsful game. Mr. D. (my informer ſays) was perpetually about the perſon of the King, and, availing himſelf of a proper opportunity, ſucceeded. His Majeſty clearly ſaw the folly into which his librarian had precipitated himſelf, and therefore, from his natural humanity, as well as from a deſire of promoting the fine arts, which he loved, adopted the propoſed plan. It was communicated to the Society as by a meſſage coming directly from the King. The ſubſcribers to the Academy in St. Martin's-lane conſented that their furniture, anatomical figures, buſts, ſtatues, &c. ſhould be forthwith tranſported to Pall Mall. The label over the door containing the *print warehouſe* was eraſed, and *The Royal Academy* ſubſtituted. But, though dignified with the name of Royal, this inſtitution proved of no ſort of benefit to the arts. Mr. Dalton's plan ſoon appeared in its genuine colours, calculated ſolely with a view to his own private intereſt. The dignity of the King was on this occaſion ſacrificed, and an annual ſubſcription of one guinea by every ſtudent on entering the Academy was ſet on foot to ſupport this *Royal inſtitution*. Several, without any intention of profiting from the Academy, contributed their mite, by ſubſcribing to help out the inſtitution, now in its infancy. Part of the rooms only were appropriated for the pupils of the *Royal Academy*; the reſt, for the farther benefit of Mr. D. were occaſionally lett out to auctioneers, dancing-maſters, &c. This eſtabliſhment, equally ſhameful to its author and inglorious to the nation, continued about two years, during which time the Society was torn by diviſions. The fellows, many of them the moſt ingenious artiſts in the Society, were deſirous that a rotation in the direction ſhould take place; and, weary of the yoke of their oppreſſors, they wiſhed for a reform in the government. Every attempt was warmly repelled by the Directors, who in their annual elections had taken care to rivet themſelves in their office. The fellows ſaw likewiſe, with great concern, the diſgraceful plan of the new Academy, and the diſcredit into which Mr. D. had drawn the King. It was from the propoſed rotation only they had any proſpect of eſtabliſhing what they ſo ardently wiſhed for, ſuch an Academy as would do honour to the arts, and which, out of pure obedience to his Majeſty's meſſage, they had given up, had ſubmitted to repeal an act paſſed in the Society for that purpoſe, and delivered up their property to the Royal Academy." The fellows, ſupported by an opinion of the Attorney General, removed the whole twenty-four Directors in 1768, and eſtabliſhed an annual rotation of eight new ones. The old Directors applied to the King, and ſoon overſet the new eſtabliſhment, which was ſucceeded by a Royal eſtabliſhment, to be ſupported from the produce of an annual exhibition, and the deficiency ſupplied from his Majeſty's privy-purſe. Sir Joſhua Reynolds declined aſſociating with them, or exhibiting with either ſett of exhibitors, till he was perſuaded to accept the Preſidency, and the honour of his right hand. They created offices, and voted themſelves into ſalaries, ſecured a majority in the Society, and voted an annual rotation of four members of the council. They paſſed a law, obliging every perſon, before he was permitted to draw in the Academy, to make a probation-figure; which law, admitting no exception, occaſioned a ſeparation of a conſiderable number of the Society from the

the Royal Academy, who, in order to prevent every chance Mr S. might have of partaking in their honours, excluded *engravers* from their number. Sir Joshua might, when elected President, have united the arts, and protected them in all their branches. But he adopted measures not his own, and supported a plan dictated by selfishness, ambition, and resentment, which confined royal munificence to forty men, and many of these the most indifferent artists in the kingdom; whilst a number of ingenious ones were not only excluded, but their characters most shamefully depreciated. To save appearances with the publick, they resolved to admit engravers, but in a limited number; but of these only Mr. Major and two foreigners could be found to accept places in the Academy.

The pamphlet concludes with a general view of the progress of the art of engraving to the time when it was written.

The portraits after Holbein engraved by Mr. D. are enumerated in Vertue's Catalogue of the Pictures, &c. in Queen Caroline's Closet, printed by Bathoe, 1758, at the end of the Catalogue of James II's (not Charles I's) Pictures, in a different order, and different spelling.

Resbemer, a gentleman of Cornwall.
Sir J Gage.
Sir Richard Southwell, *knt.*
Earl of Ormond.
Mother Jack*son.*
Sir Charles Wingfield.
Sir George Cornwall.
Thomas Perry.

Some of the ladies *unknown* have names given them; thus, *M. Souch* is Mrs. Zouch.

There are a few more, of both sexes, unknown. A second head of Sir Thomas Wyatt, and a third of Lord Clinton, are omitted.

The plates of these portraits were bought at Mr. D's sale by Mr. Richardson of St. Clement's church-yard, Strand.

To Mr. D's works, enumerated p. 195 & seq add:

Of antique statues: the *Laocoon*, Borghese *Gladiator*, 2. Farnese *Flora* and *Hercules*, *Silenus* and *Bacchus*, Capitoline *Muse*, Giustiniani *Hercules*, *Apollo Wrestling*, *Slave whetting his knife*, dancing *Faun*, *Medicean Apollo*, *Mercury* and *Venus*, Capitoline and Vatican *Antinous*, dying *Gladiator*, *Zingara*, *Hermaphrodite.*

Yours, &c. INDAGATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 6.

OBSERVING in the Magazine for April, p. 315, that A—1 makes several enquiries about the Mohocks; and, in p. 336, T. F. Hill quotes a passage from Swift's "History of the Four last Years of Queen Anne," charging the *Whigs* with employing certain ruffians who committed these barbarities; it may be proper to hear the other side, as stated in "The Annals of Queen Anne for the Year 1712." pp. 5, 6. The passage is the more worthy of credit, because it was printed and published at the very time the transactions were recent.

Yours, &c. W. M.

"Some days before the Prince of Savoy left England, upon occasion of some disorders committed in the night-time either by town-rakes or drunken soldiers, a report was spread, that there were great numbers of persons disaffected to her Majesty's Government, who, under the name of MOHOCKS, or HAWKUBITES, had combined together to disturb the public peace; and in an inhuman manner, without any provocation, assaulted and wounded those they met with in the streets, slitting or flatting people's noses, gagging or distending their mouths with iron instruments for that purpose, running pins into their bodies, and committing many other extravagant cruelties. This report was so industriously improved, that printed lists were handed about of many persons said to have been taken up, and committed to several prisons upon account of these barbarities, amongst whom some men of figure and titles were insinuated to be; which gained so strong a belief, and struck such a terror among the credulous and timorous vulgar, that, as soon as night grew on, many were deterred from going about their lawful occasions in the streets. Hereupon, those who sat at the helm thought fit to lay this matter before the Queen, who, by the advice of the Privy-council, issued out her royal proclamation, "for the suppressing of riots, and the discovery of such as had been guilty of the late barbarities within the cities of London and Westminster, and parts adjacent; charging and commanding, that the said offenders be prosecuted with the utmost severity and rigour of the law; and promising a reward of one hundred pounds for the discovery and apprehending of any person, who, since the 1st day of February last, had, without any provocation, wounded, stabbed, or maimed, or who should, before the 1st day of May, wound, stab, or maim, any of her Majesty's subjects." Though this proclamation, at first, fortified the belief of the barbarities and riots, for the suppressing of which it was intended, yet, by the consequence of it, it shewed upon what slight grounds that belief had been entertained; for when people, under

der the security of this proclamation, came to enquire calmly and coolly into the matter, it was found that no other disorders had happened of late but such as are usual, and almost unavoidable, in populous cities. But it is remarkable, that some agents of men in power were shrewdly suspected of having raised and improved the report of this *pretended* combination of Mohocks and Hawkubites, in order to throw the odium of it upon the Whigs, whom by all possible means they endeavoured to render obnoxious to the people.

"Many were confirmed in this suspicion when they saw that, on the 19th of April, public notice was given in the London Gazette, "that whereas many riots and assaults had been lately committed within the cities of London and Westminster, and several persons, against whom there was sufficient evidence, were now under prosecution for the same, but the authors and abettors of the facts hereafter mentioned being not yet discovered, these were to require all persons who could give evidence therein forthwith to appear before any of her Majesty's justices of the peace, pursuant to her Majesty's proclamation of the 17th of March last."

"To this advertisement were subjoined the particulars of thirteen assaults, committed on different persons therein named, between the beginning of February and the latter end of March [1711-12]. Moreover, on the 26th of April, at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace of the city and liberty of Westminster, John Goulding, alias Mackentoish, and John Bend, were indicted for assaulting John White and his wife without any provocation, and giving them several wounds in the breast, back, and arms, with a penknife; but though it appeared that the said Goulding and Bend were notorious pickpockets, yet, being found guilty, the Bench thought proper, *in terrorem*, to fine them one hundred pounds each; and they were to remain in prison till it were paid. Nor was this all; for a young lord and an officer of the army, who, at the desire, and in company, of a constable of Westminster, went out one night in quest of the pretended Mohocks, in order to suppress them, were afterwards arraigned and tried, as if they had themselves been disturbers of the public peace. But their innocence appearing manifest, the notion of Mohocks and Hawkubites was entirely exploded, to the shame and confusion of those who broached and endeavoured to support it."

Mr. URBAN, *June* 14.

IN the close of his Majesty's late speech at the prorogation of Parliament the word *effectuate* occurs. If I mistake not, the expression is purely Scottish. I believe no English writer of the present century has, in any one instance, adopted it. In the publications from beyond the Tweed it occurs in innumerable instances. The English word is to *effect* a purpose. I should be happy if Mr. Boswell, to whom I have not the honour to be known, or any other of your philological friends, would give his opinion on this subject.

In my paper of this day, I find, on the authority of the London Gazette, that the Right Hon. Henry Dundas is sworn-in one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State. G.

MORRISIAN MISCELLANY.

History of Llanbadarn Fawr, *in* Cardiganshire. (*Concluded from* p. 327.)

Query 39.—*Answer.*

THE sea-coast hereabouts is high and rocky, except at Aberystwyth, which lies low.

40. The great fishery of herrings at Aberystwyth surpasses every thing upon the coast of Wales; and the cause seems evident; for this bay is so formed by Nature, that it is the most convenient place that can be thought of for that fish to breed in. There is a prodigious arm, or ridge of a rock, that runs to sea from this coast for several miles, and bends as if it were a pier, and in some places comes dry at low-water, though just by it there is eight or ten fathoms water. This breaks the storms that would otherwise loosen the vast beds of spawn that lie between it and the shore. The herrings spawn here in November; at which time they are taken in such quantities, that the vessels can hardly carry their nets and fish ashore: 40,000 fish in a draught is common. The price of herrings, in a plentiful fishery, is from 9d. to 12d. a hundred. They take them from September to December, and salt and barrel them generally for the Irish market; some few for Bristol and Liverpool. There are also plenty of mackerel, whiting, ray, skate, and the dog-kind; also lobsters, crabs, and oysters: but the fishermen avoid dredging for oysters for fear of breaking the spawning beds of the herrings; which sometimes happens with a ship's anchor in driving, and then the spawn comes ashore in lumps as big as horses.

41. Seals are sometimes seen upon this coast; but, as there are no caves here for them to breed in, it is but seldom they come this way. Porpoises are often seen here in great shoals, hunting the herrings; and now and then they are stranded

ed through too great eagerneſs. A ſpermaceti whale was ſtranded near this place about four years ago; it was 60 feet long; but, as I have not my notes with me in town, I cannot give a perfect account of it. It had been in the bay about two years, to the great terror of all the ſmall veſſels that traded here. Coralline in great quantities may be had here, and a tolerable variety of ſea-ſhells, but none rare, or very beautiful.

42. The ſea-weeds uſed for manuring land here are the common ſea-tang, called in Welſh *Gwymon*, which is uſually burnt for kelp.

43. The tide of flood runs according to the direction of the coaſt, from Weſt to Eaſt, but, as there is no great indraught, it is very weak. There is a heavy dead ſea in all this bay, for the ſame reaſon as it is in the Bay of Biſcay; and it occaſions a ground ſea on this coaſt when there is hardly a breath of wind ſtirring, ſo that it is very difficult for veſſels to work out; and, on the contrary, they make a great lee-way in croſſing the bay.

44. The fiſhing veſſels here, in the year 1755, are about 60, each of them being ten or twelve tons, which are navigable in the fiſhery with ſeven men each (7×60=420); but, when the fiſhery is over, they put on them a waſte ſtrake, and trade on the coaſt to Liverpool and Briſtol channel, &c. with three hands.

45. They have alſo ſloops and brigantines here, from 20 to 80 tons, about ten in number.

46. No lighthouſes, &c. but a lantern in the fiſhing ſeaſon, for which a cuſtomary allowance is paid.

47. See No. 40.

48 & 49. No battles fought here ſince the bickerings between the Welſh Princes; ſome of them are mentioned in Caradoc's Hiſtory of Wales, by Dr. Powel. The caſtle of Aberyſtwyth is all in ruins, and the town walls demoliſhed, partly by the ſea, partly by the inhabitants, who pulled it down to build houſes. A church, or chapel of eaſe, which was on the outſide of the town walls, is, as well as the whole churchyard, ſwallowed up by the ſea, which incroaches daily. There is no church now at Aberyſtwyth, their pariſh church being Llanbadarn. The burgeſſes made free of Aberyſtwyth have a liberty of voting for a member of parliament for Cardigan, let them be of what country they will, or reſide where they will, and be of what number they will; and the power of making the mayor and officers is in Mr. Pryſe of Gogerthan, who, it ſeems, at firſt only held the courts under the Crown. If they ever had a charter, it is loſt. The waifs, eſtrays, and profit of the courts of this town, have been of late years granted by the Crown to ſome private gentlemen, who never exerciſed their authority to recover them.

We have a tradition, and ſome written accounts, that all this bay, from Aberyſtwyth towards Caernarvonſhire, was formerly dry land, and called *Cantref Gwaelod*; and that one *Gwyddno Garanhir* was lord thereof. It ſeems to have been an extenſive, rich country, containing ſeveral towns; and it is probable Gwyddno's ſeat or caſtle was on riſing ground, where the foul ground now in Aberyſtwyth bay is called *Caer Wyddno*, i. e. Gwyddno's fort or *caſtrum*; ſee No. 40. In an antient MS, called *Y Llyfr Du o Gaerfyrddin* (the Black Book of Caermarthen), there is a poem written on this inundation of the ſea over Cantref Gwaelod; and, if I underſtand the author's meaning, there were ſuch dams as there are in Holland between this land and the ſea, and, through drunkenneſs, ſome floodgates were left open. Tradition alſo ſays, that the prodigious ridge of ſtones, that run from the coaſt of Merioneth directly to ſea for about twenty miles, was one of the boundaries of Cantref Gwaelod; and doth not look unlikely, for all this vaſt ridge comes dry at low water, and is very deep on the North ſide, but ſhelving on the other. This is called *Sarn Badrig*, i. e. *Patrick's Cauſeway*; a monkiſh name, I ſuppoſe. This great inundation muſt have happened about the year 520, which was in King Arthur's time an age of war and deſtruction. I find *Elphin*, the ſon of this Gwyddno, mentioned in Taliеſin's Works; and that he was the patron of Taliеſin, and to whom that great poet owed his beginning and riſe; and when afterwards Elphin fell in diſgrace with his ſovereign Maelgwn Gwynedd, Taliеſin, being then the poet, prophet, and counſellor of Maelgwn, got Elphin releaſed out of priſon. Taliеſin flouriſhed about the year 580, which ſettles the time of this inundation nearly. There is an adage or proverb in every body's mouth in Wales to this day, when any great tribulation happens—

"Ochenaid

" Ochenaid Gwyddno Garanhir
Pan droes y dòn dros ei dir."

That is, literally:

The ſigh of Gwyddno Garanhir
When the wave turned over his land.

Gwyddno Garanhir, or (as I think it ſhould be written) Goron-hir, ſignifies Gwyddno with the long crown; but whether this implies that he was a prince, I will not determine. If he was, his ſon Elphin muſt have been ſubject to Maelgwn Gwynedd, king of Gales, who is alſo called the Iſland Dragon, by Gildas. I have ſeen a ſtone, found in the ſands about an hundred yards below high-water mark on the coaſt of Merionethſhire, which was a part of this drowned country, with an inſcription in Roman letters; but, as I have not by me a copy of it at preſent, I ſhall ſay no more of it. There are alſo roots of trees in their natural ſituation to be ſeen in the ſea in that bay; and, as the ſea ſtill gains on the coaſt of Merionethſhire in that beautiful bottom of *Dyffryn Ardudwy*, it is probable all that low ground will undergo the ſame fate in a proceſs of time, by the almoſt conſtant Weſterly winds which blow the ſea upon that coaſt, and cover it with ſands. That part of the herring-fiſhery in this drowned ground called *Sarn Gynſelyn* (No. 40 and 41), ſignifies Cynvelyn's Cauſeway. Whether it was in antient times a high road on the top of a pier that ſurrounded this bay, as its name denotes, I leave the reader to judge. There is a pariſh in this neighbourhood called *Llangynſelyn*; and it is probable this St. Cynvelyn gave name to this place called his Cauſeway.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 3.

THE deed of gift of Surfleet common marſh in your laſt, p. 419, bears date in the reign of Edward II. between the years 1307 and 1310, in which time *Reymond de la Goth*, a Roman *cardinal*, according to Willis, held the deanery of Lincoln, and was removed to that of Saliſbury (Le Neve from Wharton). The Rye family held lands in Surfleet of the Biſhop of Lincoln and Earl of Richmond in this reign and that of Edward III. Their Chriſtian names, in Biſhop Saunderſon's Collections, are Philip, Robert, Ralph, and Nicholas. *William*, ſon of Roger de *Creſſy*, held lands in the ſaid pariſh, temp. Edw. I. & II.

P. 430, col. 1, l. 12, for "Mr. *P.*" read "Mr. *I.*"

Pere Calmet's opinion of the *fourth* book of Eſdras, cited as the *ſecond* by your correſpondent Philanthropos, p. 437, is as follows:

"The fourth book of Eſdras is written with art enough, as if Eſdras himſelf had compoſed it; but there are ſeveral marks of forgery diſcernible in it. The author believed that the day of judgement was near, and that all the ſouls, both of good and bad men, would be delivered out of hell after the day of judgement. He ſpeaks of two monſtrous animals created by God at the beginning of the world in order to make a great feaſt with them for all the elect after the reſurrection. He ſays, that the ten tribes of Iſrael are gone into a certain country, which he calls *Arſeret*; that Eſdras repaired the whole body of the Holy Scriptures, which were entirely loſt. He ſpeaks of Jeſus Chriſt and his apoſtles in ſo clear a manner, that the Goſpel itſelf is not more expreſs. Neither the Synagogue, nor the Greek or Latin Church, ever unanimouſly received it as canonical, though ſome of the Fathers have ſometimes cited it, and the Latin church, in its office, has borrowed ſome words out of this book. It is *not now any where in Greek*; *it never* was in *Hebrew*. It is printed in Latin at the end of the generality of our Bibles." Dictionary, v. *Eſdras.*

The SEARCHER INTO DERBYSHIRE ANTIQUITIES will find ſome account of Sir Simon DEGG, Brit. Top. I. 289, and of the Rev. Dewes COKE, in the Preface to Mr. Pilkington's "View of the preſent State of Derbyſhire." H. D.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 6.

IN anſwer to J. L's candid remarks on Holt's Characters, in your vol. LX. p. 105, J. L. aſks, where does it appear that Kirk was *conſulted* on the Revolution?—An anſwer will be found to that queſtion in the Appendix to Dalrymple's Memoirs, vol. II. p. 315. With reſpect to the original ſtory, it ſhould be obſerved that Mr. Holt does not give that opinion as his own, but as the thought of a well-informed gentleman, thrown out in converſation.

Qu. whence the term *gooſe*berry, *ſtraw*berry, &c. as particularly appropriated to thoſe ſpecies of fruit?

Yours, &c. A CONSTANT READER.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 12.

THOUGH there is not any date to the copy of the donation of Sir Philip de Rey (p. 419), the name and rank of the firſt-ſubſcribing witneſs ſhews that the grant muſt have been made

made very early in the reign of Edward II. For Lord Raymond was clearly Raymond de la Goth, Cardinal Deacon, titulo S. Mariæ Novæ, who ſucceeded to the deanry of Lincoln in 1307, and was removed to that of Sarum, according to Le Neve, in 1310, (Faſt. 145. 262.); but according to Wharton in 1311, (Newcourt, Repert. vol. I. p. 39). He was nephew to Pope Clement V. and by papal proviſion had the deanery of St. Paul's, London, in 1306, and many fat benefices beſides.—B. Willis (Surv. of Cath. vol. II. p. 76) reports him to have died in 1310;—Wharton, not till 1346.

P. 415. The year is not ſpecified in which Coverdale's letter to Lord Cromwell was written, but 1538 muſt be the date of it, if, as I conclude, Bonner be the *Lord Elect of Hertford* (Hereford) alluded to; the roval aſſent to his nomination to that ſee being ſigned Nov. 27, 1538, when he was Ambaſſador to the King of France. The following extract from Biſhop Burnet's Hiſtory of the Reformation (vol. I. p. 238) will illuſtrate a paſſage in Coverdale's letter. "The tranſlation (of the Bible into Engliſh) had been ſent over to France, to be printed at Paris, the workmen in England not being judged able to do it as it ought to be. Therefore, in the year 1537, it was recommended to Bonner's care, who was then Ambaſſador at Paris, and was much in Cromwell's favour, who was ſetting him up againſt Gardiner. He procured the King of France's leave to print it at Paris, in a large volume; but, upon a complaint made by the French Clergy, the preſs was ſtopped, and moſt of the copies were ſeized on, and publicly burnt; but ſome copies were conveyed out of the way, and the workmen and forms were brought over to England, where it was now finiſhed and publiſhed *." Of the New Teſtament in Engliſh and Latin ſent to Lord Cromwell, but not *apt to be bound, conſidering the greneſſe thereof*, there is a copy in the library of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, with this title: *The New Teſtament, both in Latin and Engliſh, after the vulgare Texte which is red in the Church. Tranſlated and corrected by* Myles Coverdale, *and printed in* Paris *by* Fraunces Regnault, Mccccxxxviii, *in* Novembre. (Lewis, Hiſt. p. 118.).

P. 401. To the pertinent and polite remark of E. on the miſplacing of the monumental inſcription, p. 230, it may be added, that theſe lines in memory of Henry Hoare, eſq. are open to the judicious criticiſm of the Author of the Lives of the Poets, vol. IV. p. 220.—"In an epitaph," obſerved Dr. Johnſon, "the omiſſion of a name is, at firſt view, a fault which ſcarcely any beauty can compenſate. The name, it is true, may be read upon the ſtone; but what obligation has it to the poet, whoſe verſes wander over the earth †, and leave the ſubject behind them, and who is forced, like an unſkilful painter, to make his purpoſe known by adventitious help."

Yours, &c. W. & D.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 4.

PLEASE to inform your correſpondent D. T. (vol. LX. p. 1127), that the portrait of Sir Philip Warwick, in your Magazine for September, 1790, is engraved from a miniature in the poſſeſſion of one of his deſcendants of the Pocock family. The autograph accompanying it is a fac-ſimile of his ſignature to the pedigree entered by him in the Heralds-office.

In 1648, Sir Philip Warwick had a houſe at Clapham in Bedfordſhire, where Dr. Hammond, Dean of Chriſtchurch, drew up an addreſs to Lord Fairfax and his Council of War. Sir Philip Warwick's letter to Lenthal is a ſmall 8vo of ten pages, publiſhed anonymouſly in 1646. His Memoirs were written ſoon after the fire of London in 1666.

That he did not leave the Treaſury as a matter of neceſſity on the death of Lord Southampton, and that his withdrawing himſelf from public buſineſs was conſidered a public loſs, will appear from the following letter which he received from Sir William Temple on that occaſion:

"To Sir P. Warwick, knt.

"*Bruſſels, June* 21, 1667.

"I am ſorry that I muſt rejoice with you, and condole with all your friends, at the ſame time, and on the ſame occaſion: for though the retreat I hear you have made

* By an order of the Inquiſition, dated Dec. 17, 1538, the printers were inhibited, under canonical pains, to print the ſaid Engliſh Bible, and were had before the Inquiſition, and charged with hereſy. The impreſſion, conſiſting of 2500 books in number, was ſeized and confiſcated. Lewis, Hiſt. of Engliſh Tranſlations of the Bible, p. 121.

† E. g. in Maſter Urban's Miſcellany.

from

from buſineſs muſt needs be a trouble and a loſs to us all, yet I know it is an eaſe and a happineſs to yourſelf, or elſe a wiſe man, as you are, ought not to have choſen it. I hope you do not intend to retire from the commerce of your friends as well as that of buſineſs; for though you ſhould lock yourſelf up within your walls of Frogpool, I ſhall ever pretend to have a ſhare in you, and never omit any occaſion of aſſuring you, that no change you can make in your courſe of life can ever make any in the reſolutions I have taken of being always,

"Yours, &c. WM. TEMPLE."

Yours, &c. D. R.

MR. URBAN, *May* 31.

I SEND you a few remarks made on a haſty peruſal of Boſwell's *Life of Johnſon*, ſome of which you may poſſibly think deſerving of a place in your valuable Repoſitory.

Vol. II. p. 25. "Drafts" is vulgar orthography for *draughts*.

P. 44. "*Il Palermino*," ſhould be "*Il Palmerino*;" it was the Italian tranſlation of the old Spaniſh romance of Palmerin of England.

P. 92. If Dr. Francklin wrote his name as I now write it, the "Round Robin," which has *Franklin*, muſt be inaccurate.

P. 149. Mr. Boſwell is "happy to underſtand, that Mr. John Home, who was himſelf gallantly in the field for the reigning family in that intereſting warfare [of 1745 and 1746], is preparing an account of it for the preſs."

He has elſewhere told us, that a Hiſtory of this affair has been written by his friend Mr. Andrew Lumſden, who was likewiſe concerned in it, and which all who intereſt themſelves in that period muſt be anxious to ſee.

P. 193. It is very ſtrange that Dr. Johnſon ſhould admit the Iriſh language to have been "radically *Teutonic*," from which its parent *Celtic* differs as eſſentially as one language can well do from another. But I am afraid this great man had not paid the attention to theſe barbarous idioms he might, and perhaps ought to, have done.

P. 203. Mr. Ramſay miſquoted the ſong. It ſhould be,

"There liv'd a young man in Ballino crazy."

P. 308. Whatever may have been the merit of Sir John Skene, I cannot allow that he was either "able," or "learned." He was, in fact, ſo groſsly ignorant, that, in quoting our Engliſh law book called *Britton*, ſuppoſed to have been compiled by a Judge of that name in Edward the Firſt's time, he conſtantly terms it, the "auld Briton laws," or, "auld laws of the Britons." Sir Thomas Craig was indeed a learned man, but Skene is lower than the loweſt writer we have, and has no ſort of pretenſions to the character of an "Antiquary."

P. 322. I much doubt the veracity of Tom Davies. He often attempted to read his manuſcript to Dr. Johnſon, who would never hear him. The ſentence, however, may undoubtedly have dropped from him in the courſe of converſation.

P. 410. King Alfred's will *was* ſold.

P. 472. "Nobody," Dr. Johnſon ſays, "denies that man has a right firſt to milk the cow, and to ſheer the ſheep, and then to kill them for his table."—The fact is, that this right has been repeatedly denied, though the Doctor's religious prejudices and voracious appetite prevented him from perceiving the force of the objection, or even of liſtening to the argument. I cannot find a ſingle inſtance in theſe volumes of his having felt any compaſſion for the ſufferings of animals; nor do I think it at all to the credit of Mr. B's humanity to have conſulted him on ſuch a ſubject.

P. 513. I have been told, I think by Tom Davies, that this parody was occaſioned by old Mr. Sheridan's exultingly citing the line burleſqued as a proof of the merit of Jones the bricklayer's tragedy of "The Earl of Eſſex," in anſwer to the Doctor's challenge to produce an inſtance in ſupport of his aſſertion, that the writer was a man of genius. "Now this," added Sheridan, "is what I call poetry, Dr. Johnſon; what do you call it?"—"Flat nonſenſe, Sir," replied the other: "the blockhead might as well have ſaid,

"Who drives fat oxen, &c."

I once had the honour of viſiting Dr. Johnſon in Bolt-court; and I too was introduced by Tom Davies. We ſat with him near an hour; and though I cannot now recollect all he ſaid, for he talked the greateſt part of the time, I well remember it was fluent, animated, affable, and pleaſing. He told us a ſtory of Mr. Boſwell.——Boſwell, he ſaid, when a child, had been taught by one of his uncles to ſay, "God bleſs King James!" but was ſeduced, by a guinea given him by another, to cry, "God bleſs

bless King George I." And thus we see, added the Doctor, smiling, "how Whigs are made at all ages."

Goldsmith's aptitude to embellish his narratives being once mentioned to Dr. Johnson, "Why, Sir," said he, "Goldy seldom deals in truth but when he stumbles upon it by accident."

Mr. Boswell, in the course of his first volume, has miscalled Jonas Hanway's "Eight Days Journey from London to Portsmouth," a "Six Days Tour thro' the West of England."

In giving an account of "The Rambler," he ought to have known that this had already been the title of a periodical paper published about the time of the Spectator.

Has he omitted the conversation between Dr. Johnson and Dr. Campbell, lately published by the latter, intentionally? I should think it ought to have been inserted. A. Z.

Mr. URBAN, *Marlborough, June* 17.

AN enquiry of the subsequent nature can raise, I believe, no jealousy in the present day, when faction has lost its influence, and superstition its "false alarms," and the weak, but ever-wakeful, soul of Burnet lies beneath the peaceful shadows of the grave, who, says Swift, "espied danger in every bush."

Of the writings of Parsons the Jesuit, a missionary in the reigns of Elizabeth and James, the favour of a communication from some correspondent of your ingenious Magazine would oblige. The unpublished of his works, however, are the principal object of the present requisition. Of these disciples of Loyola, the Bishop of Tarrasona, Polinus, Lewis de Granada, and Bozius, have left detached memorials. To these we may add Baronius, and Sixtus himself, Bull. t. 2. p. 346; and others who wrote afterwards, or were interested in this "eventful history." Pitts and Ribadeineira, who wrote professedly *de scriptoribus illustribus*, and whose plan was more extensive and particular, are of inadequate information. Dr. Chaloner supplies little: his object was indeed different, being merely a martyrology; and what he writes of F. Parsons is only indiscriminately, and, *en passant*, incorporated with the life of Campian and others. The ingenious Dr. James Butler (Dublin) published a work, I believe, of this nature; but this I have not seen. Wood, Athen. Ox. suggests there are some MSS. of Parsons in Baliol College library. An account of these, more particularly, the writer of this enquiry would esteem an obligation.

Of much that he wrote, however, much will be unknown. The reign of Elizabeth was too dangerous to admit an uniform signature.

"The steele bylle blushynge wyth lukewarm bloude."

Parsons's signatures were various; and sometimes, indeed,

"In hallie preeste apperes the ribaudes penne."

Swift esteemed the writings of this author as a model of purity, and ranketh him in the same class with Hooker.

I will take the trouble to copy the imperfect list of them given by Wood. See Coll. B. Ath. Ox.

Directorium ad Christianam Fidem. 1585, Ang.

Respublica Com. Leicestrensis. Sub fin. Reg. Eliz.

Manes Leicest. lib. I. Carm. Ang. una cum predicto in lucem edit.

De tribus Ang. Convers. 1603, Ang.

De Successione. Ang. lib. I. edit. 1594. This was published under the signature "Doleman."

Memorale ad Restaurationem, sive Mem. in eorum Gratiam conscriptum quose supereese, &c.

Catholici alicujus Generosi Sententia.

Controversiæ nostri Temp. in Epit. redactæ.

De Manifestatione Stultitiæ. 1602.

Yours, &c. B.

DISCOVERY OF THE MADAWGWYS.

(Continued from p. 397.)

IT was intended that this letter should conclude the account of the *Welsh Indians*, with one or two additional proofs from travellers not mentioned before; but, as there have been several additional particulars received in the course of last month, it is presumed, Mr. Urban, that you may, with the approbation of the publick, gratify my wish of continuing the subject, to extend the knowledge of one of the most wonderful events that has taken place in the world. In order to proceed, I send you the following extracts from a letter lately received from my respected correspondent, the Rev. Mr. Richards, of Lynn, in Norfolk:

'I have myself bestowed some attention on this same subject; but it is possible that I am possessed of very little relating to it that is new to you. I have seen several letters from a respectable inhabitant of Kentuckey; from

from ſome paſſages of which I could not help concluding, that *Madawg* and his attendants muſt have landed ſomewhere on the ſhores of Florida, Georgia, or one of the Carolinas, and from thence paſſed by degrees to Kentuckey, and afterwards Weſtward acroſs the Miſſiſippi, till they finally ſettled in that country which they now inhabit. In one of the abovementioned letters I met with the following paſſage:

"You requeſt an account of the *Welſh Indians*. Such a people I believe there is far to the Weſtward of us, up the Miſſouri river, the main branch of the Miſſiſippi. I have ſome authentic accounts of ſuch a people, called the *White Panes*, or *Bearded Indians* *. Indeed, the diſcoveries made among us by abundance of nice earthenware, &c. &c. often ploughed up in ſome of our fields, indicate that our country has been heretofore ſettled by Whites. But of late, Sir, a report has prevailed, that a number of our people, exploring that part of the country, came to a different tribe, and could not talk with them. They came back with our people to ſome others they had at a camp. A Welſhman that was in camp could talk with them; but they exceeded him, as not being ſo corrupted in their language. It has been reported, that miſſionaries were to be ſent, if they could be got, to ſee if it was them †."

'I muſt not forget to tell you, that I am in poſſeſſion of the copy of a curious letter from a Mr. Crochan to the late Governor Dinwiddie, on this ſame ſubject. The original is depoſited in one of the public offices; and a copy of it was ſome time ago procured by Maurice Morgan, eſq. late ſecretary to Sir Guy Carleton, and is as follows:'

"*Winchеſter, Aug.* 24, 1753.

"May it pleaſe your Honour,

"Laſt year I underſtood, by Col. Lomax, that your Honour would be glad to have ſome information of a nation of people ſettled to the Weſt, on a large river that runs to the Pacific Ocean ‡, *commonly called the Welſh Indians*. As I had an opportunity of gathering ſome account of thoſe people, I make bold, at the inſtance of Col. Creſſup, to ſend you the following accounts. As I formerly had an opportunity of being acquainted with ſeveral French traders, and particularly with one who was bred up from his infancy amongſt the Weſtern Indians, on the Weſt ſide of the lake Erie; he informed me, that the firſt intelligence the French had of them was by ſome Indians ſettled at the back of New Spain, who, in their way home, happened to loſe themſelves, and fell down on this ſettlement of people, which they took to be French, by their talking very quick: ſo, on their return to Canada, they informed the Governor, that there was a large ſettlement of French on a river that runs to the ſun's ſetting; that they were no Indians, although they believed they lived within themſelves as the Indians; for they could not perceive that they traded with any people, or had any trade to ſea, for they had no boats or ſhips as they could ſee *; and though they had guns amongſt them, yet they were ſo old, and ſo much out of order, that they made no uſe of them, but hunted with their bows and arrows for the ſupport of their families. On this account, the Governor of Canada determined to ſend a party to diſcover whether they were French or not; and had 300 men raiſed for that purpoſe. But, when they were ready to go, the Indians would not go with them, but told the Governor that, if he ſent but a few men, they would go and ſhew them the country. On which the Governor ſent three young prieſts, who dreſſed themſelves in Indian dreſs, and went with thoſe Indians to the place where theſe people were ſettled, and found them to be *Welſh*. They brought home ſome old Welſh Bibles †, to ſatisfy the Governor that they were there; and they told the Governor that theſe people had a great averſion to the French; for they found by them, that they had been at firſt ſettled at the mouth of the river Miſſiſippi ‡, but had been almoſt all cut off by the French there, ſo that a ſmall remnant of them eſcaped back to where they were then ſettled, but had ſince become a numerous people. The Governor of Canada, on hearing this account, determined to raiſe an army of French and Indians to go and cut them off; but, as the French have been embarraſſed in war with ſeveral other nations nearer home, I believe they have laid that project aſide.—The man who furniſhed me with this account told me, that the meſſengers, who went to make this diſcovery, were gone 16 months

---

* The Panes or Panis, and Kanſez, are names which we find in ſeveral different places of the country of the Madawgwys, and for that reaſon ſeem to imply ſome peculiarity of ſituation, as highlanders and lowlanders.

† "The writer was a Mr. John Corbly, a miniſter."

‡ This ſeems to be the river Oregan, falling into the new-diſcovered ſea ſeparated from the Northern Pacific by a cluſter of iſlands, to which Capt. Meares gives the name of Northern Archipelago.

* Du Pratz ſays, they traverſe SALT-WATER *lakes* in large boats.

† Left with them by Welſhmen who fell in with them at different times. They have books in MS. which they would not have parted with.

‡ I am induced to think it was a detached tribe of theſe people that was found there; and I have proof to ſay, that a part of it ſtill remains there under the name of Kanſez, near the fall of the river Akanſa into the Miſſiſippi.

before

before they returned to Canada; ſo that thoſe people muſt live at a great diſtance from there due Weſt. This is the moſt particular account I ever could get of theſe people as yet. I am your Honour's moſt obedient humble ſervant,

(Signed) "GEORGE CROCHAN."

"N.B. Governor Dinwiddie agreed with three or four of the Back Traders to go in queſt of the Welſh Indians, and promiſed to give them 500l. for that purpoſe; but he was recalled before they could ſet out on that expedition."

The above extracts being too long to admit any additional matters, I ſhall defer them till the next opportunity.

Yours, &c. WILLIAM OWEN.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 18.

I SHOULD be much obliged to the gentleman who favours you with *Remarks on the Tatler* (ſee Gent. Mag. vol. LX. p. 901), to inform me where I may find "the noted ſatire" he mentions to have been written by the Duke of Wharton, under the name of Sir James Baker, "againſt Lord Cadogan."

Mr. Walpole, in his account of the Duke, obſerves, that, "in one of his ballads, he has bantered his own want of heroiſm; it was a ſong he made on being ſeized by the guard in St. James's Park, for ſinging the Jacobite air, *The King ſhall have his own again*:

"The Duke he drew out half his ſword,
"——— the guard drew out the reſt."

Did any of your correſpondents ever meet with this ballad?—Mr. Walpole, who has been applied to, can recollect nothing more of it.

Your correſpondent Paulus Æmilius, who enquires in what light Renneville's Hiſtory of the Baſtille is to be regarded, will judge for himſelf from the following extracts:

"M. de Renneville, who was confined in the Baſtille eleven years and a month, left it June 16, 1713, and retired to England, where he compoſed two volumes, intituled, "L'Inquiſition Françoiſe, ou Hiſtoire de la Baſtille." His book was dedicated to Geo. I. King of England. Theſe two volumes were printed in twelves, by Stephen Roger at Amſterdam, in 1715, and were tranſlated into Engliſh and Flemiſh. This intereſting work is become very rare. It contains the hiſtory of different priſoners with whom M. de Renneville had occaſion to be acquainted during his long abode in this caſtle. The deſcription he gives of places is conformable to the accounts juſt given; but the regulations of this horrible inquiſition have been changed ſince the beginning of this century."—Hiſtorical Remarks on the Baſtille, 1784; a curious pamphlet, tranſlated and publiſhed by Mr. Howard.

"I do not place, in the claſs of Memoirs to be conſulted on the detail of this Trophonius's cave, a certain Hiſtory of the French Inquiſition, written by Conſtantine de Renneville. This book, now become ſcarce, and dear on account of its ſcarcity, contains nothing intereſting, or even true, but the title. It is a medley of diſguſting nonſenſe and abſurd fables." Linguet's Memoirs of the Baſtille, 1783, p. 88.

Will any of your biographical correſpondents be ſo obliging as to acquaint me with the time of the birth of the following authors: Wentworth Dillon Earl of Roſcommon, Richard Duke, Sir Samuel Garth, and Elijah Fenton? G. G.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 19.

IN your valuable Obituary for the year 1790, the death of one perſon was, I believe, wholly omitted, of whom it is proper that ſome memorial ſhould be preſerved. The gentleman I mean is the Rev. Mr. John Palmer, who died of a dropſy, at his houſe in Iſlington, aged 61, on the 26th of June, 1790. He was for many years miniſter of a congregation of Proteſtant Diſſenters in New Broad-ſtreet, London. He was a very ſenſible and rational preacher, delivered his ſermons with great diſtinctneſs and propriety, and was a man of integrity. He publiſhed, in one ſmall volume, "Prayers for the Uſe of Families and Perſons in private," which paſſed through two editions. In 1779, he publiſhed, "Free Thoughts on the Inconſiſtency of conforming to any religious Teſt, as a Condition of Toleration, with the true Principle of Proteſtant Diſſent." The ſame year he publiſhed, in 8vo, "Obſervations in Defence of the Liberty of Man as a moral Agent; in Anſwer to Dr. Prieſtley's Illuſtrations of philoſophical Neceſſity." This is a judicious and able piece upon the ſubject; and he afterwards publiſhed "An Appendix to the Obſervations, occaſioned by Dr. Prieſtley's Letter to the Author." His laſt publication, which was printed in 1788, was, "A ſummary View of the Grounds of Chriſtian Baptiſm; with a more particular Reference to the Baptiſm of Infants: containing Remarks, argumentative and critical, in Explanation and Defence of the Rite."

Yours, &c. H. S.

An

An Expoſtulatory Addreſs to the PEOPLE OF ENGLAND *on the late memorable Deciſion againſt the Abolition of the* SLAVE TRADE.

WHATEVER may have been your feelings on the agitation and deciſion of this grand queſtion, mine, I confeſs, have been aroufed by a complication of exquiſite emotions; for, if there ever was a ſubject calculated to call forth the latent powers of the ſoul, to intereſt her affections, to colour the cheek with ſhame, or make us burn with indignation, it is the cauſe of the much-injured Africans. But I am well aware ſuch ſenſations have not been confined to my breaſt; the *public eye* has not been unwatchful of the conduct of its delegates on a ſubject that has ſo deeply touched the public heart; and it is becauſe I am perſuaded of this truth, that. for once, I will avail myſelf of the *liberty of the preſs, to remonſtrate with my countrymen on this occaſion.*—I ſaid, my countrymen—but there are, 'tis plain there are, amongſt them, who enter not into a participation of theſe feelings, whoſe *hearts* ſelf-intereſt has ſo benumbed, whoſe *heads* it has ſo ſtupified, that the *pang* of the African's miſery finds no entrance there,—the voice of Juſtice is not heard there;—or if, perchance, they are heard or felt, are ſoon loſt in the vortex of deteſtable principles. Such people I pretend not to addreſs; for, if they have ſtifled the language of their own conſciences, vain is the force of all argument, they are beyond the warnings of my pen. Neither will I diſmiſs them, haſtening as they are to the realms of endleſs night, without a ſigh of pity, though they have none. Miſerable men! it would be a kindneſs to wiſh you might exchange ſituation with as many Negroes, if the torments of body and mind you would then endure would but alter your hearts. How would you feel, whether captured or kidnapped from your wives and children and country! How would you feel, chained and crouded in the hold of a veſſel, and languiſhing for want of air! How would you feel when branded and ſold! What would be your thoughts when under the laſh of the overſeer—when weary, and denied ſufficient reſt—and feeling life wearing faſt away by oppreſſion—and having no hope of relief from man!—Your cries might then aſcend to that God who is a refuge for the oppreſſed. This is no exaggeration—it is no tragedy but a real one, depoſed by ſufficient witneſſes; yes, and more than this is depoſed: *actions are atteſted of horrid wanton cruelty, perpetrated on the Negroes by white creatures in the ſhape of men; the bare relation whereof, much more the ſight, makes the blood of a feeling heart run cold, and from which Nature turns aſide pale, and cannot bear.* I therefore turn aſide from the contemplation of ſuch cruel ſcenes, and ſay to you, my countrymen, who have feeling, who do own the eternal principles of juſtice, the innate impreſſion of humanity, and the ſuperior obligations of the Chriſtian religion, which teach us not to be cruel, but kind and tender-hearted, and inform us what will be the doom of the unjuſt and the cruel; to you, I ſay, *are theſe things to be endured?* It is with you, as the conſtituent power, to ſay *No.* But you have ſaid ſo; you have petitioned your repreſentatives to put away this great ſin. But they have not obeyed; at leaſt a great majority. What is to be done? Here are the repreſentatives, or ſervants, of the people, ſpeaking a different language from their conſtituents; *for I have no doubt that, had the voice of the people been faithfully conveyed through the Houſe of Commons, the point had been gained inſtead of loſt.* But what has been the cauſe of this difference in judgement? Ought not the intereſt of the Houſe of Commons, and the intereſt of the people, to be one and the ſame? Otherwiſe we come upon very unſafe ſtanding; for, *per accidens*, it may become the partial intereſt of ſome members of that Houſe to oppreſs us as the Negroes are. Are we therefore to be oppreſſed? In ſhort, there has not, for a ſeries of years, been any ſubject agitated in that Aſſembly ſo important, and which has ſo clearly proved the actual neceſſity of an equal repreſentation; and the people will ſee this; and the time, in my judgement, is coming, when the eyes of the nation will be properly enlightened: for juſtice is not to be made a mock of; neither is the diſpleaſure of the Almighty, leſt he ſhower the lightning down of his arm, with the flame of a devouring fire. But what is as irreconcileable as any thing is this, that in the majority who rejected the abolition, are men of great reputation, ſuch who would ſpare no expence to bring a criminal in England to juſtice; men who can ſubſcribe to humane inſtitutions, and would think their honour affected, if but a report of inhumanity was circulated reſpecting them.

How

How are we to reconcile ſuch contradictions? Anſwer. Thus: in the caſe of the Negroes there is a great intereſt at ſtake. Even this would admit of a diſpute, which, I make no doubt, would be againſt them; but I think it beneath the dignity of the ſubject to deſcend to ſuch a controverſy. The iſſue of our argument then is, that a partial intereſt (granting it ſo to be) is to be put paramount to every conſideration moral or divine. Such a ſentiment proves whereabouts theſe men are, and what their pretenſions to virtue or piety are worth, who can ſacrifice the immutable principles of juſtice, the natural rights of men, every amiable feeling of the human heart, and even the ſacred obligations of the Chriſtian religion, at the ſhrine of their *idol, intereſt*. But you, my countrymen, have not been taught ſo; you have been taught to revere theſe principles as the *primum mobile*, the criterion whereby we are to decide on the characters of men; and hence, if you ſee a member of the community ſlighting theſe obligations, he is conſidered as a peſt of ſociety, a ſubverter of order, and that it were better he cumbered not the ground. But theſe gentlemen of the majority would think it hard to be ſo accounted; yet let them be apprized, that their public conduct on this occaſion will not fail to be a brand on their reputation, the effects of which they may feel as long as they live; what if I ſay, an indelible ſtigma, that nothing ſhall waſh out but the tears of repentance. For think you that *compunction* will not follow them? Yes, they will never be able to look this way, or contemplate the important ſubject, but a *certain ſomething* will riſe in their breaſts, and reproach their conduct on this occaſion. But it is ſaid about 100 members retreated from the Houſe before the diviſion took place. This may be called politic; but it was not juſt. It is the duty of a repreſentative of the people to declare his ſentiments; perhaps they had rather tenderer conſciences, and could not bear the *remorſe* of ſuch a tranſaction. To ſay the beſt of it, it was conduct mean, and not manly. To conclude; of this I am perſuaded, the humane part, which I conſider the bulk of the people of England, expected a very different deciſion of this great queſtion of Humanity. The Houſe of Commons had one of the fineſt opportunities of taking the lead of other countries in the glorious cauſe, and of ſetting a bright example of virtue and juſtice to ſurrounding nations, even to the whole world! for, within a century paſt, there has not occurred a ſubject whereon they could have grafted ſuch immortal fame; but they were not virtuous enough to embrace the occaſion; the chance is loſt, and they have made us more contemptible, both in our own ſight, and in the eyes of Europe, than we ſhould have been reſpectable. It has only confirmed what I have long ſuſpected, that the manners of the Great are in general ſo corrupt, that it is not from them we are to expect reformation, but from the middling ranks of the community, who happily are not ſo depraved. In future, the pride of Engliſhmen muſt ſtoop to turn their eyes to the enlightened ſons of freedom, the National Aſſembly of France, who, I am credibly informed, received this ſubject, when moved by the deceaſed Mirabeau, with great *eclat*; and the prevention of their taking any ſteps in it was owing to the unſettled ſtate of the Negroes in the French Iſlands not making it expedient; and the preſſure of their own buſineſs, of new-modeling the Government, not making it convenient. Should that event ever take place, I may venture to predict, Great Britain will ceaſe to hold that priority amongſt the nations to which ſhe now pretends; for ſtrong and immoveable is this truth as the rock that ſupports her in the midſt of the ſea: "It is righteouſneſs that exalteth a nation, but ſin is a reproach to any people." Prov. xiv. 34.

JUNIUS.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1791. (*Continued from p.* 344.)

H. OF LORDS.

March 26.

COUNSEL were heard in the Scots appeal, Morehead *verſus* Johnſtone. The judgement of the Court of Seſſion was affirmed.

Mr. Cazenove's naturalization bill was read the third time, and paſſed.

March 28.

Lord *Grenville* ſaid, that he held in his hand a Meſſage from his Majeſty [ſee p. 276]; which he moved might be

be read. It was read by the Lord Chancellor; and, having been again read by the clerk,

Lord *Grenville* moved, that his Majeſty's Meſſage be taken into conſideration to-morrow.

Lord *Rawdon* begged to remind their Lordſhips of the diſcuſſion of the merits of the Spaniſh Convention, and of the aſſertions then made by the Noble Secretary (Lord Grenville) of the flouriſhing condition of the finances of the country. On that ground he was now ready to meet the Noble Secretary, if he choſe to be explicit.

Lord *Grenville* ſaid, that when the Noble Lord ſhould bring forward any ſpecific motion on the ſubject, he would meet his arguments; but he could not help thinking the preſent converſation very irregular.

Lord *Rawdon* then moved, that a Committee be appointed to examine and report the ſtate of the public revenue and expenditure for the three years commencing the 5th of January 1786, and ending 5th January 1789.

In the Commons, the ſame day, a petition was preſented from Lord Daer againſt the return of Benjamin Liſter, eſq. for Poole.

Lord *North*, the chairman of the Committee appointed to try the merits of the Leominſter election, reported, that John Sawyer, eſq. was not duly elected; and that Richard Beckford, eſq. was duly elected, and ought to have been returned.

Mr. *Thornton* moved the Houſe to reſolve itſelf into a Committee, to conſider of a bill for the eſtabliſhment of a St. George's Bay company.

Lord *Sheffield*, Col. *Tarleton*, and Mr. *Gaſcoigne*, oppoſed the motion, under the idea that the bill propoſed tended to eſtabliſh a monopoly pernicious to trade.

Mr. *Thornton* ſaid, the bill, when before the Houſe, would prove that its object was neither a monopoly, nor an excluſive trade, both of which were contrary to his principles.

Leave was given to bring in a bill.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, having preſented his Majeſty's Meſſage, moved, that the ſame be taken into conſideration to-morrow.

Mr. *Fox* wiſhed to know, whether they were to do any thing more on the morrow than merely to thank his Majeſty for his communication? He wiſhed alſo to know, whether there was not to be laid before the Houſe ſome further information than what was now before them?

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* replied, that, according to cuſtom, one part of the anſwer to his Majeſty's gracious Meſſage would be, that the Houſe were ready to grant ſupplies. With reſpect to further information relative to the meaſures which Adminiſtration had thought proper to adopt, he had no charge from his Majeſty to lay before the Houſe any documents whatever.

The Houſe then went into a Committee of ſupply; and the *Secretary at War* moved the army eſtimates; which met with conſiderable oppoſition from Gen. *Burgoyne*, Lord *Fielding*, Col. *Tarleton*, and Col. *Fitzpatrick*.

They were all carried.

H. OF LORDS.

March 29.

The order of the day being read, for taking into conſideration his Majeſty's moſt gracious Meſſage to the Houſe;

Lord *Grenville* ſtated to their Lordſhips, that his Majeſty's endeavours having failed in the negotiation entered into, as ſtated by the Speech from the Throne at the commencement of the ſeſſion, to bring about a peace, in conjunction with his allies, between Ruſſia and The Porte; and the intereſts of his Majeſty and his allies being materially concerned to check the further progreſs of the war; his Majeſty had judged it requiſite to add weight to his mediation by an increaſe of his naval armament; for the ſupport of which, the meſſage now read, he hoped, would be approved of by their Lordſhips. His Lordſhip concluded a ſhort ſpeech by moving an humble Addreſs to his Majeſty for his Meſſage, with a promiſe of the ſupport of that Houſe to make good the expences that might be incurred in the preparations neceſſary to ſupport the intereſt of his Majeſty's kingdom, and to contribute to the reſtoration of general tranquillity on a ſecure and laſting foundation.

Earl *Fitzwilliam* reprobated the conduct of Adminiſtration in plunging the country into its preſent melancholy ſituation. He could not agree to the Addreſs as now moved; he ſhould therefore move as an amendment, after thoſe words expreſſive of every ſentiment of loyalty, reſpect, and attachment to his Majeſty, others, expreſſive of their Lordſhips regret in his Majeſty's negotiations not having procured the deſired

effect;

effect; but that, uninformed as the Houſe now is, their Lordſhips can only promiſe their ſupport to any increaſe of an armament when the circumſtances of ſuch negotiations ſhall be laid before them.

Lord *Stormont* roſe merely to put a queſtion to the Noble Lord (Grenville), Whether he was really ſerious in aſſerting, that there was any idea entertained, at the opening of the preſent ſeſſion of Parliament, of the probability of an armed mediation taking place on the part of this country, reſpecting the war between Ruſſia and the Porte?

Lord *Grenville* made no reply.

Lord *Portcheſter* reprobated with much warmth that contemptuous ſilence with which his Majeſty's Miniſters choſe to treat the Houſe, at the moment they were attempting to plunge the country into an expenſive war, for countries whoſe affairs could not in the moſt diſtant way concern us.

Lord *Grenville* again declared that, conſiſtent with his duty to his Sovereign, he could enter into no further explanation than the Houſe had in the Meſſage before them.

Lord *Stormont* argued very ſtrongly againſt the original motion.

The Duke of *Richmond*, the *Lord Chancellor*, and the Duke of *Leeds*, oppoſed the amendment.

Lord *Loughborough*, the Marquis of *Lanſdown*, and Marquis *Townſhend*, were againſt the Addreſs.

The queſtion on the Addreſs being put, it was carried on a diviſion,

Contents 96. Not Contents 34.

In the Commons, the ſame day, the order of the day having been read, for the conſideration of his Majeſty's Meſſage;

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved an Addreſs to the King; which, as uſual, was an echo to the Meſſage, with the addition, that the Commons would not fail to afford his Majeſty ſuch ſupplies as might be neceſſary to the ſupport of his endeavours for reſtoring the peace of Europe. He recommended this Addreſs in a very ſhort ſpeech, ſtating the general neceſſity of ſupporting the honourable character this country now held in the ſcale of Europe; and the propriety of our interference upon the preſent occaſion.

Mr. *Dundas* ſeconded the motion.

Lord *Wycombe* oppoſed the motion. The Miniſter came down with a Meſſage, importing, that an armament would be wanted, for the ſupport of which recourſe would be had to that Houſe; and when he moved an Addreſs, implying the conſent of the Houſe to the meaſure, he did not think it neceſſary to offer any other reaſons for it than were ſtated in the Meſſage itſelf. He reprobated ſuch conduct.

Mr. *Coke* oppoſed the Addreſs, becauſe he could himſelf ſee no occaſion for the armament; and what reaſons his own mind did not afford for it, the Miniſtry had not attempted to ſupply.

Mr. *Lambton* oppoſed the Addreſs. He thought that too much confidence was placed in the Miniſter, and warned the Houſe not to go raſhly into the buſineſs.

Mr. *Steele* replied to the hackneyed arguments which had been uſed againſt the claim ſo duly made for the confidence of that Houſe. Buſineſs could not be beneficially conducted without that confidence. By diſcloſing the purpoſe of an armament, the effect would be prevented; while thoſe who with-held the information increaſed their own reſponſibility by their ſecrecy, at the ſame time that they did it to ſerve the publick. There were always perſons who, from inclination or policy, would oppoſe every meaſure of Government: with thoſe ſo inclined, it was in vain to argue; but to any unprejudiced mind it muſt appear, that nothing could ſo effectually tend to the reſtoration of the peace of Europe, as the enabling his Majeſty to raiſe a force ſuitable to the dignity and honour of Great Britain.

Mr. *Fox* denied that it was a maxim with him always to oppoſe the meaſures of Government. No man in the Houſe had been a greater advocate for repoſing a liberal confidence in the Miniſter. As a proof of this aſſertion, he inſtanced his conduct on the late armaments that were fitted out againſt Holland and Spain. But, in the preſent armament, he could ſee no poſſible reaſon for plunging the nation into freſh difficulties; and therefore he would oppoſe, to the very utmoſt of his power, a meaſure that was pregnant with miſchief, and which threatened to involve the nation in a war, expenſive and bloody as it was impolitic and unjuſt. Mr. Fox then went into a very intereſting diſcuſſion of the balance of power in Europe, of the bias and intereſts of the ſeveral States, and took a review of the ſeveral treaties which this country had entered into with Ruſſia. He concluded by ſtrenuouſly oppoſing the meaſure.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* de-

fended

fended the augmentation of our naval forces upon the grounds of good policy and expediency. He contended, that ſupporting the balance of power in Europe was a meaſure which, in all enlightened times, had ever been adopted as a fixed principle with every potentate therein; and, in the whole courſe of its annals, he could not diſcover a period wherein it was more abſolutely neceſſary to put that principle in practice than at this inſtant. By uncommon ſtrides of power and of atchievements, the Ruſſian empire was not only ſpreading its vaſt boundaries through half of Europe, but was actually endeavouring to extirpate a whole nation, and extend its conqueſts over the richeſt and moſt fertile country of Aſia. The Ottoman States were falling faſt under the rod of its proweſs; and unlimited ſway appeared to be the only object of its all-conquering force, and all-ſubduing machinations. The Right Hon. Gentleman then took a general view of our ſeveral intereſts in the conteſts of the European powers with each other, and what relation they bore to us; and concluded with declaring his moſt hearty approbation of the Addreſs.

Mr. *Burke* condemned the plan of arming and diſarming; of having an opportunity, and loſing it; of poſſeſſing the power of putting an end to this continental war ſooner, and now eſpouſing the cauſe of an ally to prevent it when it is too late. In theſe remarks he proceeded in his accuſtomed ſtrain of ridicule and ſatire, which he happily combined throughout his obſervations.

The queſtion being called for, the Houſe divided, for the Addreſs 228, Againſt it 135.

H. OF LORDS.

March 30.

Heard counſel in an appeal from the Court of Seſſion, Hay and others appellants, and Ruſſel reſpondent.

Earl *Fitzwilliam* roſe to give notice, that on Friday next he ſhould move the Houſe to take into conſideration the treaty of Alliance between Great Britain and Pruſſia; and he ſhould now move, that the Lords be ſummoned.

Lord *Grenville* ſaid, he believed it was not uſual to move for ſummoning the Houſe without giving notice of ſome ſpecific motion to be brought forward.

The *Lord Chancellor* ſaid, there could be no objection to ſummoning the Houſe; becauſe it was underſtood that the Houſe ought to be ſummoned every day; but, whether the motion intended to be made ought to be agreed to or not, that would be matter of future diſcuſſion.

After a few words from Lord *Grenville* and Lord *Stormont*, the motion for ſummoning the Houſe was agreed to.

Lord *Rawdon*, in conſequence of the notice he had on a former day given, renewed his motion for appointing a Committee to examine and report the ſtate of the public revenue and expenditure for the years 1786, 1787, and 1788.

Lord *Grenville* ſaid, that nothing had been ſtated which could induce him to agree to the appointment of a Committee; for the beſt proof of the flouriſhing ſtate of the revenue was, that a million had annually been applied for the purpoſe of diminiſhing the national debt.

A deſultory and tedious converſation enſued, in which the two Noble Lords were ſeveral times on their legs; and in which the Duke of *Richmond*, Lord *Hawkeſbury*, and Lord *Coventry*, ſpoke againſt the motion, and Lord *Stormont* for it. The queſtion was then put, and there appeared for the motion, Contents 21, Proxies 2; Not Contents 50, Proxies 5. Majority 32.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Lord *Courtoun* reported, that his Majeſty had been waited upon with the Addreſs of that Houſe; and that his Majeſty had received with great ſatisfaction the aſſurance of the Houſe, of their readineſs to make good the additional expence that might be incurred by the neceſſary preparations for the ſupport of the intereſts of his Majeſty's dominions.

H. OF LORDS.

March 31.

In a Committee of Privileges, heard counſel on the caſe of George Marquis of Tweedale, and other Peers of Scotland, objecting to the title of Lord Napier.

In the Commons, the ſame day, balloted for a Committee to try the merits of the Colcheſter election petition.

A petition was preſented from Mr. Whitbread, againſt the return of the ſitting member for Steyning.

H. OF LORDS.

April 1.

The order of the day being read, for the Houſe to take into conſideration the Pruſſian treaty;

Earl *Fitzwilliam*, in a ſpeech of conſiderable length, contended, that, by the treaty,

treaty, Great Britain was not bound to aſſiſt Pruſſia in offenſive conduct; and then moved.

"That Great Britain had not become bound, either by the expreſs or implied engagement of the treaty of defenſive alliance, entered into between the King of Great Britain and his Pruſſian Majeſty, to take hoſtile meaſures to compel the Empreſs of Ruſſia to relinquiſh the advantages ſhe had gained by her arms over the Turks.

"That the progreſs of the arms of the Empreſs of Ruſſia was not an adequate or juſt cauſe to induce Great Britain to make war againſt Ruſſia."

Lord *Grenville* moved the previous queſtion.

Lord *Derby*, Lord *Portcheſter*, Earl of *Guildford*, Viſcount *Stormont*, and Lord *Rawdon*, were for the reſolution.

The Duke of *Leeds*, Lord *Hardwicke*, and the *Lord Chancellor*, were for the previous queſtion.

The queſtion being put on the previous queſtion, the Houſe divided; Contents, including proxies, 74; Not Contents, 34.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Lord *Carysfort*, Chairman of the Dumfries conteſted election Committee, reported, that Patrick Miller, jun, eſq. the ſitting member, was duly elected, and returned.

H. OF LORDS.

April 4.

Counſel were partly heard in the cauſe of Falijeft and Elphinſtone, from the Court of Seſſion in Scotland; and the following order was made:

Ordered, by conſent of both parties, that the cauſe be referred to the Regiſter of the Court of Admiralty in England, to take an account, purſuant to the order of this Houſe of the 14th of Auguſt 1784, and reſerve the further conſideration till the Regiſter ſhall have made his report.

The order of the day, for ſummoning their Lordſhips, was poſtponed till Monday next.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Lord *Sheffield* moved for accounts of the number of veſſels, with their tonnage, which have ſailed to and from Ruſſia for the laſt ten years, diſtinguiſhing foreign from Britiſh. Ordered.

Alſo, for an account of articles imported into this country from Ruſſia, and exported from this country to Ruſſia, with their value, for the laſt five years, diſtinguiſhing what were foreign, and what Britiſh. Ordered.

The *Speaker* acquainted the Houſe, that he had, on Thurſday, the 31ſt of March, purſuant to a reſolution of the Houſe, given notice to the Eaſt India Company of the expiration of their charter.

Mr. *Burke* called the attention of the Houſe to a petition he had in his hand from Mr. Fowke, an old and reſpectable ſervant of the Eaſt India Company, who, after ſpending 56 years in their ſervice, had returned to this country a poor man. He had taken the oaths of poverty, and had made application to the Court of Directors for his penſion; but they declared he did not come under the regulation. After expatiating for ſome time on the hardſhip of his caſe, Mr. Burke moved, that the petition be referred to a Committee of the whole Houſe.

Alderman *Le Meſurier* ſpoke a few words in a general defence of the Court of Directors, and the danger of encouraging ſuch interference of Parliament. The petitioner, he ſaid, was by no means ſo much diſtreſſed as his petition ſet forth; for that his ſon, who was very rich, had made him a very liberal allowance.

What then! haſtily replied Mr. *Burke*, if a man has the good fortune to have an affectionate brother, or a ſon attentive to the duties of filial piety, are the Company, therefore, abſolved from their engagements? He contended, however, that Mr. Fowke was really a poor man, and that he had actually known him living at a ſmall village on an annuity of 48l. Such was the reward which the Company had conferred on the petitioner for 56 years faithful ſervice! They told him,

"The world was all before him, where to chooſe
His place of reſt, and Providence his guide."

Mr. Burke's motion was then put, and carried.

The Houſe then reſolved itſelf into a Committee, and proceeded further in the clauſes of the corn bill.

Upon that clauſe being read, enacting forfeiture of ſuch ſhip as ſhould be found with a certain quantity of corn beyond the quantity entered or allowed, an amendment was propoſed, ſubſtituting a penalty in lieu of forfeiture; when the amendment was rejected. Ayes 39, Noes 64.

The clauſe for eſtabliſhing the price of corn

corn at forty-eight ſhillings *per* quarter being read, Mr. *Powys*, after ſome obſervations, moved, that the words *fifty-two* be inſerted inſtead of *forty-eight*; upon which motion the Houſe divided. Ayes 59, Noes 53.

H. OF LORDS.

April 5.

In a Committee of Privileges, the Counſel againſt the validity of the vote of Lord Napier agreed to give up their objections, without hearing the Counſel in reply.

Counſel were then heard on the petition of George Lord Kinnaird, againſt the vote of the *Earl of Moray*.

In the Commons, the ſame day, there not being a ſufficient number to conſtitute a ballot, no buſineſs was done.

H. OF LORDS.

April 6.

Heard counſel on the appeal, in which James Baillie, of Olivebank, eſq. was appellant, and Mrs. Elizabeth Chalmers reſpondent. The interlocutor was in part reverſed, and the cauſe remitted, with directions to the Court of Seſſion.

In the Commons, the ſame day, there not being a ſufficient number of Members to conſtitute a ballot, no buſineſs.

H. OF LORDS.

April 7.

Heard further counſel on the petition of Lord Kinnaird objecting to the vote of the Earl of Moray.

In the Commons, the ſame day, ballotted for Committees to try the merits of the Downton and Dorcheſter petitions.

A petition was preſented from Grenada; repreſenting, that the abolition of the ſlave-trade would be productive of the moſt dangerous conſequences to the commerce and welfare of that iſland.

H. OF LORDS.

April 8.

Heard counſel in the cauſe between Laing and Watſon, from the Court of Seſſion. The interlocutors complained of were affirmed.

Counſel were called in, and heard, on Cecil's divorce bill.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Sir *Charles Bunbury* moved for printing the papers before the Houſe relative to the ſettlement at Botany Bay. Ordered.

A Committee was appointed, on the motion of Mr. *Minchin*, to conſider the ſubject of the culture of hemp in Great Britain. He ſhewed the importance of the culture of this article in our own country, as we every year paid foreigners a million and a half in ſpecie for it. The plan he had to propoſe was not, he ſaid, to have an operation to check the culture of corn, but to bring into cultivation thoſe large tracts of common land, unproductive to the publick and to individuals.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved a Committee on the ſtate of the revenue, to conſiſt of nine, and to be choſen by ballot on Monday next.

Mr. *Fox* objected to the manner of chooſing the Committee by ballot, preferring an appointment openly by the Houſe, as the members would thereby be leſs ſecretly nominated. The motion was agreed to.

In a Committee of the whole Houſe, the Catholic Diſſenters bill was taken into conſideration. Upon the clauſe being read, to empower Roman Catholics, taking the oath preſcribed by the bill, to preſent to livings;

The *Maſter of the Rolls* objected to it, and moved to have it omitted.

Mr. *Fox*, not wiſhing to riſk the bill by perſiſting to ſupport the clauſe, agreed to its being negatived.

H. OF LORDS.

April 9.

James Ogilvie, collector of Exciſe for the county of Fife, appellant; and Thomas Wingate, of Foothies Mill, reſpondent. As this caſe is of very conſiderable importance to the landed intereſt of Scotland, we ſhall briefly ſtate the ſame.

By the law of Scotland, the produce of the ground is the landlord's *real* right, as well as the cattle brought upon it by the tenant, which is called *hypothec*, and is conſidered as the moſt ancient right in that kingdom. The reſpondent, Wingate, ſequeſtrated the growing-corn on the lands rented of him by James Burgeſs, diſtiller at Muſhalock, for rent then due, after the appellant had arreſted the corn and other effects, in his Majeſty's name, for arrears of duties upon malt. The conteſt between the Crown and the landlord was decided in favour of the latter by the ſheriff of Fifeſhire. It was afterwards removed to the Court of Seſſion, where the following judgement was given: "That the landlord's right of hypothec over the crop and ſtock of his tenant

tenant cannot be defeated by the prerogative proceſs of the Crown." Upon the petition of the appellant, the appeal was diſcharged with coſts.

April 11.

Lord *Portcheſter* made ſeveral motions relative to the war in India. His Lordſhip reprobated the treaties entered into between the Eaſt India Company, the Mahrattas, and the Nizam, for the deſtruction of Tippoo Saib; and juſtified that Prince's conduct in attacking the Rajah of Travancore for his unjuſtly poſſeſſing himſelf of the fortreſſes of Cranganore and Icottah. His Lordſhip concluded by moving three reſolutions:

1. "That ſchemes of conqueſt, and extenſion of dominion, were meaſures repugnant to the wiſh, the honour, and the policy, of the nation.

2. "That the preſent war was unjuſt, and ought not to have been undertaken, though it might be attended with ſucceſs.

And, 3. "That it was the duty of the Directors to ſend out orders to India, directing their ſervants to make peace on reaſonable and moderate terms."

The *Lord Chancellor* having read the firſt motion, Lord *Rawdon* ſpoke in ſupport of it; but objected to the ſecond and third, conſidering them premature.

Lord *Grenville* defended the war; and, for the purpoſe of holding out encouragement to merit, he ſaid he ſhould, as ſoon as the Noble Lord's motions were diſpoſed of, move others, giving their Lordſhips' approbation to the conduct of Earl Cornwallis in his commencement of the war; to the ſame effect with thoſe which had been moved and carried in another place [the Houſe of Commons].

The Marquis of *Lanſdown*, not conſidering the Houſe to be in poſſeſſion of documents ſufficient to enter into a full diſcuſſion of the war, moved the previous queſtion.

Lord *Grenville*, and other Noble Lords, oppoſed the previous queſtion; and the motion being put, it was negatived by a diviſion; Contents, 19; Not Contents, 94.

Lord Portcheſter's motions were then ſeverally put, and negatived without a diviſion.

Lord *Grenville* immediately moved three reſolutions, ſimilar to thoſe moved by Mr. Dundas, in approbation of the war and the conduct of Earl Cornwallis.

Lord *Loughborough* moved the previous queſtion upon theſe reſolutions; and the Houſe dividing, there were, for the previous queſtion, Contents, 12; Not Contents, 62. The reſolutions were then put, and carried without a diviſion.

In the Commons, the ſame day, balloted for a Committee to enquire into the revenue and the expenditure of the country; and the following Members were choſen, *viz.* W. Huſſey, eſq. W. Pulteney, eſq. Sir C. Bunbury, S. Thornton, eſq. Hon. D. Ryder, D. P. Coke, eſq. J. Sargent, eſq. A. Stewart, eſq. and M. Montagu, eſq. *(To be continued.)*

Mr. URBAN, *June* 15.

THE information which E. J. has given you, in your laſt, p. 398, reſpecting Mrs. Tereſa Sykes, appearing to me erroneous, I ſubmit the following lines to the obſervation of thoſe who are at all intereſted in the riſe and fall of families. Your correſpondent aſſerts, that Mrs. Tereſa Sykes was the laſt ſurvivor of the Pendrell family. For his ſatisfaction upon this curious ſubject, I refer him to Thomas Pendrell, a ſurviving branch of that loyal houſe, whom he will find an aſſiſtant-ſcowerer in his Majeſty's kitchen. His education and expectations in early life led him to look forward to a more liberal employment than that of cleanſing cups and platters. Qualified by his manners, and entitled in ſome reſpect by the attachment of his anceſtors to the ruined fortunes of the Stuart family, to a better proviſion than the menial office alluded to, at the ſmall ſalary of thirty pounds *per annum*; it is much to be wiſhed that his own merit, added to the peculiar circumſtances of his deſcent, might recommend him to the favour of the preſent Lord Steward of his Majeſty's houſhold, or to the notice of the King himſelf. A LOYALIST.

S. P. of Stondon communicates the following extraordinary fore-knowledge of a little girl, about nine years of age, who lives at that place. About a fortnight before the drawing of the laſt lottery, her aunt (who lives in London) wrote her word, that herſelf and two more friends had agreed to purchaſe a ticket, and deſired her niece to fix upon a number, which ſhe would endeavour to get, if poſſible; and that, if it came up a prize, ſhe ſhould have her ſhare of it. Charlotte P, after a little conſideration, fixed upon the number 10,000. Her friends not liking her choice, begged of her to name ſome other number. She ſaid, No; ſhe particularly wiſhed her aunt to have that number, whether it were a prize or not. It came up 20,000l.; and happy would he have been to have added, that her aunt had been the fortunate holder.

70. *The History of* Herodotus, *translated from the* Greek, *with Notes, by the Rev.* William Beloe. 4 *Vols. (Concluded from p.* 462.)

THE miscellaneous observations on the Spartans, at the end of the VIIth book, shew that *hardihood*, as Spenser calls it, was the characteristic principle of these people; and that Lycurgus directed his system of legislation to its support. Much of the spirit of chivalry prevailed at Sparta, without its delicacy; which, together with every other accomplishment of either sex, and every incentive to industry or application, whether to agriculture or commerce, was deemed incompatible with the fundamental principle of this people. Rousseau, of all our modern philosophers, must have been enamoured with the spirit of Lycurgus; we mean, as much as a Frenchman could be: for even the National Assembly have not ventured theoretically to adopt his system; nor has their equalization attempted an Agrarian law.

P. 327. Herodotus, speaking of the death of Pantitis, who felt remorse for deserting Leonidas, says, he hanged himself — απαγξασθαι — the very word used of Judas, Matt. xxvii. 5. Mr. B. translates it, *put an end to his life.*

BOOK VIII. URANIA.

P. 338. "The allies refused to serve "under the Athenians, and had resolv- "ed, unless they had a Spartan leader, "to disperse." Blessed effects of a *republican* government, when the two contending states, Athens and Lacedæmon, risked the well-being and existence of Greece on the stake of their ambition! These were the nations who risked all for *Liberty*, and among whom *Liberty* flourished. Still more striking effects of intrigue appeared just before the battle of Platæa, when some Athenian leaders were on the point of sacrificing to Persia Athens and Greece, who, by the divisions of contending states, were hardly willing to defend their all.

N. 11. is a curious specimen of the force of words. Αχαρι, like *illaudatus* in Virgil, and *non sordidus* in Horace, conveys a more forcible meaning than one is at first aware of.

P. 347. Herodotus is a devout writer, whom modern historians would call *superstitious*, because he believed in a particular providence. And surely, if any thing saved Greece from their own factious spirit and the overwhelming force of Xerxes, it was *Providence*, which, for reasons unknown to us, and for the further views which it had concerning Greece, thought it worth saving.

In p. 442 Herodotus adopts the opinion of those who believed that *Neptune* punished the profaners of his temple at Potidæa; an opinion founded certainly on just principles, though misapplied in its object.—In the following book, vol. IV. p. 16, he carefully records the observation of the Persians to Thersander, before the battle of Platæa.

P. 354. "Coming to the spot, they "beheld the bodies of the dead. Though "a number of Helots were among them, "they supposed that all whom they saw "were Lacædemonians and Thespians. "This subterfuge of Xerxes did not "deceive those who beheld it; it could "not fail of appearing exceedingly ri- "diculous to see 1000 Persian bodies "on the field, and 4000 Greeks crowd- "ed together on one spot." Herodotus says, "When they came there, they "saw the dead as they past by. All "knew that all who lay there were "Lacedæmonians and Thespians when "or though they saw the Helots (a- "mong them). Nor did it escape the "passers-by, that Xerxes did the same "concerning the dead of his own side. "And it was truly ridiculous. On the "one side (i. e. his own) were seen ly- "ing 1000 dead: the others lay all "thick collected, or brought together "to one spot, 4000." This is the historian's literal meaning. Mr. B. has followed L'Archer, who gives to επιστημι a new meaning. Herodotus means, the artifice was too flimsy not to be seen through.

P. 360. The Persians, or, as the Greeks called them, Barbarians, behaved like the Russian Cossacs at the siege of Ismail.

P. 386. "Is the *voice of Jacchus*;" rather, the cry of Jacchus, or the Jacchic cry. Φωνη την ιαχαζουσι. This thinking age will not admit supernatural voices, forerunners of great events; but Pagan superstition was not without its authority.

N. 54. The view of the temple of Eleusis is given in the *Ruins of Athens*. Qu. in *Le Roy's* Ruins of *Greece?*

P. 392, l. 7. "From whom no good "can be expected." This does not prove that the Cilicians, or the nations joined with them, had a bad general character, but only that they would embrace

embrace the first opportunity to quit the allegiance of Xerxes, and decline giving him assistance. Την οφελος εστιν ουδεν. *E quibus nulla utilitas est*; or rather, *nullum auxilium*. So, p. 419, they are said to have *behaved themselves ill*—κακοι εξενοντο.

P. 404. "The Greeks lay upon their "oars, and seemed rather *inclinable to* "*retire*" — ωκελον — seemed rather to *hang back*. So the female apparition *encouraged* them by *reproaching* them with lying on their oars. Mr. B. has not sufficiently distinguished διακελευσασθαι, and ονειδισασαν προτερον, which L'Archer does.

P. 405. "*Insensate* men"—δαιμονιοι—*malheureux*.

N. 92. seems *irrelevant*, as the fashionable phrase is.

P. 436. Herodotus's objection to the truth of the story, that Xerxes caused the Persian nobles to lighten the ships by leaping into the sea, when he should rather have cleared it of as many *Phœnician rowers*, seems to be founded on not reflecting that the latter were much more essential to the safety of the vessel than the former. If the Persian lords were volunteers in the business, it shews the spirit of the nation, like the servants of the old man of the mountain.

P. 437, n. 103. Mr. B, calling the *Columna rostrata* a *pyramid*, forgets the usual representation of it as a pilar.

P. 436. "Xerxes first pulled off his "*robes*." Perhaps, rather, his *garments*—ελυζατο την ζωνην.

The ιππεις of Sparta were properly a choice body of men, who formed a body-guard to their kings, and consisted of six companies, of 50 each; and L'Archer is of opinion this was the corps whom Leonidas chose to accompany him to Thermopylæ;—τους ΚΑΤΕΣΤΕΩΤΑΣ τριηκοσιους. The substance of his note should have been preserved by Mr. B.

P. 440. "A letter was fixed to an ar-"row, and made to serve as wings." Herodotus says, the letter was rolled round a notch (γλυφις, *crena*) in the arrow, and giving wings to the letter—πτερουσαντες το βιβλιον—they shot it off. The Latin translator renders it "Sa-"gittæ circumdabant *circa crenas*, & "aptatam *quasi alas* sagittam emitte-"bat;" which has misled both L'Archer and Mr. B.

P. 443. The pedigree of Leutychides is stated in the same manner as that of Leonidas, before noticed, p. 462.

BOOK IX. CALLIOPE.

Vol. IV. n. 4. Mr. B. should have told us that L'Archer had his information about the signals by fire from Onosander's Strategics. Original authors should always be quoted in preference to their retailers.

P. 4. The Athenian people (or shall we say mob?) stoned Lycidas because he offered an opinion which they disapproved. The women, like true *Poissardes*, stoned his wife and children, who could have no concern in his opinion. The passage in the original is too striking to be omitted: Γινομενου δε θορυβου εν τη Σαλαμινι περι τον Λυκιδεω πυνθανονται των Αθηναιων αι γυναικες το γινομενον· διακελευσαμενη δε γυνη γυναικι, και παραλαβουσα, επι την Λυκιδεω οικιην ηισαν αυτοκελεες, και κατα μεν ελευσαν την γυναικα, καλα δε τα τεκνα. The Athenian women hearing of the tumult which had happened at Salamis about Lycidas, every woman encouraged another, and seizing her, flew, of their own accord, to Lycidas' house, and stoned first his wife and then his children. This was the fashion then at Athens, as the *lanterne* now in France. One Cyrsilus, ten months before, had met with the same fate.

N. 15. Is not modern Athens called *Setines?*

N. 35. It was not L'Archer, but Wesseling, who suspected a corruption in Herodotus.

P. 43, l. 3. Pausanias more than *stood in awe* of the Persians. He was absolutely afraid of them—καταρρωδησας. Herodotus uses the same word, fifteen lines before, in the same sense. He and his Lacedæmonians seem, however, to have recovered themselves afterwards, and fought bravely, unsupported by the Athenians.

N. 56. Of the Persian mode of carrying their quivers behind, or under their shields, see before, p 461. The two passages mutually illustrate each other. It seems that the shields served for a defence against arrows and such distant weapons; but when they came to close quarters, the shields were dropt, or laid aside—τα γερρα επεπλωκεε. The Persians threw away their bows first, and then their shields. They were no otherwise a *barricade* than on the arms of the wearers.

N. 60. On the subject of this note, which bespeaks too great a partiality to our

our modern hiſtorians, ſee our obſervation in p. 147.

N. 71. Was not Artabazus, on whom this note is beſtowed, the ſame with the ſon of Pharnaces, who retreated with the 40,000 Perſians after the battle of Platæa, as in p. 59?

N. 76. The three-headed ſnake of braſs reminds us, as it did Valcknaer, of that figure in the hippodrome at Conſtantinople, deſcribed by Spon and Wheler, Tournefort, and Pocock, II. ii. 130.

N. 84. The propoſed change of ιρεας into ιππεας would have been too *undruidical* for Dr. Stukeley, who appropriated ſo many barrows on Saliſbury plain, &c. to the *prieſts*. If ſuch a number of prieſts is inadmiſſible among the Spartans, may we not, with Pauw, to ιρεας ſubſtitute ειρενας, who were young officers, as we learn from Plutarch, in his Life of Lycurgus?

P. 85, l. 4. "Branches of *fruit* trees"—δενδρεα εκκοψανλες HMEPA—ſtipites arborum *mitium*—arbres *fruitières*. L'Archer.

P. 98. "In Elæos was a tomb of "Proteſilaus, in the centre of a *ſhrine*, "which had been erected to his ho-"nour." Ταφος τε και ΤΕΜΕΝΟΣ περι αυτον. An *encloſure* round the tomb.

P. 103. "The ninth cannot be thought "the leaſt intereſting of the books of "Herodotus. The battles of Platæa "and Mycale would alone claim atten-"tion, without thoſe beautiful moral "ſentiments which we find every where "interſperſed in it. The behaviour of "Pauſanias after his victory, his dig-"nity, moderation, and modeſty, are "admirably deſcribed: his continence "with reſpect to the miſtreſs of Pha-"randatis may, for any thing I ſee to "the contrary in either hiſtory, will be "put on a par with the ſo-much-vaunt-"ed temperance of Scipio on a ſimilar "occaſion. [Should we not add that "of Alexander with reſpect to the wife "of Darius?] The concluding ſenti-"ment, which teaches that the diſpoſi-"tions of men ſhould be confined to "the nature of the ſoil and climate in "which they are born, is alike admir-"able for the ſimplicity with which it "is conveyed, and the philoſophic truth "which it inculcates."

On the Criticiſms at the end of this IVth volume of the tranſlator we obſerve, that the conjecture of the *Enati* deriving their name from *Anah* is very ingenious. Ανατοι, q. d. the ſons or deſcendants of *Anah*, is eaſily changed into Ενετοι.

To theſe Criticiſms on vol. III. p. 456, Mr. B. reſerved his obſervations on the Athenians, ſimilar to thoſe he had before made on the Spartans, vol. III. p. 328. He defines the characteriſtic feature of the Athenians to be *indolence*; to which he adds *bigotry* and *ſuperſtition*. Certain it is, that this people, with a cultivation and politeneſs peculiar to themſelves, and which the Spartans never affected, had all the fickleneſs of a luxurious, and all the factiouſneſs of a democratic, ſtate; the firſt ſuperinduced by their ſucceſs againſt the Perſians, the latter inherent in their conſtitution.

Theſe Criticiſms are followed by the Life of Herodotus (of which before), and a very copious Index to the four volumes *.

We repeat, that we have peruſed few ſubjects of our review with more pleaſure than this tranſlation; and we flatter ourſelves the tranſlator will candidly take the attention we have paid it in proof of the truth of this obſervation, and our ſtrictures as an endeavour to contribute to the perfection of his work. We now take our leave of him, in the hope that the encouragement we underſtand he has met with in the ſale of it, may be a powerful inducement with him to undertake ſome other antient claſſic with equal ſucceſs.

71. *The Collects of the Church of* England *imitated in Verſe. To which is ſubjoined,* "*The Happy Man.*" *By* John Ruſher, Charlbury, Oxon.

FAR be it from us to diſcourage any good intention; but we cannot help expreſſing our apprehenſions that Mr. R, however encouraged by "numerous "ſubſcribers, illuſtrious, learned, and "worthy characters, who have graci-"ouſly condeſcended to patronize his "humble endeavours," may, by his execution, do more hurt than good to the cauſe he is engaged in. We recollect to have ſeen the Pſalms ſet to common tunes, among the reſt, that of "God "ſave the King," under an idea of promoting edification, but, we fear, rather burleſque familiarity.

* The French tranſlator has annexed to his verſion a laboured Eſſay on the Chronology of Herodotus, in 450 pages; and his ſeventh volume is nearly divided between a geographical and general index.

72. *Con-*

72. *Conſiderations on the reſpective Rights of Judge and Jury, particularly upon Trials for Libel, occaſioned by an expected Motion of the Right Hon.* Charles-James Fox. *By* John Bowles, *Eſq. Barriſter at Law.*

IN the pamphlet before us, the writer has entered at large into the important queſtion ſo much agitated of late, whether, in trials for libel, the points of law which occur ought to be decided by the judge or the jury? The ſubject is here diſcuſſed with great legal knowledge and preciſion; and the concluſion drawn is, that, according to the conſtitution of this country, the jury ought to confine themſelves to the matter of fact only. This doctrine has been much controverted and declaimed againſt, as having a deſpotic tendency. Mr. B. contends, that it has a tendency to reſtrain only that licentiouſneſs which is the moſt dangerous enemy to the liberty of the preſs; and we think he has ſhewn that, if a contrary poſition were now to be eſtabliſhed in our courts of juſtice, it would be a raſh innovation, and be productive of much uncertainty, confuſion, and many other evils. Many talk and write deciſively on this, as on all other popular ſubjects, who are but ſuperficially acquainted with the real merits, and very frequently have never heard more than one ſide of the queſtion. To ſuch perſons we would ſtrongly recommend the peruſal of Mr. Bowles's pamphlet, as he ſeems to have given the ſubject a thorough and impartial diſcuſſion.

73. *Reflections on the Diſtinctions uſually adopted in Criminal Proſecutions for Libel, and on the Method lately introduced of pronouncing Verdicts in conſequence of ſuch Diſtinctions. By* A. Highmore, *jun. Attorney at Law.*

MR. H, whom we have with pleaſure reviewed in ſome former inſtances, vol. LIII. p. 156, LVII. 621, argues as ſtrongly for the competency of juries to determine both *fact* and *law*. The bill brought into the late ſeſſion by Mr. Fox might probably have ſettled this point, and removed, at leaſt, one of the many intricacies ſo much complained of in our ſtatute law; but it has been deferred to a more convenient opportunity, and more mature conſideration. We are ſorry to ſee, in this tract, a freſh inſtance of the ungrammatical conſtruction which ſeems to be gaining ground in our language: "and there-"upon they adjudge that he had or had "not ſuch a deſign as charged, *and* "*which* [and that ſuch] deſign was or "was not felonious." p. 26.

74. *Philoſophical Tranſactions of the Royal Society of* London. *Vol. LXXXI. For the Year* 1791. *Part I.* 4*to.*

ARTICLE I. A ſecond paper on Hygrometry. By J. A. de Luc.

II. A communication from the Committee of Council appointed for the Conſideration of all Matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations, with a prefatory letter from William Fawkener to the preſident, ſtates, that Capt. Coffin brought to his employer, Mr. Alexander Champion, a principal merchant in the Southern whale-fiſhery, 36 ounces Troy of ambergris, taken by him out of the body of an old waſted female ſpermaceti whale on the coaſt of Guinea: it was ſeen iſſuing out of the fundament, as they were cutting her up. The ſpermaceti whale, when ſtruck, voids her excrement; if ſhe does not, ſhe is ſuppoſed to have ambergris in her. It is moſt likely to be found in a ſickly fiſh, and is conſidered as the cauſe or effect of ſome diſorder, and ſells for 25s. to 19s. 9d. per ounce. The diſcovery what ambergris is, is not new; but ſo large a quantity was never found before.

III. Obſervations on the Affinity between Baſaltes and Granite, by Thomas Beddoes, M.D.

IV. Dr. Herſchel's Obſervations on Nebulous Stars, properly ſo called. He ſuppoſes the nebuloſity which ſurrounds ſtars to be either a collection of ſtars round a centre which is not a ſtar, or a ſhining fluid, of a nature totally unknown to us, involving a ſtar. The latter opinion he adopts, and exclaims, "What a field of novelty is here open-"ed to our conceptions, a ſhining fluid "of a brightneſs ſufficient to reach us "from the remote regions of a ſtar of "the 8th, 9th, 10th, or 12th magni-"tude, and of an extent ſo conſiderable "as to take up 3, 4, 5, or 6 minutes in "diameter!"

V. Mr. Barker's Regiſter of the Barometer, Thermometer, and Rain, at Lyndon, with the Rain in Hants and Surrey, by Thomas White, Eſq. for 1789.

VI. Obſervations on Horny Excreſcences of the Human Body. By Everard Home, Eſq. Two inſtances of women from Lincolnſhire producing ſuch excreſcences are recited at large; and theſe, with other examples, are ſhewn to be "no other than cuticular pro-"ductions,

"ductions, arising from a cyst, which, "in its nature, is a variety of those "tumors described by Mr. Hunter un- "der the general name of cuticular in- "cysted tumors, easily prevented by the "destruction of the cyst before the tu- "mor opens externally, or even after "the excrescence has begun to shoot "out, and better effected by the dissec- "tion than escharotics."

VII. Considerations on the Convenience of measuring an Arch of the Meridian, and of the Parallel of Longitude, having the Observatory of Geneva for their common Intersection. By M. Aug. Pictet, Professor of Philosophy in the Academy of Geneva.

Meteorological Journal kept at the House of the Royal Society.

75. *A political theological Sermon, preached to a Country Congregation, on* January 30, 1791, *by a Protestant Dissenting Minister.*

THE enlightened *Franks*, by the first decree of their National Assembly, established the Roman Catholic religion, and only allowed toleration to other sectaries. Englishmen establish Protestant Christianity, and tolerate other systems. Our Protestant Dissenting-minister is not content with this; but tells us, from Mr. Gibbon, that the Emperor Constantius with the knowledge of the truth imbibed the maxims of persecution, and the sects which dissented from the Catholic were afflicted and oppressed by the triumph of Christianity. This passage is the preacher's text, rather than that which he has put at the head of his sermon, from Matthew xxii. 21; and he fancies he can *convict* modern Christianity of *persecution*, because it is the established national religion. No man, who professes the peaceable religion of the meek and humble Jesus, will be forward to obtrude his opinions on the publick, to disquiet weak minds, and to inflame turbulent ones. We admit, with this preacher, that "Christianity "was not revealed from Heaven in or- "der to settle questions merely of a po- "litical nature; and consequently the "ministers of the gospel should exclude "politicks as much as possible from the "pulpit." But to upbraid the ministers of the Established Church with ignorance, calumny, and misrepresentations of those who differ from them, is no part of the Christian profession. The causes and effects of the death of Charles I. are well known to every one who has the least acquaintance with our history. "The chief actors in this bu- "siness, they who brought Charles to "the block, were *Dissenters* or *Inde- "pendents*; but they did not bring him "to the block because they were Dis- "senters or Independents." We cannot help thinking differently; and as to the quotation from Mr. Walpole's *Royal and Noble Authors*, vol. I. p. 49, it only proves that Cromwell was as good a *casuist*, i. e. as great a *rogue*, as Charles. Yet the preacher has the moderation not to call the day of his death, with an unfeeling exultation, *a proud day to England*. "When we ob- "serve (to use the preacher's own "words) our blessed Lord and his A- "postles shunning all connexion with "the civil power, and declining to in- "terfere in civil disputes, even so far as "to give their opinion, we may fairly "conclude that the Christian Religion "is foreign to politicks, and ought not "to be pressed into their service."

76. *An Enquiry into the Origin, Divine Authority, and Expediency, of Civil Establishments of Religion in general, and of Christianity in particular.*

THE only establishments of this kind in the Heathen world alledged by this writer, are, that of Babylon, in the reign of Nebuchadnezzar; that of Athens, which condemned Socrates to death, and endangered the life of the Apostle Paul; and that of Rome, under all the emperors before Constantine. When that prince embraced Christianity, he turned the tables on his gentile and idolatrous subjects; and our author insinuates how inconsistent with his profession was his practice, in "demolish- "ing several Heathen temples, and de- "priving others of their most valuable "and respected ornaments," just as he might have recollected the Presbyterians did our churches and cathedrals, where their party was predominant, in the last century. But Constantine did not stop here; for, considering certain persons as holding different sentiments concerning Christianity from that "particular "explanation of the Holy Scriptures "which he endeavoured to establish," he proscribed them as Heretics, and shut up their places of worship. "Since "the establishment of the Christian Re- "ligion by Constantine, it has been "connected with, and supported by, "the state in every country where it "has been benignantly embraced and "professed; not only in those parts of

"the

"the world of which the Roman em-
"pire conſiſted, but in other nations,
"the civil magiſtrate has diſtinguiſhed
"and countenanced ſome particular ſect
"or denomination of Chriſtians." Nor is this civil eſtabliſhment of religion confined to *Chriſtianity*. "During the "revolution of eleven centuries the "*Mahometan* religion has been defend-"ed and ſupported by the civil power. "Though freedom of conſcience and "religious worſhip be admitted to thoſe "who refuſe conformity to it, yet all "Infidels are obliged to ſubmit to the "payment of a moderate tribute."

Though civil eſtabliſhments of religion have the ſanction of univerſality and antiquity, this writer undertakes to prove they have not the ſupport of any divine authority. Paſſing over the inſeparable unity between civil and religious polity among the Jews, not only under the theocracy, but after the introduction of kingly government, down to the Babyloniſh captivity and the Roman empire, and the intolerance charged by Voltaire on all theſe eſtabliſhments; he affirms, that Jeſus Chriſt abſolutely diſclaims all connexion between his religion and the civil government. We admit that his kingdom was not of this world; for he came not to eſtabliſh a new form of civil polity. The *kingdom of Heaven*, which he ſet up, certainly was not a form of *polity* in the generally-received ſenſe of the word. It was a ſpiritual empire in the heart, calculated to ſeparate men from, and raiſe them above, temporal, ſenſual, and ſublunary purſuits, by a rule of faith and practice purer than had ever before been held out to mankind. And, in proportion as ſuch rule was for the true intereſt of mankind in general, and of communities in particular, ſo far was it incumbent on them, not merely to uphold it, but to interweave it into the fundamentals of their civil polity. If they "are chargeable with the ſin of "invading this kingdom, by aſſuming "to themſelves a power of preſcribing "articles of faith, and decreeing rites "and ceremonies;" how much more are *they* chargeable who "make the "commandment of God of none effect "by their traditions," by obtruding innumerable capricious interpretations of the word of God, inconſiſtent with, and contrary to, its truth? St. Paul's reproof of judging another man's ſervant applies only to private opinion, or perhaps to uncharitable judgement in general, as our Lord's precept, "Judge "not, and ye ſhall not be judged," and is more a reproof of the impertinent obtruſions above-mentioned than of an eſtabliſhed ſtandard. Every man who dictates theſe many different and contradictory tenets, builds upon his own foundation more than the general power that, in decreeing the authority of Scripture, is ſaid to "make his own interpre-"tation neceſſary," or, in preſcribing one fixed form of Chriſtian worſhip, is ſaid to "decree rites and ceremonies." And, notwithſtanding the authority of Hoadly himſelf, every multiplier of religious opinions invades the kingdom of Chriſt more than the legiſlator who adopts and aſſerts his laws and doctrines.——Archdeacon Paley, though quoted by this writer (pp. 20, 21) for a very different purpoſe, has put the idea of religious eſtabliſhments on a proper footing: and when this writer gives up "the point as not fully proved, "that there is nothing in holy ſcripture "which can lead to a certain determi-"nation of it," and recurs to the ground of expediency, we cannot admit any argument he raiſes on that ground. Indeed, he has not offered one new argument, and even admits that "it is a "well-known fact, that, in thoſe ſocie-"ties of Chriſtians who acknowledge "no other authority than that of Jeſus "Chriſt, an uniformity of ſentiment "concerning the doctrines of their reli-"gion was never found to prevail." p. 23. The plea of injuſtice, that Diſſenters, Deiſts, and Infidels, are made to contribute to the expence of ſupporting doctrines they cannot adopt, is juſt as if every man, who thought a particular tax militated againſt his intereſt, or that a particular war was contrary to it, ſhould claim a right to refuſe to contribute his quota; as we have known ill-adviſed patriots refuſe to pay the land-tax till more equally repreſented, and as a certain Society have lately advertiſed that this country has no Conſtitution, becauſe Parliament ſits longer than they approve. We will admit, in the fulleſt extent, the rapid progreſs of Chriſtianity for the three firſt centuries, when it triumphed over oppoſition; but we deny that it thence follows that it could have been ſupported in the tranquillity which enſued, when oppoſition had ceaſed,—without the concurrence of a national eſtabliſhment, which was a natural conſequence of its general prevalency. The ſame holds true with reſpect to the voluntary

luntary support of its ministers; and we should be very sorry to make the trial how much the love and generosity of many has waxed cold in a series of sixteen centuries more. The New College at Hackney, and Dr. Priestley's earnest pleadings for contributions, are a convincing proof of this. The imperfections of civil governments serve but more forcibly to prove the necessity of incorporating into them a sublime and effective religion; just as every legislator of antiquity made religion more or less subservient to his constitutions. And this may serve to shew that the civil governor is not necessarily an Ignoramus in religious matters. Egregiously then is that "enlightened and "conscientious disciple of the New "Testament mistaken who cannot sub-"mit himself to such an institution as a "civil establishment of Christianity, "without a violation of good principle "and conviction." p 36.—"A writer, "whose amiable spirit of candour and "moderation is justly deserving of ad-"miration, in his *Considerations on the* "*Expediency of reviving the Liturgy and* "*Articles of the Church of England*, ob-"serves, p. 84, that his opinion is, that "the Trinitarian worship should be con-"tinued in the church at present, not "on the ground of its being most con-"formable to Scripture (for who is to "judge of that?) but on the ground of "its being *believed to be so* by the legis-"lature of this kingdom." The strongest proof of the expediency of a public or established religion may be drawn from the conduct of the American states, as stated in this pamphlet, and others of the like stamp: "from which "view it appears, that some of them do "not object to the interference of civil "government for the support of reli-"gion, though they disapprove the es-"tablishment of any one particular sect "in preference to another. Those of "Maryland, New Hampshire, Rhode "Island, and Connecticut, impower the "legislature to lay an equal and general "tax for the maintenance of the Chris-"tian ministry. But this I cannot help "considering as an *unjustifiable exertion* "of the power of the state. It deprives "the friends of religion of the merit "and pleasure of contributing to its "support; *an evil which is by no means* "*counterbalanced by the consideration* "*that by this measure some are compelled* "*to promote and maintain the interests of* "*piety and virtue who would not other-*"*wise do it.* The Assembly of Virginia, "in 1786, very strongly expressed their "disapprobation of the method of pro-"viding, by compulsion, for the sup-"port of religion. They observe, that "even the forcing a man to maintain "this or that teacher of his own reli-"gious persuasion is depriving him of "the comfortable liberty of giving his "contributions to the particular pastor "whose morals he would make his "pattern, and whose powers he feels "most persuasive to righteousness; and "is withdrawing from the ministry "those temporal rewards which, pro-"ceeding from an approbation of their "personal conduct, *are an additional* "*incitement* to earnest and unremitted "labours for the instruction of man-"kind." The writer has before ex-pressed his dissent from this *additional incitement*,—"because, when the minis-"ters of religion are raised to a state of "ease and independence, they frequent-"ly became careless and negligent of "their duty." That the Author of our holy religion did not institute a church, is no proof that no such institution was necessary in subsequent times. On the contrary, there was an *assembly* (εκκλησια), with different ranks of persons, in *apostles* and *elders*, established at Antioch, within forty years after his ascension. To say that these ministers supported themselves by their trades or callings, and were not supported by the contributions of the assembly, is to encourage every taylor and cobler, as among the Methodists, to preach the word of God. That fervour which induced the first converts to sell all and lay the money at the Apostle's feet, is no proof that Christianity does not want the aid of worldly support: but, as that fervour abated, and the novelty, though not the excellency, of the doctrine ceased, it became necessary to use other measures for its support, and to lay a gradual obligation on the wills of its followers; and it will be found that such is the idea which has obtained, and does obtain, in every country where Christianity, or indeed any religion, is publicly professed.

77. *An Address to the Publick; in which an Answer is given to the principal Objections urged in the House of Commons by the Right Honourable* Frederick *Lord* North, *now Earl of* Guildford, *and the Right Honourable* William Pitt, *against the Repeal of the Test Laws, and the Consequences of an injudicious Concession*

Conceſſion on the Part of the Advocates for the Claim of the Proteſtant Diſſenters ſtated, with occaſional Remarks. By a Maſter of Arts of the Univerſity of Oxford.

THIS writer ſets out with correcting Lord North's aſſertions reſpecting King William's letter, when Prince of Orange, or rather that of Penſionary Fagel, by which the Prince's ſentiments were made known to the Engliſh court, that he excepted the repeal of the Teſt and Corporation Acts in favour of *Diſſenters*; whereas Rapin ſays, it was only *Roman Catholicks* who were excepted. But let us hear Burnet, who muſt be allowed to be beſt informed on this ſubject, and tranſlated the letter into Engliſh. "He began it with great aſſurance of the Prince and Princeſs's duty to the King. They were both of them much againſt any perſecution on account of religion. They freely conſented to the covering Papiſts from the ſeverities of the laws made againſt them on the account of their religion; and alſo that they might have the free exerciſe of it in private. They alſo conſented to grant a full liberty to Diſſenters. But *they could not conſent to the repeal of thoſe laws that tended only to the ſecuring the Proteſtant religion; ſuch as thoſe concerning the teſts, which imported no puniſhment, but only an incapacity of being in public employments*; which could not be complained of as great ſeverities. This was a caution obſerved in all nations, and was now neceſſary, both for *ſecuring the public peace and the eſtabliſhed religion.*" *Hiſtory of his own Time*, vol. I. p. 732. If this does not imply that the *Diſſenters* and *Papiſts* were equally comprehended under the laws concerning the teſts, we may as well ſuppoſe that there is no more difference between the Church of England and the Diſſenters than between Proteſtant and Papiſt. All diſſenters from the eſtabliſhed religion, whether Proteſtant or Papiſt, were alike to be excluded from public employments; and the recent experience of the miſeries from which the Reſtoration had juſt before delivered theſe kingdoms juſtified the declaration. But it is of little conſequence whether the Penſionary or his Maſter's words are rightly repreſented; for the writer goes on to tell us, that "William's ſentiments were *narrow* and *illiberal*. To *Chriſtians alone* would he have granted an entire liberty for the exerciſe of their religion; and one denomination of Chriſtians would he have excluded from the enjoyment of a right common to all virtuous citizens, whether they be Catholicks, Jews, Turks, or Infidels:" a right, however, which none but mad headed Frenchmen, who level ranks as well as opinions, will grant. But our Maſter of Arts, from blaming King William, proceeds to reproach the preſent Diſſenters for wiſhing "to continue a hardſhip on the Catholicks, of which they ſo loudly complain themſelves." This, in the title-page, is profeſſed to be the ſecond object of this Addreſs; on the conſideration of which, the writer enters not again till p. 80. The intermediate pages are filled up with the old ſtory of eſtabliſhments and intolerant laws.—When "the favourers of the application for relief ſay, that for a century paſt offices have invariably been filled by Proteſtant Diſſenters, ſome of whom have perſevered in never taking the teſt, whilſt others have joined in communion with the Church on their appointment, and *on that occaſion only*," the writer thus comments: "Many very reſpectable Diſſenters, who are now in poſſeſſion of offices of magiſtracy, which they execute with ability and honour, have, by their example, given countenance to this practice. I owe them full credit for acting upon principle, in complying with the requiſition of the ſtatutes. It is a tribute juſtly due to their character." Where, we would aſk, is this mighty *principle*, which leads them to communicate with an idolatrous, hypocritical, enſnaring, intolerant Church, on the *ſingle occaſion* of obtaining a place of truſt or honour in the ſtate, which they could not obtain without ſo doing (though it ſhould ſeem, by the contrary proceeding of their brethren, it might be obtained without it, and the acts of indemnity juſtify this idea,) and which their ambition urges them to obtain by any means?

The writer contends, that uniformity of opinion can never be eſtabliſhed by law. "Leave," ſays he, "religion free; annex no honours or profits to particular tenets; the reſult of unbiaſſed diſcuſſion, except in points much embarraſſed, would be the ſame in moſt minds. Had there been no eſtabliſhed faith, I believe it is indiſputable that there would have been a greater agreement in the religious ſentiments

"of mankind." p. 69. Whence then, we would aſk, aroſe thoſe contentions (and the original word, ερίδες *, juſtifies our believing they were warm ones too,) in the firſt age of the Chriſtian Church, which it required the authority and the logic of St. Paul himſelf to compoſe? Archdeacon Paley's opinion, that "from "the time that religion was annexed to "the civil power corruptions date their "origin," is not founded in fact. Even in the firſt century the doctrine of the Goſpel was corrupted by the Gnoſtics; and St. Paul's firſt Epiſtle to the Corinthians is proof poſitive of many corruptions, both in faith and practice, broached in his time, and in the church of his own planting.

After ſpending fourſcore pages in the old, ſtale arguments againſt religious eſtabliſhments, our author adverts to the "ſtriking *inconſiſtency* in the *diſtin-* "*guiſhed advocates* for the claims of the "Diſſenters. They declare their ap- "probation of civil eſtabliſhments of "religion; but contend, that the Legiſla- "ture, in making the Corporation and "Teſt Acts, exceeded the bounds of "its juriſdiction, and was guilty of an "infringement of the rights of man- "kind. They ſhould only have aimed "to ſhew that the eligibility of Diſſen- "ters would be accompanied with no "danger to the National Church. The "ſame inconſiſtency is alſo perceivable "in the reſolutions of many of the bo- "dies of Proteſtant Diſſenters. They "urge, that the Legiſlature has no right "to ſubject religious opinions to civil "inconveniences; but profeſs them- "ſelves friends to the eſtabliſhment. "How can they allow a right to form, "and deny a right to protect, an eſtab- "liſhment by ſuch laws as the Govern- "ment of a country ſhall deem condu- "cive to that end?"..... "I expect "not the ſentiments ſtated in this ſhort "work will prove agreeable to either "ſide. Churchmen will not be pleaſed "with an attack immediately directed "againſt the very foundation of their "citadel. Diſſenters will not be pleaſed "with an attempt to prove an error in "the reaſoning of themſelves, and their "eminent ſupporters in the Houſe of "Commons." What does this charge prove, but that a great number of Diſſenters are more moderate in their opinions and claims than their hot-headed leaders? or that, as at Epheſus of old, "ſome cried one thing, and ſome ano- "ther, for the aſſembly was confuſed, "and the *more part knew not wherefore* "*they were come together.*"

78. *Reflections on the Controverſial Writings of Dr.* Prieſtley, *relative to Religious Opinions, Eſtabliſhments, and Teſts. Part I.* Oxford.

"ADVERTISEMENT.

"Dr. Prieſtley's reaſons againſt civil eſtabliſhments of religion, and reſtrictions on account of religious opinions, have been exhibited to the publick under various forms, and ſuited to a variety of taſtes. We have them in his *Eſſay on the Principles of Civil Government*, in his *Sermon on the Repeal of the Teſt and Corporation Acts*, in his *Letters to the Inhabitants of Birmingham*, and in his *Letters to Mr. Burke*, &c. But the principles are the ſame in all theſe publications; and a refutation of one is, in effect, an anſwer to the reſt.

"The Reflections on the *Sermon* now offered to the reader will be followed by reflections on the *Letters to Mr. Burke*. And in both it is the author's endeavour to ſhew, that in Dr. Prieſtley's reaſoning againſt civil eſtabliſhments of religion, and his claims of exemption from the Teſt Laws, his aſſertions are often as deſtitute of fact as his reaſons are always of juſt argument; and that his opinions are inconſiſtent with the conſtitution of his country.

"We have indeed lately been told, by an American incendiary, that we have no Conſtitution; who, like ſome of our own writers of the preſent day, in his political vocabulary, inſtead of *experience* has ſubſtituted *experiment*, and *opinion* inſtead of *law*. He ſays, that we have no Conſtitution; but, according to *his* principles, no Conſtitution could exiſt in any government. In our ideas of a Conſtitution, with national agreement we connect permanent obligation; but this Republican's doctrines ſet all order and permanency at defiance. Change and diſorder are the idols of his politicks. Indeed, all that this American Republican aſſerts amounts to this only, that we have not a Conſtitution, becauſe we have not a Republick.

"There appear to be two eſſential errors, among others, which accompany all applications of abſtract *natural* rights to any ſtate of *civil* ſociety: one, in ſuppoſing that the ſame form of government is equally ſuited to all ſtates of ſociety; and the other, in not diſtinguiſhing between *principles* of polity and *modes* of polity; that is, in not perceiving that the ſame principle of polity may exiſt under a variety of modes, and, conſequently, that modes of political liberty may vary with the expediences of times and ſituations, without injury to the principle of liberty.

"To anſwer the purpoſe of our preſent innovators in politicks and religion, eſtabliſh-

* 1 Cor. i. 11.

ed principles muſt loſe their nature, and words their accuſtomed meaning. They preſume to call every thing a ſubject of doubt which they have the hardineſs to diſpute; and would perſuade the publick that the moſt acknowledged truths are mere points of ſpeculation, becauſe *they* continue to diſpute them. Their love of ſpeculation and diſcuſſion is ſuperior to all apprehenſion of defeat, and all ſenſe of ſhame. To ſpeculate and diſcuſs is, they think, to maintain their cauſe. Vanquiſhed, they ſtill challenge to the conteſt; and for errors which have been a thouſand times refuted, they demand diſcuſſion. It is their intereſt, by diſputing every thing, to render every thing diſputable; that when the cleareſt principles of political right, and the moſt ſacred doctrines of religious truth, have loſt the ſupport which they receive from the faith and confidence of mankind, the general indifference may lead to the ſubverſion of all ſubſiſting eſtabliſhments.

"If any apology be neceſſary for publiſhing the Reflections on Dr. Prieſtley's *Sermon* after the general queſtion has been ſo fully and effectually diſcuſſed, perhaps their particular application to Dr. Prieſtley may be thought a ſufficient reaſon, if it be true, as it ſhould ſeem to be, that whatever tends to ſhew that Dr. Prieſtley is a fallacious and inconcluſive reaſoner, may be conſidered, ſo far, as obſtructive to the progreſs of *Socinianiſm*, and ſerviceable to the cauſe of Truth and *Chriſtianity*.

"The firm belief of any truth is in ſome degree promoted by the refutation of errors which oppoſe it; but conviction muſt reſult from direct proofs of the truth itſelf. It is not ſufficient to know that Dr. Prieſtley is miſtaken in his objections to the Articles of Faith profeſſed by the Church of England, or to the Eſtabliſhment which ſupports them: the firm friend to the Eſtabliſhment and its doctrines ought to be perſuaded of the truth of the one and the neceſſity of the other. If he believes the doctrines of the Church to be the true doctrines of the Chriſtian faith, he will think that the Eſtabliſhment, whoſe end is to protect them from the corruptions of inconſtancy, ſcepticiſm, infidelity, and diſſention, ought to be ſupported; and the degree of his attachment to the Eſtabliſhment will always be proportionate to the ſincerity and firmneſs of his religious perſuaſions."

"CONTENTS.

"I. A general View of the Queſtion concerning the Teſt Laws.—II. Dr. Prieſtley's chief Ground for charging the Church with Oppreſſion and Perſecution.—III. The principal Object of his Sermon on the Teſt Act.—IV. A general View of his Reaſons *for* the Repeal of the Teſt Laws, and of his Anſwers to Objections *againſt* the Repeal.—V. An Examination of his Reaſons for the Repeal.—VI. Of his Anſwers to Objections againſt the Repeal.—VII. Of his Charges of Perſecution.—VIII. Miſcellaneous Reflections."

"There is a moderation in the language of Dr. Prieſtley's *Sermon on the Corporation and Teſt Acts* (with a few exceptions about the *intolerance of the Church*, and *perſecution*, the *bigotry* and *narrowmindedneſs* of the friends to the Teſt Laws,) which every one muſt admire, who has read the Doctor's *Letter to Mr. Pitt*, or his general ſentiments, advanced on other occaſions, reſpecting religious opinions and ordinances from which he differs. But the moderation extends no further than the language; its principles are truly republican, and inimical to the national Eſtabliſhment of this country, both civil and religious." p. 1.

"Dr. Prieſtley indeed looks forward with impatience to the ſubverſion of the preſent Eſtabliſhment in Church and State. He endeavours to perſuade the publick that this *deſireable event* is at no great diſtance; and hopes to give efficacy to his well-meant endeavours, and to ſtifle in his readers and hearers all ſympathy for the Church, by oppoſing to the cry, that 'the Church is in 'danger,' a ſtill louder cry of *Corruption, Oppreſſion, Perſecution.* This cry the Doctor has ſounded ſo long and ſo loud in the ears of the publick, and has appealed ſo often to unfounded imputations and groundleſs teſtimony, that to his *Credite, non ludo*, the deluded publick are become deaf; *Quære peregrinum vicinia rauca reclamat.* They begin to ſee, that a religious eſtabliſhment, which maintains *ſix thouſand* benefices out of *ten thouſand*, at leſs than 50l. a year each, and which leaves one *half* of its *tythe* property in the hands of *lay* impropriators, cannot, collectively, poſſeſs that *enormous wealth* which Dr. Prieſtley has talked ſo much of: and that, however the Diſſenters and a few other individuals might be benefited by the ſubverſion of the religious Eſtabliſhment, and whatever temporary reſource the plunder of its revenues might afford to *Government*, under deſperate circumſtances, the *publick at large* would not be benefited; and that the aggregate expences neceſſary to the ſupport of religion, whatever mode of contribution might be adopted, would be increaſed to the community rather than diminiſhed." p 7—9.

"If Dr. Prieſtley ſhould affirm, that the civil power has no right to eſtabliſh a national church, and that, therefore, the excluſion of any ſect of Chriſtians from the property and honours now confined to the Church is partial and unjuſt, *we* muſt admit that ſuch principles *are* hoſtile to the Church of England, and *we* muſt believe that, as the Church of England cannot be deſtroyed but by the civil power, an excluſion of the enemies of the Church from civil offices of truſt and power is the moſt effectual, if not the only, means of ſecurity to the Church, and that the mere *ability* to ſerve ſuch offices is

not

not a ſufficient *qualification* for the due and faithful execution of them. Aliens are not permitted to hold any office of truſt, not even of a conſtable or exciſeman; for mere ability to ſerve the office does not conſtitute the qualification for it. Yet foreigners are aliens only by accident; but diſſenters from the Conſtitution are aliens by principle." p. 17.

The Diſſenters, when contending againſt the injuſtice of the Teſt Act, exacted a teſt from all the parliamentary candidates whom they could influence. Members of the Eſtabliſhment are deſcendants of Diſſenters from the Church of Rome; therefore have a right to claim, by inheritance, their ſhare of that energy of mind which Dr. P. thinks is common to all diſſenters from an eſtabliſhment. "The *thoughtleſs part* of "every claſs of Diſſenters will remain "with that denomination under which "they were born; and not *all* the "thoughtleſs part of a nation be con"fined to the Eſtabliſhment." p. 20.

"Is it ignorance or artifice to ſeparate religion from the authority of the civil magiſtrate? It cannot be ignorance, becauſe the hiſtory of our laws, and the declarations of our beſt lawyers, ſhew the mutual connexion between Chriſtianity and the Laws of England. But there is great artifice and *addreſs* in endeavouring to exempt religion from the controul of the civil power; becauſe, if religion is exempted, then all forms of religion and national churches have no longer any claim on the protection of the civil magiſtrate. All eſtabliſhments ought to be diſſolved, and the public emolument for the ſupport of religion be laid open to ſectaries of every denomination." p. 25.

"The ingenious Doctor ſeldom finds any difficulty in the *preſent* ſtate of things, whether it be the poſitive language of Scripture, or of the Statutes; however they may oppoſe his argument, he has a happy expedient to remove all difficulties: 'If it is *not* ſo, it 'ought to be.' But Dr. Prieſtley muſt make a new Statute-book as well as a new Goſpel, or, in ſome favourable *convulſion of the ſtate*, burn the old, before he will be able to eſtabliſh his favourite tenets in politicks or religion." p. 28.

In anſwer to the Doctor's "unauthorized aſſertion," that in no Chriſtian country beſides this are diſſenters from the Eſtabliſhed Church incapable of civil offices, it is poſitively contradicted by the caſe of the Socinians in Holland (*Nouvelle Déſcription de la Haye*, 1785). The free Belgic States exacted from all civil officers the moſt rigid atteſtation of conformity to the Eſtabliſhed Church. If they are charged with bigotry and ſuperſtition, we may as juſtly aſcribe the boaſted liberality of the French decree to the oppoſite extreme, a total indifference about religion.

"The Diſſenters appeal to the new French Conſtitution, which is irrelevant, both for want of analogy and of experience; and forget the experience of the old Government, which is, I think, unfavourable to their cauſe. For who ſhall undertake to ſay, that the political and religious principles of a republican and proteſtant miniſter had not a very powerful influence on ſome of the leading incidents, which have terminated in the ſubverſion of the old Government?" p. 39.

"This *new* principle of *guarding the Church* is at leaſt as old as the *Act of Uniformity* of 1559. It originated from the moſt cogent of all reaſons, experience and neceſſity. It was extended by the proviſions of the *Corporation* and *Teſt Acts*; and was confirmed and eſtabliſhed, in a very diſtinguiſhed manner, at the Revolution. It was recognized (beſides on ſeveral occaſions in the reigns of William, Anne, and George I.) by the large majorities againſt the Diſſenters in the Houſe of Commons, in 1736 and 1739 *. And, in the preſent reign, the intentions of the Teſt Laws have been conſiderably ſtrengthened by a material alteration in the Indemnity Acts, reſpecting the time of taking the Teſt. This *old* principle was not worn out in the long interval between 1739 and 1787; and there is reaſon to believe that it has not been extinguiſhed by the late proceedings of the Diſſenters, nor rendered leſs neceſſary by the tendencies of ſome great political events, to which the Diſſenters ſo anxiouſly but unſeaſonably appeal †." p. 42, 43.

"It ſeems, however, that the *excluding of Diſſenters* from civil offices is perſecution, becauſe the *burning of Heretick* is ſo. For, ſays Dr. Prieſtley, 'the principle is the very 'ſame, the one differing from the other only 'in degree.' This is *leveling* all diſtinctions with a vengeance. The Prince of Stoicks himſelf could not have hazarded a bolder

---

* "In 1736, *For* the repeal, 123, *Againſt* the repeal, 251.
In 1739, —————— 89, —————— 188.
In 1787, —————— 100, —————— 178.
In 1789, —————— 102, —————— 122.
In 1790, —————— 105, —————— 294."

† "To the miſapplication of theſe events to the preſent ſtate of this country we owe that noble effort of political wiſdom, profound knowledge, and diſintereſted patriotiſm, by which Mr. Burke has exerted the admiration, and won the affection, of all parties, but *one*."

paradox

paradox. But the Diſſenters are *levellers* by principle and education. I ſuſpect, however, that the Doctor's argument has not contributed, ſo much as he wiſhed, to inflame the cry of *Perſecution*.

"It is the difference in *degree* which conſtitutes the whole difference between legal reſtraint and perſecution. All bails and fines are not unjuſt, becauſe exceſſive bails and fines are oppreſſive; and yet the principle in both is the *ſame*. Perſecution and Toleration may originate from the ſame principle, and yet differ from each other by all thoſe differences in degree which lie between moderation and exceſs. In the excluſion complained of, there can be no perſecution, unleſs it be excluſion from rights. By the excluſion from civil power, the Diſſenters are not excluded from any right natural or civil. For no man has a *right* to any thing which he is not entitled to *claim*; and no man can have a right to *claim* what another has a right to *withhold* from him. Now every civil government has a right to exclude from its ſervices any ſet of men whoſe principles are known, or ſuſpected, to be inimical to the eſtabliſhed government; or, in ſhort, who are not qualified as the laws require." p. 44, 45.

"In contraſting the opinions of Dr. Prieſtley with the ſentiments of others, who differ from him, I avail myſelf, where I can, of *philoſophical* authority. Lord Bolingbroke, in his *Letter to Sir William Windham*, ſpeaks in terms of great ſeverity of two oppoſite parties at the beginning of this century, the *advocates for free thinking* and their opponents. My ſubject is concerned only with the former. Their violent conduct he thought unbecoming the character of good citizens, and injurious to the general influence of religion. He ſays, that they were animated 'by a preſumptuous factious ſpirit, under the 'maſk of liberty. If they could prevail, they 'would deſtroy at once the general influence of religion, by ſhaking the foundations 'of it, which education had laid. Let us ſeek 'truth, but ſeek it quietly as well as freely. 'Let us not imagine, like ſome who are 'called free-thinkers, that every man, who 'can think and judge for himſelf, as he has a 'right to do, has therefore a right of ſpeaking, any more than acting, according to the 'full freedom of his thoughts. The freedom 'belongs to him as a rational creature: he 'lies under the reſtraint, as a member of 'ſociety.' p. 52.

"Natural rights are original and abſolute: civil rights are acquired and conditional. Civil rights are natural rights modified and *confirmed* by the protection of civil authority; or are *entirely derived* from it. Natural and abſolute liberty is the liberty of a ſolitary individual, the liberty of a ſavage, the right of the ſtrongeſt, the privilege of a wild beaſt: civil liberty is the natural right confirmed, but reſtrained, by ſocial and civil conditions. Civil liberty is the right of the individual; civil power is the right of the majority: it is the exerciſe of civil authority and controul, conferred on a few *by* the majority, and *for* the benefit of the majority.

"In a ſtate of nature, right reſults from acquiſition only, and liberty from ſuperior power. In a ſtate of *natural* liberty every man's right varies with his degree of perſonal ſtrength. It is in a ſtate of *rational* and *civil* liberty only, that men can enjoy *equal rights*; for in ſuch a ſtate only can they poſſeſs *equal qualifications*. Equal rights are acquired by common ſacrifices, which are never made in a ſtate of nature. But this ſubject of *Nature* and *Natural Principles* is (to uſe a favourite expreſſion of THE OMNISCIENT DOCTOR'S) "*little underſtood*" by our preſent reformers of old prejudices (whatever they may think), in ſpite of all their *freedom of inquiry*, their paſſion for *experiment*, and *new light*.

"It is obvious then that abſolute natural rights are inconſiſtent with civil rights; that no natural rights, in any ſtate, can give claim to civil privileges but on civil conditions; and that no man can claim to be protected in his individual rights without ſubmitting to the rights of the community. It follows, therefore, that eligibility to civil offices muſt originate from qualifications impoſed by the civil authority; that the diſpoſal of civil offices is matter of favour and diſcretion; and, conſequently, that the Diſſenters from the Church of England, in their excluſion from civil offices of truſt, for want of the preſcribed qualification, are not excluded from any natural or civil *right* whatever." p. 54—56.

"Dr. Prieſtley, it ſeems, has derived from the Chriſtian revelation no other knowledge of the divine nature than was known to the Heathen philoſophers; no other moral truth, but the certainty of a future ſtate; no other hope, but the ſufficiency of his own good works." p. 59.

"The reſtriction of Diſſenters from ſervices which do not appear to be wanted, and from temporal honours and emoluments which they pretend not to be ambitious of, though intended for the good of religion, becauſe for the preſervation of thoſe religious doctrines which the Church of England conſiders as eſſential articles of Chriſtianity; ſuch reſtrictions Dr. Prieſtley calls acts of intolerance, oppreſſion, perſecution: and yet where the good of religion is connected, in the opinion of Dr. Prieſtley, with the ſucceſs of the Sociniun doctrines, and the abolition of what he calls the idolatrous doctrines of the Church; — under ſuch circumſtances, Dr. Prieſtley wiſhes not for *reſtriction from offices*, but *confiſcation of property*; and, in the progreſs of his zeal, he devoutly prays, not for *reſtriction* but *extinction*; not the extinction of individuals, not of ſingle communities, not of ſingle ſtates, but of all the kingdoms of

the world which ſupport the religious opinions and eſtabliſhments, which *he* conſiders as corruptions of Chriſtianity. Dr. Prieſtley's wiſh for ſo *deſireable an event* * is not conſiſtent with the indulgences which he claims for his brethren, or the toleration which, with them, he now enjoys. The laws of England, for the good of religion, and to prevent the prevalence of unchriſtian doctrines, as well as for the peace and ſecurity of the ſtate, *reſtrain from the acquiſition of civil power* all Diſſenters from the Church of England. Dr. Prieſtley, for the good of religion too, and the complete eſtabliſhment of religious truth, would willingly ſee *the whole Civil Eſtabliſhment ſubverted*. The laws of England tolerate, but *reſtrain*. Dr. Prieſtley would not tolerate, nor reſtrain, but *exterminate*,—by the moſt univerſal and calamitous convulſion. How little can we judge of our own minds and motives! Dr. Prieſtley calls reſtriction, on account of religious opinions, an evil, but ſubverſion and extermination, on the ſame account, deſireable events." p. 64—66.

The Diſſenters, both in England and Scotland, ſubmit to *human* authority; and in the laſt century forbade the uſe of the Common Prayer Book, and enjoined the Directory (p. 67) †.

The ſhort but ſenſible ſtrictures of this tract will prove, we truſt, excellent antidotes to the poiſon diffuſed in the innumerable wordy eſſays circulated to unſettle and inflame men's minds; and we wiſh to give to ſuch anſwers every counter-circulation in our power.

79. *A Diſcourſe on Occaſion of the Death of Dr.* Price; *delivered at* Hackney, *on* Sunday, May 1, 1791. *By* Joſeph Prieſtley, *LL.D. F.R.S.*

ON this day Dr. Prieſtley would have given his annual ſermon in Dr. Price's meeting; but on this melancholy occaſion he has improved the ſhort notice to a panegyrick on his friend, whom, from 30 years acquaintance and 20 years intimate friendſhip, he characterizes as, from early life, the benefactor of mankind, and whom the National Aſſembly eſteem the *apoſtle of liberty*.

"In the writings of Dr. Price men and citizens may ever ſee their rights, and magiſtrates their duty; and ſo plainly and forcibly are theſe leſſons given, that our children may underſtand and feel them. That the great end of civil ſociety, and the object of all civil government, is the public good; that every form of government is excellent in proportion as it is adapted to gain this end; that all perſons employed and paid by the publick are the ſervants of the publick; that they are accountable to the publick, and of courſe puniſhable for their neglect of duty, are now conſidered as axioms, as indiſputable as any in geometry: and the writings of Dr. Price have contributed more than thoſe of any other perſon, I may almoſt ſay living or dead, to make them generally underſtood, and, what is more, to their importance being truly felt.

"It may be conſidered as an univerſal truth, that no man can riſe to great eminence without having enemies in proportion to it; and few men have had more of this honourable appendage to real merit than Dr. Price. He long ſtood the object of reproach and calumny to the intereſted tools of power, to the prejudiced, and to the timid. And on this account ſome may think it neceſſary to apologize for his conduct, in the writings to which I now refer, eſpecially as his profeſſion was that of a preacher of the goſpel of peace. But I cannot *apologize* for public virtue and public ſpirit in any man. It is univerſally praiſe-worthy, and a juſt ſubject of encomium." p. 9, 10.

His character and writings gave him acceſs to men in power, and who have influence not only in England but alſo in America and France. Notwithſtanding his attention to politicks, he did not neglect any part of his duty as a miniſter of the goſpel, or a member of ſociety in any other reſpect. The mild but warm benevolence of his own heart he diffuſed into others.

"As an Engliſhman, and one who always felt ſtrongly when he ſaw clearly, Dr. Price faithfully warned his countrymen of the danger ariſing from the increaſing weight of the *national debt*, which for a long time ſeemed

* "Dr. Prieſtley is not ſingular in his wiſhes for the convulſion and demolition of *all* the ſubſiſting powers in Chriſtendom (even the new Conſtitution of France has an eccleſiaſtical government), for the ſake of eſtabliſhing his ideas of the truth. Mr. Taylor, the tranſlator of *Proclus*, has alſo *his* ideas of the truth, though ſomewhat different from Dr. Prieſtley's; and is not leſs anxious, not leſs full of hope, that the wiſhed-for change will regenerate the world by eſtabliſhing the truth, and philoſophical truth too, that is, *philoſophical polytheiſm*, on the ruins of Chriſtianity. Dr. Prieſtley is ſo perſuaded of the bleſſings of a Revolution, at any rate, that perhaps he will be glad to find Mr. Taylor's ſentiments ſo congenial to his own judgement about the *means* of a regeneration, though the two *philoſophers* differ a little in the object of their new eſtabliſhment. Who knows, as he has not yet made up his mind, but he may be a convert to Mr. Taylor, and turn *philoſophical polytheiſt!*"

† See the Brechin Correſpondence in p. 524.

ſeemed to alarm only himſelf; but which we all now ſee muſt work either our reformation or our ruin.

"Dr. Price was alſo the firſt, the loudeſt, and the moſt inceſſant, in his cries againſt that moſt cruel, unjuſt, and impolitic war with our brethren acroſs the Atlantic, which terminated, as he foreſaw, in the eſtabliſhment of their liberty, and the doubling of our debt. In all this, was he the enemy of his country, as he was then conſidered? Nay, was he not its greateſt friend?

"Theſe conſequences of this ever-memorable war, with reſpect to England and America, Dr. Price foreſaw, and foretold; but he did not foreſee what has been, in a great meaſure, another conſequence of that war, and of the eſtabliſhment of liberty in America; I mean, the emancipation of France from their arbitrary government, without war, and by the natural operation only of thoſe burdens which former wars, and former follies and extravagances ſimilar to our own, had brought upon them. Living, however, to ſee this great event, as the friend of mankind he glorioufly exulted in the proſpect of the ineſtimable bleſſings which muſt accrue from it to that great nation, and of thoſe which, to his enlarged mind, it opened, of the extenſion of liberty to all Europe, and finally to all mankind. And, as if he had foreſeen his own ſpeedy diſſolution after theſe great events, in a diſcourſe which was received with the greateſt applauſe by all the friends of liberty, and for which he incurred the boundleſs reproach of his enemies, he adopted the ſong of old Simeon in the Goſpel, *Now letteſt thou thy ſervant depart in peace, for mine eyes have ſeen thy ſalvation.* Conſidering the ſhare which Dr. Price had in theſe events (with which alſo he was continually reproached by the friends of arbitrary power), it may be compared to the death of a warrior in the moment of victory.

"But from one ſpecies of reproach and abuſe, to which moſt declaimers againſt Government are ſubject, Dr. Price was univerſally exempted. His bittereſt enemies, in their greateſt violence, never taxed him with it. I mean, his having intereſted views. His patriotiſm, though warm, was ever of the pureſt kind, looking to nothing for himſelf; and when he had the freeſt acceſs to men in power, never uſing it for his own emolument, or that of his neareſt friends. In this ſituation he conferred favours, but never received any. So generally was his character in this reſpect known, that when he gave a great part of his time to the ſervice of his country in calculations, for judgement and accuracy in which he was the only man particularly looked up to by thoſe who compoſed the legiſlature of his country, no pecuniary reward was ever thought of by him, or for him. He gave his labours in the ſame diſintereſted manner to ſeveral private ſocieties, who wiſhed to eſtabliſh funds for the benefit of their poſterity, and in return had nothing but the warmeſt acknowledgments for the moſt important ſervices. In calculations of this kind the merit of Dr. Price ſtands unrivalled, and would be alone ſufficient to tranſmit his name with the greateſt reſpect to future ages.

"In this diſintereſted manner did Dr. Price uniformly act, though his circumſtances were by no means what the world would call affluent, conſidering that he lived near the metropolis, and in the ſociety of the moſt opulent in it. But his ſtyle of life was of the ſimpleſt kind, and he was rich, as almoſt any man may be, by his moderation and œconomy. From a moderate income he had a very conſiderable ſurplus, in the diſtribution of which he was moſt judicious and liberal. When, in my great intimacy with him, I was ſome years ago remonſtrating againſt one particular inſtance of his liberality, he told me he made it a rule to expend one fifth of his income in ſome form of charity, and only wiſhed to produce the greateſt good by it; but that, had he had children, he would have contented himſelf with giving a tenth." p. 13—16.

The panegyriſt acknowledges that his friend's piety and devotion "was "too apt to look at the dark ſide of "things." He was, however, "a man "without guile," and "a preacher "without any thing that is termed *ora-* "*tory.*" His natural, ingenuous temper led him to expreſs his doubts in the frankeſt manner; and though, when he thought his argument well founded, he made uſe of pretty ſtrong language, he did not think the worſe of his antagoniſt in a moral reſpect.

"In real candour," ſays Dr. Prieſtley, "I queſtion whether Dr. Price had a ſuperior. The greateſt defect in Dr. Price aroſe from an exceſs of this amiable virtue of candour. He could hardly ſee a fault in thoſe to whom he was much attached. Of this pleaſing foible I myſelf was happy to have the advantage.

"Dr. Price's extreme unwillingneſs to diſoblige any perſon was the occaſion of no ſmall trouble and embarraſſment to him. His well-known public ſpirit and benevolence brought upon him many applications for advice and aſſiſtance, and many requeſts of perſonal interviews, which he did not know how to decline. In this caſe alone did he want firmneſs of mind. In the cauſe of truth, or public liberty, no man had leſs concern about what any perſon thought or ſaid of him; but he could not, without great pain to himſelf, do any thing that had the appearance of being unkind or uncivil. On this principle he ſacrificed much of his own eaſe and ſatisfaction to that of others. He often complained to me, and I doubt not to others of his friends, of his want of reſolution

in

in this reſpect, and the great loſs of time, which he could very ill ſpare, by this means.

"Humility is a virtue nearly allied to candour and benevolence; and I never knew a perſon leſs ſenſible of his own excellences, or ſo little elated by the great celebrity to which he attained (and this was greater than any diſſenting-miniſter ever acquired before him), as Dr. Price was.

"But, with the greateſt diſpoſition to pleaſe, and to comply with others as far as he innocently could, he never made a ſacrifice of his opinions to complaiſance, but, on all proper occaſions, openly avowed every important principle that he held. Converſing much with the world at large, and of courſe with many unbelievers, he always appeared a zealous Chriſtian, and with bigots a rational one; ſo that to the latter he was, from very early life, an object of diſlike; and his zeal for what are uſually called *liberal opinions* in religion was as great as theirs for thoſe of an oppoſite kind." p. 25.

"If we may be allowed to indulge ourſelves in a reflexion not of the moſt ſerious nature, but ſuggeſted by a review of Dr. Price's labours; ſuppoſing the amount of the expectation of life to be in my caſe, as I find, about fourteen years, in many of you not more than half that number, and at the moſt not much more than twenty in thoſe whoſe age admitted of any long acquaintance with him, and the interval between the time of our death and that of our reſurrection to be nothing at all, becauſe not perceived by us, it is, in effect, only fourteen, or about twenty years that we can expect to be ſeparated from him; and in this life we often paſs more time without ſeeing thoſe whom we moſt reſpect; but with the idea of ſeeing them again, and of their not being unhappy, we are not diſtreſſed at their abſence *.

"How then ought we to be affected who, as Chriſtians, not only *hope*, but firmly *believe*, that in ſo ſhort a ſpace we may ſee our deceaſed friend again, and be able to tell him, what he will be as eager to learn, how thoſe things about which he moſt intereſted himſelf, reſpecting the welfare of his country, and of mankind, went on after his death; and ſuch is the proſpect that is now opening upon us, reſpecting the enlargement of civil and religious liberty, and the extenſion of general happineſs, that the longeſt liver will probably have the beſt news to carry him." p. 27, 28.

The Diſcourſe concludes with a ſuitable application; and to it is ſubjoined a ſhort Sketch of the Life of Dr. Price; of which ſee our p. 486.

* Is there not ſome contradiction here? for if our reſurrection is not to take place till the general reſurrection, is not that event diſtant a greater interval of time? EDIT.

80. *An Addreſs delivered at the Interment of the late Rev. Dr.* Richard Price, April 26, 1791. *By* A. Kippis, *D.D. F.R.S. and S.A.*

IT has always been the cuſtom to ſubjoin the oration at the funeral of eminent Diſſenters to the funeral ſermon. Dr. Price has furniſhed matter for two pamphlets; and, conſidering how ill the addreſs was heard by the aſſembled multitude, it may be prudent to give it every poſſible circulation.

"It is not a common inſtance of mortality that now demands our attention. It is not a common perſon whoſe remains we are committing to the ground, and to whom we are paying one of the laſt tributes that can be paid of regard and affection. This ſtrangers (if any there be who are ſtrangers to the melancholy cauſe of our aſſembling together) may collect from the numerous attendance to which we are witneſſes. They will naturally ſuppoſe that it muſt be a character of extraordinary eminence and merit which could call forth ſuch a large and reſpectable company of mourners. Nor will they be deceived; for it is the great and good Dr. Price whoſe obſequies we are celebrating. When I ſay the great and good Dr. Price, I ſpeak language that will not be ſuſpected to have the leaſt tincture of flattery; for I ſpeak language the truth of which will be felt by all who have formed a juſt eſtimate of his excellent writings; by all who have diſcernment and ſpirit enough to value the warmeſt exertions for the beſt intereſts of mankind; and by all who have had the opportunity of being acquainted with his real worth."

Great pains are taken, both in the funeral ſermon and addreſs, to ſhew that Dr. P. was diſintereſted, and that he was actuated by the love of his country. Far be it from us to depreciate the firſt of theſe amiable characters; but who, that reads Dr. P's Sermon on the Love of our Country, can conceive that he had a country, in the ſenſe that the Romans talked of their *patria*, and in the ſenſe which they attached to *patriotiſm?* When the ſevereſt Criticiſm has exerciſed her talents on Dr. Price, no charge can be brought againſt the goodneſs of his intentions. But in every age the beſt of men have been the tools of the worſt; and we need go no farther back into our own hiſtory than to the beginning of the civil war of the laſt century, for the truth of this axiom.

As Dr. Prieſtley's works are enumerated at the end of the funeral ſermon, ſo are Dr. Kippis's at the end of the addreſs.

81. *A*

81. *A Charge delivered to the Grand Jury, on the Opening of the* New Bayley Court-house *at the Quarter Sessions at* Manchester, April 22, 1790.

Thomas Butterworth Bayley, Esq. chairman, addressed this charge to the grand and petit juries after the reading of his Majesty's proclamation. It contains many useful hints for *preventing* crimes, by enforcing the due observance of the Lord's day, religious education of children, and Sunday-schools, which, in the hundred of Salford, are attended by 16,000 poor children; checking drunkenness, cursing and swearing, and gaming; executing the vagrant act; forming societies for mutual and general defence, and for defraying the expences of apprehending felons; attention to the plan and execution of the New Bayley prison. It concludes with a compliment to Mr. Howard, whose name is inscribed on the first stone of the building, and to the succession of learned counsel at its bar, and an address to the petit jury, on the sacredness of their oath.

82. *Poems by Mrs.* M. Robinson. *8vo.*

IN the dedication prefixed to the volume of Poems by this celebrated Lady she speaks very emphatically of the Liberality of the present age. She speaks with peculiar propriety, if Liberality may be defined to mean a List of Subscribers comprehending almost the whole circle of Rank, Fortune, and Fashion of this Country. But Liberality is an indefinite expression; it conveys a different signification, we might say, in every succeeding year, and is variously understood by every description of individuals to whom it is addressed. If this charming and accomplished Female intends to apply the word abstractedly to the patronage of Genius, and the encouragement of literary industry and talents, we much fear that the emotions of her gratitude transport her too far: for, without at all detracting from the merits of her publication, we are inclined to apprehend that, had she been less distinguished by her personal graces and accomplishments, by the impression which her beauty and captivating manners have generally made, her poetical taste might have been confined in its influence, and might have excited the complacent approbation of her friends, with little attention, and with less reward, from the publick. Thus much we are warranted in alerting, that the present age, and this country in particular, abounds with many *men* of profound learning and exquisite abilities, who, if properly encouraged, would, doubtless, willingly and zealously apply themselves to such pursuits as must ultimately tend to the universal good, not by the improvement of any individual art, but by the great extension of them all. But here we beg not to be misunderstood; we are not at all reluctant, on our parts, to praise and encourage any branch of science, by whichsoever of the Muses it may be inspired, or by whomsoever it may be cultivated. But, as grave and sober observers of the public taste and manners, we feel it our duty to lament that works of more solid and lasting utility should in vain solicit that protection and assistance which, in the work before us, we find so munificently communicated. In the List of Subscribers to Mrs. Robinson's Poems we do not indeed find any of the *Bench of Bishops*; but, these excepted, there seems to have been a kind of fashionable contention not to be excluded from the honourable catalogue.

Of the Poems themselves we pronounce, without the smallest hesitation, that they are generally elegant, harmonious, and correct; a spirit of pensiveness pervades them all; and Nature, on various occasions, seems to have asserted her rights, by inspiring some very delicate and charming sentiments. Many of these pieces have been printed before, and, we believe, read with much approbation. The introductory poem is not, perhaps, the happiest; the Lady talks of "The dimples of Love's spor-"tive mien." *The dimples of a mien* is an absurdity that we wonder the ingenious friends by whom she is surrounded should suffer to escape. Upon the whole, there is much to praise. The limits of our work will not allow us to expatiate on individual merits; nor are we fastidious or cynical enough to be inclined to dwell on minuter defects. As a specimen of the writer's talents, we present our readers with the *Stanzas to Flora*, not the best, perhaps, in the volume, but, as we think, possessed of much elegance and beauty:

"Let others wreaths of roses twine
With scented leaves of eglantine,
Enameled buds and gaudy flowers,
The pride of FLORA's painted bowers;
Such common charms shall ne'er be wove
Around the brows of him I love.

"Fair

" Fair are their beauties for a day,
But ſwiftly do they fade away;
Each pink ſends forth its choiceſt ſweet,
Aurora's warm embrace to meet;
And each inconſtant breeze that blows
Steals eſſence from the muſky roſe.

" Then lead me, FLORA, to ſome vale,
Where, ſhelter'd from the fickle gale,
In modeſt garb, amidſt the gloom
The conſtant myrtle ſheds perfume,
And, hid ſecure from prying eyes,
In ſpotleſs beauty blooms and dies.

" And ſhould its velvet leaves diſpenſe
No powerful odours to the ſenſe;
Should no proud tints of gaudy hue
With dazzling luſtre pain the view;
Still ſhall its verdant boughs defy
The Northern blaſt and Wintry ſky.

" Ah Venus! ſhould this hand of mine
Steal from thy tree a wreath divine,
Aſſiſt me while I fondly bind
Two hearts by holy Friendſhip join'd;
Thy cheriſh'd branches then ſhall prove
Sacred to Truth as well as Love."

83. *Pieces of antient Popular Poetry.*

TO reſcue from the hand of Oblivion and Time what, in remoter periods, obtained popularity and praiſe from its comparative excellence, is meritorious in itſelf, and of importance to the publick. The progreſs of all the Arts and Sciences, from the cultivation of which mankind receive either advantage or amuſement, is thus marked and defined; and by obſerving what Induſtry has already accompliſhed, Ingenuity may learn to do more. This applies, in a particular manner, to the ſtudy of language, and the refinements of literary compoſition, which can alone be elevated on any ſolid baſis, or decorated with chaſte and becoming ornaments, by removing the rubbiſh and filth from the original foundation. The taſte of the preſent age, which is allowed to be more correct than that of the preceding one, has been very partial to publications like the preſent. It has of courſe been abuſed by fraud, and deluded by impoſture, as probably in the caſe of Oſſian, ſtill leſs equivocally in the example of Chatterton, and moſt undoubtedly in the Collection of Old Ballads, publiſhed by Evans, (ſee p. 503). He therefore, who from authentic MSS, to which there is an eaſy reference, publiſhes antient compoſitions, " does " the ſtate of Literature ſome ſervice." Mr. Ritſon, who has before obliged the world by publiſhing an excellent collection of Engliſh Songs, ſeems admirably qualified for the taſk he has undertaken. His preſent volume contains ſeven pieces of antient popular poetry, which well deſerve attention. They are poſſeſſed of much ſpirit; and, when we conſider the early period in which they were written, they are by no means deſtitute of harmony. His well-written preface makes us lament that he has been ſo ſparing of his notes, by convincing us how much more entertaining his book might have been rendered. We hope this publication (which affords another example of the improved ſtate of typography in this country) will be ſucceeded by others of a ſimilar kind.

84. *The Sovereignty of Providence, a Sermon, preached at* Whitechapel, Leeds, *on* Sunday, January 2, 1791. *By* Edward Parſons.

" THE ſubſtance of the following " pages was ſuggeſted to the preacher " under the diſtreſs of a recent *family* " *bereavement*. This circumſtance, and " the united requeſt of friendſhip, muſt " apologize for his appearance before " the publick with ſuch an unpopular " offering as a ſermon. The ſentiments " here inveſtigated tend to inſpire the " hearts of men with reverence of the " Supreme Being in his *works*, a juſt " ſenſe of obligation to him for his *be-* " *nefits*, and a ſteady reſignation to his " will under the *afflicting viciſſitudes* of " his *providence*. Theſe are objects of " infinitely greater moment than the " *Shibboleth* and *Sibboleth* of parties;— " objects, on the accompliſhment of " which all *genuine* Chriſtians will re- " joice, whatever differences may exiſt " among them in reference to the *cir-* " *cumſtantials* of religion."

85. Boſwell's *Life of Dr.* Johnſon. *(Continued from p. 467).*

AFTER the various remarks that have been given in the miſcellaneous department of the preſent month, pp. 499, 533; we ſhall be excuſed in being at preſent rather brief on this ſubject.

Of the earlier parts of Johnſon's Life the relation which Mr. B. has been enabled to give is not very eſſentially different from that which Mr. Urban's volumes, ſoon after Johnſon's death, recorded. Some few ſhall be noticed.

" Johnſon's mother was a woman of diſtinguiſhed underſtanding. I aſked his old ſchoolfellow Mr. Hector, ſurgeon, of Birmingham, if ſhe was not vain of her ſon. He ſaid, " ſhe had too much good ſenſe to be vain, but ſhe knew her ſon's value." Her piety was not inferior to her underſtanding; and to her muſt be aſcribed thoſe early

early impreſſions of religion upon the mind of her ſon, from which the world afterwards derived ſo much benefit. He told me, that he remembered diſtinctly having had the firſt notice of Heaven, "a place to which good people went," and Hell, "a place to which bad people went," communicated to him by her, when a little child in bed with her; and, that it might be the better fixed in his memory, ſhe ſent him to repeat it to Thomas Jackſon, their man-ſervant. He not being in the way, this was not done; but there was no occaſion for any artificial aid."

The verſes on a duckling (vol. LV. p. 100), though ſaid to have been Johnſon's, on the authority of his mother and Mrs. Lucy Porter, are here diſclaimed:

"He aſſured me, that his father made the verſes, and wiſhed to paſs them for his child's. He added, "my father was a fooliſh old man; that is to ſay, fooliſh in talking of his children."

(To be continued.)

FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Profeſſor Heyne has turned Pliny's *Natural Hiſtory* into a Lecture-book, for the Univerſity of GOTTINGEN, by publiſhing extracts from it, relative to the Arts, and correcting the text from old editions and MSS.

Wiernſdorff has publiſhed, at the ſame place, the *Declamations* of Himerius the ſophiſt, from MSS. at Auſt, Oxford, and the Vatican, with his Fragments preſerved in Photius, collected and prepared by his brother, Gottlieb, whoſe Life is prefixed.

The *Rudens* of Plautus, the laſt work of the celebrated Reiz, is juſt publiſhed at LEIPSIC, with near 200 paſſages corrected, and half of theſe by his own conjecture, without any mention of authorities, or even a preface.

The work announced in our vol. LX. p. 1033, has at length appeared, intituled, "Antiquités Nationales; ou, Recueil des Monumens pour ſervir a l'Hiſtoire générale & particulière de l'Empire François, tels que Tombeaux, Inſcriptions, Statues, Vitraux, Freſques, &c. tirés des Abbayes, Monaſtères, Chateaux, & autres lieux devenus Domaines Nationaux. Par Aubin-Louis Millin. Préſenté à l'Aſſemblée Nationale, & favorablement acceuille par elle." The *re-union of the eccleſiaſtical eſtates to the national domains*, like the Reformation among us, has proved, for the moment, fatal to Arts and Sciences; and the appointment of a Committee of Alienations was made too late to ſave many pictures and libraries from being ſold by the late owners. Serious efforts are now making to preſerve them; but there are a multitude of objects intereſting to the Arts and to Hiſtory which cannot be removed, and will be ſoon infallibly deſtroyed. Theſe it is the intention of this work to preſerve, and to point out the places to which the others have been removed. A number of drawings and materials have been collected by actual view or correſpondence. Views will be given of divers antient caſtles, abbeys, monaſteries, and all monuments that can recover the great events of our hiſtory; to which will be added tombs, inſcriptions, glaſs, ſhrines, relicks, vaſes, &c. a ſeries of civil, religious, and military inſtruments; forming a complete hiſtory of the private life of the French, each preceded with a hiſtory of the place.

"We have left the arms on the tombs, becauſe they belong to the antient monuments which we profeſs to deſcribe, and form an eſſential part thereof. Theſe arms no longer belong to any body, but they were thoſe of the perſons incloſed in theſe tombs. The National Aſſembly, in their wiſe decree, have forbid diſturbing the aſylum of the dead. This ſketch is ſufficient to ſhew that this work reſembles none that has been publiſhed. The object of former authors was to deſcribe vaſt edifices, public ſquares, &c. Our object is principally hiſtorical monuments. In this the Engliſh have been our models. After the deſtruction of the clergy and monkery in their iſland, they have publiſhed, on the ſame ſubject, very important works, and deſcribed with care all their antiquities, civil, military, and eccleſiaſtical." We are referred to Struth (Strutt's) *Antiquities*, Groſe's *Antiquities of England*, *Monaſticon Anglicanum*, *Antiquarian Repertory*, *Typographia Britannica*, *Nænia Britannica*, *Collection of Armures*, *Archæologia*, &c. &c.

"Nothing will be neglected to produce faithful repreſentations and exact deſcriptions, from the beſt ſources, and on the moſt reſpectable authorities. The deſcriptions of each place are numbered ſeparately, that they may be hereafter claſſed in departments. Six numbers, of ten ſheets and ten prints, will form a volume, with a table of matters and authors. The firſt number was delivered Dec. 10; the reſt will follow monthly. We have received ſix, making the firſt volume. The author ſolicits the correſpondence of the learned, artiſts, and others, poſt-paid, at his publiſher's, Drouhin, at Paris. The ſubjects are,

The Baſtile.
The Tower of Montliery.
The Church of the Celeſtines.
The Jacobin Convent, in Rue St. Honoré.
Les Feuillans.
Hotel Barbette.
St. Denis de la Chartre.

The execution of the plates is ſo extremely unequal, that we tremble for the expiring Arts, to which it ſeems Liberty and Democracy are no more favourable in France than they were in England in the laſt age.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

E. G. B. requeſts an explanation of the word *Coquenary*, or, as it is ſometimes termed, *Cozinary*, or *Cokenany*; which, he believes, is not to be met with in Cowel, or any treatiſe that he has ſeen. Dugdale is the only author who uſes the expreſſion; but little can be thence gathered of its ſignification.

A Gentleman begs ſuch of our correſpondents as are converſant in pictures to favour him with their conjectures for aſcertaining the portrait of a Lady, ſeemingly about ſixty years old, of a ſanguine complexion, and rather luſty, ſeated in a large arm-chair; her hands are ornamented with jewels, rings, and bracelets; and in one of them ſhe holds a book ſhut. Her ruff and cap are neat and elaborate; the reſt of her dreſs dark and grave, ſuiting a widow: but her coat of arms, Or, three creſcents Sable, within a lozenge, impaling no baron, ſeems to forbid that concluſion. This piece, dated 1594, without diſpute an original, well painted on oak, within a plain black frame, was brought from Lancheſter, in the county of Durham, and is now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Henry Ornſby, of Darlington.

SALOPIENSIS (in a former vol.) names a Clergyman in Staffordſhire as author of the "Beggar's Petition."—PAULUS ÆMILIUS wiſhes he would give us a few more particulars; viz. in what year was it firſt publiſhed? in what manner? with what ſignature? Has this Staffordſhire parſon publiſhed any thing elſe, either in verſe or proſe?—If any of our correſpondents recollect whether the epitaph of the great Locke, which he himſelf compoſed, has ever been publiſhed, S. wiſhes they would mention the book wherein it is.

We thank our reſpectable correſpondent A. J.; and refer him to p. 536.

Dr. LICKORISH deſires us to add this P.S. to his letter in p. 216:—"There was publiſhed at Frankfort and Leipſic, in 1786 and 1787, a valuable work on the Origin and Deſign of Evil, in 3 vols. 8vo. the author, Mr. Villaume. This intricate and difficult queſtion, which has long perplexed philoſophers and divines, is here treated in an ingenious manner; and it is ſatisfactorily proved that what we call Evil is only ſo in appearance; that it is neceſſary to us, in our preſent ſtate, and is a means made uſe of by God for our perfection and happineſs. An Engliſh tranſlation of this valuable work is much wanted, and would, without a doubt, be highly acceptable to the publick.—A tranſlation alſo of an ingenious work, publiſhed at Paris, in 1789, intituled, "A fatal Blow to Superſtition and Prejudice;" 'Le dernier Coup porté aux Préjugés et à la Superſtition,' 8vo, 410 pages, is much wanted. Though the author is a Deiſt, he only requires the Chriſtian Religion to be ſet in its true light, to be converted to it. Here is a full proof how injurious to Religion are the abſurdities of Popery, and how neceſſary it is to ſtrip it of every thing that fallible men have thought proper to add to it, and to make it pure and perfect, as it is in the New Teſt.

PHILOPATRIS aſks, 1. What ſoil is moſt proper for the production of hemp? A member of the Houſe of Commons, the other day, aſſerting that 1,500,000l. was annually ſent out of the kingdom for the purchaſe of that valuable and neceſſary article, it is evident that it would be a national benefit to grow it at home. Could not the waſte lands in many parts of the kingdom, Scotland particularly, be applied to this purpoſe, if rich land is not requiſite?

2. Can any eſtimate be taken of the quantity of oak-timber for ſhip-building, and other purpoſes, imported into this kingdom? how much timber is annually cut down in the King's foreſts? and whether there is a poſſibility that the kingdom can ever be ſupplied entirely by oak of its own growth?

3. Does the culture of tobacco ſucceed in Ireland, and is it free from reſtrictions, and entitled to any bounty when proved to be of the growth of that kingdom?

4. Will the Scotch fir, of which great quantities are now cutting down in Scotland, a contract being entered into for that purpoſe between a nobleman of that kingdom and a gentleman of York, be of ſufficient magnitude to ſupply our ſhips of war with maſts and yards?

5. Can any philoſophical reaſon be given why a ball diſcharged from a rifle-gun (which is allowed to vary leſs than any other gun) ſhould, in its paſſage over a valley, fall, and err more from its deſtined object, than when the gun was fired on a level plain?

A Correſpondent ſays, "In p. 476, the Comté Venaiſſon ſhould be Venaiſſin, of which Carpentras is the capital, not Avignon;" and that "the actual ſtate of France, from the 'Dictionnaire Géographique Portatif,' par M. Voſghien," would doubtleſs be a moſt agreeable treat to many of our readers. We ſhall be glad if he will ſupply it.

R. J. on the Portrait of MILTON, in our next; with T. T. S. on "Shakſpeare's Birth-place;"—A. B. on the CATHOLIC PROTESTATION;—A. C.;—Deſcription of KIDWORTHY, in Devonſhire;—CLERICUS on the Barometer;—Mr. WILLIAMS on the WELSH INDIANS; &c. &c. &c.

SONNETS,

By Anna Seward.

I.

BEHOLD that Tree, in Autumn's dim decay [wind,
Stript by the frequent, chill, and eddying
Where yet some yellow lonely leaves we find
Lingering, and trembling on the naked spray,
Twenty, perchance, for millions whirl'd away!
Emblem, alas too just, of human-kind!
Vain man expects longevity, design'd
For few indeed; and their protracted day,
What is it worth, that Wisdom does not scorn?
The blasts of Sickness, Care, and Grief, appal,
That laid those friends in dust, whose natal morn
Rose near their own; and solemn is the call;
Yet, like those now-deserted leaves forlorn,
Shivering they cling to life, and fear to fall.

— — —

II.

To a Coffin-Lid.

THOU silent door of our eternal sleep,
Sickness, and pain, debility, and woes,
All the dire train of ills existence knows,
Thou shutt'st out for *ever!*—Why then weep
This fix'd tranquillity, so long, so deep,
For a dear Father's faded form?—where rose
No energy enlivening Health bestows
Thro' many a tedious year, that us'd to creep
In languid deprivation; while the flame
Of Intellect, resplendent once confess'd,
Dark, and more dark, each passing day became.
Now that angelic lights the Soul invest,
Calm let me yield to *thee* a joyless *frame*,
Thou silent door of everlasting rest!

Mr. Urban, *Great Portland-street, June* 22.

I WAS glad to see in your *Gentlemanly* Museum my Horatian Ode to our good friend Mr. Dilly, in which another good friend, Dr. Lettsom, is, I think, painted with truth. Having found that it goes admirably well to the tune of "The first time at the looking-glass," in "The Beggar's Opera," to which you, in your character of *Sylvanus*, have been a witness at Camberwell Grove, I have added another stanza for the regularity of the musick, which comes in directly after the line,

"His guests will always get some;"

and is as follows:

And guests has he
In every degree
Of decent estimation;
His liberal mind
Holds all mankind
As an extended nation.

Yours, &c. James Boswell.

On a Redbreast, *which has built its Nest in the King's School, Chester.*

By a School-Boy.

IN woods while other warblers roam,
And far from mischief build their nest,
How could'st thou make a school thy home,
And hope from boys a place of rest?

Could not these dusty, time-worn walls,
These bowed roofs with cobwebs clad;
This scene of gloom, which oft appalls
The stoutest heart of truant-lad;

Could not the hum of busy boys,
Or louder din of those at play,
Or master's threats, or sufferer's cries,
Drive thee, our gentle guest, away?

How ill the notes thou lov'st to pour,
How ill accords thy chearful song,
With sounds of Greek and Latin lore,
Made more uncouth by stammerer's tongue!

But thee no sceptered rod restrains,
Nor Lily's rules thy song confine;
For thou canst pass through broken panes,
And Nature's libertines rejoin.

But still, sweet denizen of air,
With pity from those beams survey
Us puny sons of toil and care,
And with a song thy quit-rent pay.

So may no elf, with wicked deed,
Thy fearless innocence molest;
But daily bring thee crumbs, to feed
The helpless chirpers of thy nest!

VERSES,

By the late Dr. Markham, *Rector of* Whitechapel.

Transcribed from a Grave-stone in Whitegate *Church-yard, in* Cheshire; *but to whose Memory they were written, I do not remember.*

SAY, Guardian Angels, did ye e'er convey
A brighter Spirit to eternal day?
If artless innocence and truth,
Sweetest simplicity of youth,
A lovely form, yet lovelier mind,
Freedom from Nature's debt could find,
Too fond humanity would save
Such spotless victims from the grave.
But, mortals, know kind Heaven is wise
In what it gives, and what denies.
This fragrant flower, so much admir'd,
Which budded, bloom'd, and then expir'd,
Is but transplanted to a happier clime,
To bloom and triumph o'er the wrecks of Time.

AD REGEM.

By the Author of the Bath Guide.

O PATRIÆ dilecte Pater, cùm fœmina fraustrà
Armatâ petiit Te malesana manu; [clo:
Plaude Tuo, longùmque precor potiâre peri-
Hinc Tibi nota Dei Gratia Gentis Amor.

ODE

O D E
FOR HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY,

By Henry James Pye, Esq.

I.

LOUD the whirlwind rag'd around
That ſhook affrighted Britain's ſhore,
In peals of louder thunder drown'd
That mingled with the wint'ry roar;
Dreadful amid the driving ſtorm
The gliding meteor's horrid form
With tranſient gleam illum'd the air,
While thro' December's murky night,
Refulgent with unwonted light,
The livid flaſhes glare.

II.

But ſee! the radiant Lord of Day
Now Northward rolls his burning car,
And ſcatters with victorious ray
The rage of elemental war.
To reſt the troubled waves ſubſide,
And gently o'er the curling tide
Young Zephyr leads the vernal hours;
Adorns with richeſt dyes the vale,
And fragrance wafts on every gale
From June's ambroſial flowers.

III.

O may no low'ring gloom o'ercaſt
Th' auſpicious morn to Britain dear,
Or Eurus check with envious blaſt
The promiſe of the rip'ning year!—
Or ſhould ſome tranſitory cloud
Awhile th' etherial ſplendour ſhroud,
Soon ſhall the ſun his ſtream renew;
Soon ſhall the landſcape ſmile around
With more luxuriant verdure crown'd,
And bloom with livelier hue.

IV.

Exulting in her Prince rever'd,
Whoſe mild parental virtues grace
The ſacred throne, by glory rear'd
On Freedom's adamantine baſe,
While Albion pours the feſtive ſtrain,
Reſponſive to her choral train
The Muſe enraptur'd joins the throng;
Proud that a grateful people's praiſe
Echoes the votive verſe ſhe pays,
And conſecrates her ſong.

STANZAS on an OLD DOG.

By the Rev. W. Beloe.

MY faithful Rattler now grows old,
His eyes are dim, his teeth are gone,
He trembles to the Winter's cold,
And turns him from his fav'rite bone.

I knew him once ſo fleet and ſtrong,
When, yelping to the morning ſky,
Through fields and meadows all day long
His feet unwearied ſeem'd to fly.

I knew him once, when Beauty's ſmile
And Beauty's hand my dog careſs'd,
When I ſtood envying all the while,
And wiſh'd to be like Rattler bleſs'd.

But now his rheumy eyes ſo weak,
His cough which rends him to the heart,
The tendereſt ſupplication ſpeak,
And ſay, We very ſoon muſt part.

If I neglect him whilſt the blood
Permits his fluttering heart to move,
May Laura, beautiful and good,
To me deny her wonted love!

What he requires, myſelf may want,
Pity's ſoft eye, and Friendſhip's care,
If gracious Heaven vouchſafe to grant
That age may ſilver o'er my hair.

She too, pure object of my love,
When youth begins to ſteal away,
May want affection to remove
The gloom of life's departing day.

Then, Rattler, lay thee down in peace;
A fleecy rug ſhall keep thee warm;
Thy maſter's kindneſs ne'er ſhall ceaſe,
Nor aught ſhall do my fav'rite harm.

And, when thy clouded eyes are clos'd,
And Nature takes the life ſhe gave,
Beneath a garden turf repos'd,
We 'll place thee in a quiet grave.

SONNET,

ADDRESSED TO ———,

On re-peruſing his Sermon on the Renewal of virtuous Friendſhip in another World.

SOOTHER of grief! who, while the filial tear
Flows down the cheek, and mourns a parent dead,
Canſt bid bright Hope illume the ſable bier,
And o'er the gloomy ſcene ſoft radiance ſhed;

Oh! while thy heart does *kindred* ſorrow feel,
And learns the anguiſh it has ſooth'd to ſhare;
Let thy own balm thy own *diſtreſſes* heal,
And change to pious hope *Affection's* tear.

If the bleſs'd doctrine which thou breath'ſt be true,
The honour'd parent whom thy tears deplore
Shall ſoft Affection's ties with thee renew
Where ſouls, by virtue join'd, ſhall part no more!
Oh! then, in fruitleſs grief no longer pine,
Nor weep her *mortal*, whom thou 'lt hail *divine!*

On a Picture of
LADY CAROLINE CAMPBELL.

PAINTING in vain its mimic art eſſays
When Beauty borrows from the mind her rays;
And all the charms our eyes with rapture ſcan
Form but a part of Nature's perfect plan.
The Soul was breath'd from Heav'n; with ſkill divine
The Plastic Power contriv'd the mortal ſhrine.
Studious, with harmony of line and hue,
To bring th' unbodied excellence to view,
From the ſmooth front ſhe gently ſlop'd the noſe;
Swell'd on the budding lip the living roſe;

Stole

Stole o'er the cheek the morning's finer glow;
Design'd the speaking pencil of the brow;
Bade the blue eye the softest love dispense,
Yet wak'd the sleepy azure into sense:
Then, in the white of innocence array'd,
Her finish'd work th'exulting Power survey'd,
Explor'd the beauties of the full design,
Saw it was very good, and call'd it CAROLINE.

ODE TO HUMANITY,

Occasioned by the Rejection of Mr. WILBERFORCE'S *Bill for the Abolition of the* Slave Trade.

COME, soft HUMANITY, and shed
Thy kindest influence on my head!
Come, and to my soul impart
Thyself, and meliorate my heart!
Teach, O! teach my mind to share
The griefs afflicted mortals bear;
With thee to soothe the heaving sigh;
With thee to wipe the weeping eye;
Ne'er be cause of wilful pain
For diversion or for gain;
Blest, if all around are blest;
Wretched, while there's one distrest.

Come, thou friendless sniff'rer's friend,
Foe to vulgar joys, attend!
Stranger to the sordid mind
As to those of sensual kind,
Scorn'd by senates, and the same
Senates of exalted name,
Still I own thy milder sway,
Still thy sacred laws obey.
Thy pow'r disown let those who will;
Tho' worlds discard, I woo thee still.
Yet 'tis not mine alone to woo;
A few there are, a glorious few,
Who, 'tis my humble pride, shall be
My patterns, and my guides to thee.
With WILBERFORCE how would I rise
To bring thee grateful sacrifice!
Reclaim thy rights—thy just domains,
Where o'er Earth's sable sons in chains
Usurping Int'rest poorly reigns!
When rival statesmen greatly join,
Forget their private quarr'ls in thine,
And thine, and only thine, in view,
Disinterestedly pursue
(Oh! may they ne'er pursue in vain!)
The purpose of their hearts humane,
How does my kindling soul aspire,
Wrapt in enthusiastic fire,
To join the cause with heart and tongue,
And feel and mourn the Negro's wrong!
His manly heart-strings torn severe
From country and connexions dear;
His tortur'd feelings were distress,
Dragg'd forcive thus to happiness:
But ills in prospect, dark as his,
To die were refuge, comfort, bliss.
Poor injur'd soul! 'tis all I can;
I feel myself thy fellow-man;
I pity, and, to set thee free,
Would give my all—but LIBERTY;
That, alas! I ne'er can give,
If doom'd, as thou art doom'd,—to live.

Yes, hapless Exile! there are those
At thine, the sum of human woes,
Who can, tho' Christians, shed a tear,
And hold thy murder'd freedom dear;
Who own thee wrong'd, and blush with me,
And curse the cause that curses thee.

Yet, gentle Patroness! there are
A herd—unfeeling herd—who dare
Profess themselves thy public foe,
And smile, and mock at scenes of woe.
Half-finish'd souls—souls gold-debas'd,
Or souls in human forms misplac'd;
Unblest incurables they be,
Unblest with sensibility:
Such hopeless cases be it thine,
With SMITH, to pity, and resign.

Reversion strange of ev'ry law
That Nature and Religion know,
Would some pretend permission giv'n
T' enslave mankind from PAUL and HEAV'N!
For purpose heinous and absurd
Profanely quote GOD's sacred word!
Of which 'tis mine to higher deem
Than think the Gospel can blaspheme:
Tho' saint, tho' angel, preach the same,
The impious doctrine I disclaim;
Inhuman 'tis—'tis not divine,
Nor can be true—nor shall be mine:
I spurn it—I 'd the Gospel spurn,
Could Gospel serve so base a turn.

But hence, unpleasing thought and vain!
For who like JESUS was humane?
'Twas not his tender nature e'er
T' excite a pang, a sigh, a tear;
He wept surrounding scenes of woe;
His country's weepings he foresaw;
In wants, in sickness, and grief,
He gave men comfort, health, relief;
If mourning friends their dead deplor'd,
The dead he to their friends restor'd:
With thee, HUMANITY, his guide,
He for man's welfare liv'd—and dy'd—
Benignly dy'd, to set him free
From Sin's infernal SLAVERY.

Oh! were but men, like him, inclin'd
To feel for, and to bless, their kind!
To sympathize in their distress,
And smooth their path to happiness!
What various evils might we miss,
And make this world a world of bliss!
How few of all the ills we know,
In this imperfect state below,
But might remov'd, or lighten'd, be,
By thy kind aid, HUMANITY!

Again I call thee, then, benign;
Oh! hear me, for I 'm ever thine:
Devoted are at thy command
My eye, my heart, my head, my hand;
My powers, labours, time, are all
At thine, and at Affliction's call.

She comes; oh! hear the sacred voice—
"Rejoice with them that do rejoice,
"And weep with them that weep—'tis mine
"As 'tis Religion's will divine."

S. McCLELLAN.

IN

IN QUENDAM PAPAM.

LAUS tua, non tua fraus; virtus, non copia rerum
Scandere te fecit hoc decus eximium.
Pauperibus tua das; nunquàm ſtat janua clauſa;
Fundere res quæris, nec tua multiplicas.
Conditio tua ſit ſtabilis; non tempore parvo
Vivere te faciat hoc Deus Omnipotens!

Omnipotens Deus hoc faciat te vivere parvo
Tempore; non ſtabilis ſit tua conditio!
Multiplicas tua, nec quæris res fundere; clauſa
Janua ſtat; nunquàm das tua pauperibus.
Eximium decus hoc fecit te ſcandere rerum
Copia, non virtus; fraus tua, non tua laus.

UNUS E SOCIETATE JESU.

THE SMILE. A PASTORAL POEM.

WHEN Chanticleer's clarion of morn
Announc'd the gay twilight at hand,
Arous'd by the hounds and the horn,
Young Ancaſter hied to the band
Whom Rapture wing'd over the dale;
Reſounded with Echo the rocks;
The pack mouth'd it loud on the trail,
Purſuing the fugitive fox.

Now finiſh'd the chace, and 'twas Eve,
Immaculate daughter of Day,
So tranquil and calm, that a leaf
Scarce mov'd on the aſpenny ſpray;
The lark from her aërial bower
Deſcended, in verdure to reſt;
Apollo compleated his tour,
And ſunk in Amphitrite's breaſt.

Brown Ceres to ſheep-bells gave ear,
Or liſten'd to Colinet's flute;
An oak, which for many a year
In peace had extended its root,
A canopy ſolemn of ſhade
O'er Florida, maid of the vale,
Its ample protection diſplay'd;
Her ſonnet enchanted the gale.

What wonder that ſudden ſurprize
Arreſts the young ſportſman's career?
The minſtrel of magick he eyes
Is Florida, ſilent with fear.
"Sweet Maid, who prefer'ſt to the Court
"This ſeat of ſequeſter'd repoſe,"
He ſaid, "the young Zephyrs in ſport
"For thee their ambroſia diſcloſe.

"No emigrant am I in love;
"O! dart not diſdain from your eyes,
"More bright than ſtellations above!
"Their glances of kindneſs I prize:
"My poſſeſſions and perſon are thine;
"No treachery lurks in my ſpeech;
"Be all thy lov'd Paradiſe mine,
"To bleſs thee each moment I'll teach."

If Florida turn'd from the ſwain,
In haſte bade her ſuitor adieu,
We ſhepherds, who live on the plain,
Pronounce her both faithful and true;
For Corydon, down from the ſteep
That bent o'er the current below,
Releas'd from the charge of her ſheep,
Repair'd, her confeſſions to know.

Could modeſt fidelity cheer?
Then, Corydon, great was thy bliſs
Of Ancaſter's ſuit could'ſt thou hear
Without an additional kiſs.
Her heart as ſhe told it ſoft glow'd,
Her tenderneſs knew not a guile;
On flatt'ry if frowns ſhe beſtow'd,
Thy truth ſhe rewards with a ſmile.

Malling, June 6.

SONNET

ON POETIC MELANCHOLY.

NOT her, of moping look, and haggard face,
That loves at home with Silence to abide,
Mute as the tomb—but one of heav'nly race,
Is the ſweet nymph to Poeſy ally'd.
Child of ſerenity and ſober ſenſe,
She but the city's tumult ſeeks to ſhun,
Where rural ſcenes more tranquil joys diſpenſe;
Yet but by fits ſhe loves to live alone,
For gay Society, her ſiſter fair,
She owns; nor purer is the ſeraph's flame:
With her content ſhe is life's din to ſhare;
And mirth at ſeaſon due ſhe'll ever claim:
Yet for high themes ſhe points to Fancy's urn,
With thoughts warm-breathing, or with words that burn.

W. HAMILTON REID.

ANSWER TO THE WISH, SIGNED J. T *.

FORGIVE th' involuntary crime,
Thou gentle Bard, if once in rhyme
Thy patience I abuſe:
Whilſt with a bolder flight to ſoar,
'Bove wiſhful ſchoolboys' fancied lore,
I teach thy tender Muſe.

'Tis true, indeed, the Poet's mind
May long ſome rural ſpot to find,
"Where thro' the fertile ground
"Soft glides the ſilver ſtream:" and there,
Eſtrang'd from every worldly care,
To paſs life's mazy round.

Anon before bright Fancy's eyes
Ideal ſcenes of pleaſure riſe,
And each fond thought engage:
Whilſt wayward wiſhes tend t' inſpire
The ardent hope, the ſweet deſire,
To prove a golden age.

Struck with imaginary dread
Of Fortune's ſmiles, thy Muſe is led
To ſpurn the tempting ſnare:
Forgetful that what bliſs is giv'n
In truſt to one by bounteous Heaven
He may with numbers ſhare.

* See Gent. Mag. May, p. 463.

But

But he, whose philanthropic breast
By conscious Virtue is impress't,
Will higher far aspire:
He will alike to all dispense
Those blessings which kind Providence
Permits him to acquire.

No selfish views will e'er intrude,
But, anxious for his country's good,
On her his thoughts are bent:
Whether he be of wealth possess't,
Or poor, in conscious Virtue blest,
He still enjoys Content.

Thus, far from shunning public life,
In scenes of hurry, noise, and strife,
He will conspicuous shine:
Impell'd by patriotic zeal,
To thousand others he will deal
Beneficence divine.

'Tis grand to cross the foamy wave,
Imprison'd wretches prompt to save,
And dissipate their gloom:
To foreign climes with ardour fly,
Impell'd by soft Humanity,
And change their dismal doom.

Should fierce invaders' hostile band
With ruin stalk across the land,
Behold the patriot nigh!
His sword with joy the good man draws,
Contented, in his country's cause,
To conquer or to die.

Now, as a Howard calmly brave,
Desirous captives sad to save,
This Patriot of the World
Sets forth, to where the wretched dwell,
Plung'd in the dungeon's darksome cell,
Behold the sails unfurl'd!

In war, where thickest dangers fly,
A glorious death, or victory,
Still on the hero wait:
In peace, the mourning sufferer's friend,
To every plea he will attend,
And kindly soothe their fate.

Should Faction's treacherous voice assail,
Or Tyrants threat the common-weal
With Slavery's horrid form:
In well-tried honesty secure,
In freedom rich, he dares be poor,
Nor dreads the lowering storm.

Thus did the Spartan leave his wife,
His children, country, and his life,
To save the Grecian state:
Thus Marathonian heroes bled,
Alive well-honour'd, and, when dead,
Ev'n slaves extoll'd their fate.

To guide a Senate's wavering choice,
The patriot Statesman lifts his voice
To counsels truly great:
His mind no private thought employs,
But in his country safe enjoys
Fair Honour's envied seat.

'Twas thus Demosthenes of old
Inflam'd the generous and bold,
The Tyrant to confound:
'Twas thus fam'd Cicero, in Rome,
Protracted long his country's doom,
By Freedom's hallow'd sound.

What though at last their labours fail'd
To reach their end, and Slavery hail'd
Her captives Greece and Rome:
Still shall such efforts make the name
Of each these Statesmen live to Fame
For ages yet to come.

The man, by private interest led,
Contented eats his daily bread
At any Tyrant's hand;
But he, whom patriot-zeal inspires,
Scorns ev'n the thought, and, pleas'd, expires
Free in his native land.

Cambridge, May 10. W. B.

EVENING.

WIDE the shadow of the mill
O'er the spangled lawn extends;
While behind yon Western hill
See the sun in pomp descends.

Homeward now the rusticks speed,
Pleas'd their daily task is done;
While their teams, from labour freed,
Sportive to the meadows run.

To the pastimes on the green
All the shepherds eager run:
Now the rustic nymphs are seen,
Listening to some jocund song.

From the ancient abbey-wall
Home the croaking rooks retire:
Now the owl begins to bawl,
Perch'd upon some village spire.

Songsters now forsake the grove,
Quit the grassy hillock's brow,
Faintly, as they homeward rove,
Bid the setting sun adieu. G. B.

NIGHT.

HER sable clouds black Night has spread,
Still is the hamlet, still the lawn;
Sol's cheering rays afar are fled,
And pleasures are awhile withdrawn.

Yet now the Moon, imperial Queen,
Emits her rays of lucid light,
Expanding o'er th' enamel'd green,
A charming scene of sweet delight.

From the oaks in yon still grove,
Where some pensive lover strays,
Philomel, sweet bird of Love,
Warbles sweet her mellow lays.

The distant clocks flow thro' the vale
In sullen tone proclaim the hour;
While Echo mocks their lonely tale,
In shriller sound from her still bower.

Beneath some shade the heifers sleep,
Nor care to range the lawn;
The vocal tribe soft silence keep,
'Till morning deigns to dawn. G. B.

On

USEFUL DISCOVERY IN GARDENING.

TOWARDS the close of the Session of Parliament for the year 1789, application was made to Parliament by the friends of Mr. Forsyth, his Majesty's gardener at the Royal Gardens at Kensington, for a reward for the disclosure of a composition invented by him for curing injuries and defects in trees; this application had the wished-for effect, and a reward for the above purpose was obtained. In consequence whereof, the following directions for making and applying the above composition have been published from the Treasury Chambers, to give them full credit for their authenticity:

TAKE one bushel of fresh cow-dung, half a bushel of lime-rubbish of old buildings (that from the cielings of rooms is preferable), half a bushel of wood-ashes, and a sixteenth part of a bushel of pit or river-sand. The three last articles are to be sifted fine before they are mixed; then work them well together with a spade, and afterwards with a wooden beater, until the stuff is very smooth, like fine plaister used for the cielings of rooms.

The composition being thus made, care must be taken to prepare the tree properly for its application, by cutting away all the dead, decayed, and injured part, till you come to the fresh, sound wood; leaving the surface of the wood very smooth, and rounding off the edges of the bark with a draw-knife, or other instrument, perfectly smooth, which must be particularly attended to: then lay on the plaister, about one-eighth of an inch thick, all over the part where the wood or bark has been so cut away, finishing off the edges as thin as possible. Then take a quantity of dry powder of wood-ashes, mixed with a sixth part of the same quantity of the ashes of burnt bones; put it into a tin box, with holes in the top, and shake the powder on the surface of the plaister till the whole is covered over with it, letting it remain for half an hour, to absorb the moisture: then apply more powder, rubbing it on gently with the hand, and repeating the application of the powder till the whole plaister becomes a dry, smooth surface.

All trees cut down near the ground should have the surface made quite smooth, rounding it off in a small degree, as before mentioned; and the dry powder directed to be used afterwards should have an equal quantity of powder of alabaster mixed with it, in order the better to resist the dripping of trees and heavy rains.

If any of the composition be left for a future occasion, it should be kept in a tub, or other vessel, and urine of any kind poured on it, so as to cover the surface; otherwise the atmosphere will greatly hurt the efficacy of the application.

Where lime-rubbish of old buildings cannot be easily got, take powdered chalk, or common lime, after having been slaked a month at least.

As the growth of the tree will gradually affect the plaister, by raising up its edges next the bark, care should be taken, where that happens, to rub it over with the finger when occasion may require (which is best done when moistened by rain), that the plaister may be kept whole, to prevent the air and wet from penetrating into the wound.

WILLIAM FORSYTH.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

IN different foreign letters, we have already laid before out readers details of the events which have lately taken place in Poland, and which have entirely changed the Constitution of that Republick. It cannot, however, prove unacceptable to our readers to have the whole of the proceedings laid before them in one connected view.

At three o'clock in the morning of May 3, a number of patriots, who had preconcerted the great objects which they meant to accomplish in the sitting of the Diet that day, assembled in the King's chamber. There, in the presence of the King, they engaged to effectuate the Revolution that day; and they pledged themselves to each other, by a solemn engagement, not to separate until they had accomplished their end.

The Assembly was opened at the usual hour. The galleries were crowded with spectators, and the house was surrounded with thousands who could not gain admission. Instead of the Marshals, the King himself opened the session. He said in substance, that, "notwithstanding all assurances to the contrary, there was an alarming rumour, confirmed by the advices daily received, that the three neighbouring Powers would make up and terminate all their jealousies and divisions at the expence of the possessions of the Republick; that the only method of assuring to Poland the integrity of its possessions, and of preserving it from the ruin which foreign politicks were preparing for it, was to establish a Constitution which should secure its internal independence; that, in this view, there had been prepared a plan of a Constitution, founded principally on those of England and the United States of America, but avoiding the faults and errors of both, and adapting it, as much as possible, to the local and particular circumstances of the country." In support of the information relative to the foreign powers, the King communicated to the Diet some dispatches received from the Ministers of the Republick at foreign Courts, stating how eager they were to oppose all settlement of the Constitution, and that every thing

thing ſeemed to announce their hoſtile deſigns on Poland. The King deſired that the plan, which he ſubmitted to them, might be read, and that they ſhould proceed forthwith to enact it into a law if they approved of it. The plan was accordingly read, and a very long and important debate took place.

All the repreſentatives of the provinces of Volhynia and Podolia declared themſelves againſt the new form of Conſtitution.

M. Suchorzewſki, who ſo recently diſtinguiſhed himſelf in ſo brilliant a manner as an advocate for the people, and who is juſtly regarded as the principal author of the movements that have brought about the Revolution, oppoſed this plan with great zeal. The patriotiſm by which he was animated aroſe from the Crown's being made hereditary. He advanced, and threw himſelf at the foot of the throne, ſupplicating and conjuring his Majeſty "to renounce his ideas of the hereditary ſucceſſion to the royalty, as it would be the tomb of the liberty of Poland." Many repreſentatives, who were on the ſame ſide, alledged the inſtructions of their provinces, which prevented them from agreeing to make the throne hereditary. They inſiſted that, at leaſt, the plan ſhould be taken *ad deliberandum*, as every other new law was taken; but a great majority of voices refuſed to agree to this. "We muſt paſs the whole this day; we will not depart from this place until the whole work is accompliſhed." The oppoſition replied, "We will not depart until it is renounced." The majority requeſted the King to be pleaſed to unite with them, for the acceptance and ſupport of the new Conſtitution, in a ſolemn oath. The King called to him the Biſhop of Cracovia, and took the oath at his hands. They cried out, "All thoſe who deſire the welfare of their country will join their King, aſſiſt, and ſupport him." They ſurrounded the throne on all ſides. The King, to be ſeen by the Aſſembly, could not remain ſeated; he mounted on the ſeat, and ſwore aloud. A great majority of the Diet held up their right hand, followed his example, and ſwore the ſame. "Every man that loves his country," exclaimed his Majeſty, "follow me to the church, and, thanking God, let us repeat the oath at the altar." All the Biſhops, all the ſecular Senators, with a great number of the Nuncios or Repreſentatives, accompanied the King to church, and there again they ſolemnly engaged, before the Supreme Being and their country, to maintain a Conſtitution which, combining liberty with ſubordination, and ſubjecting the firſt citizen as well as the laſt to the law, ſecures to all the means of happineſs, and gives to each citizen the true enjoyment of his rights. It was by this time ſeven o'clock in the evening. *Te Deum* was ſung, and the new Conſtitution was announced to the people by the diſcharge of 200 pieces of cannon. There were but between thirty and forty Nuncios who did not follow the King to church. The King, with his ſuite, returned to the Aſſembly Houſe, and adjourned the Diet to the 5th of May, after charging the Marſhals to give the oath to all the Departments. The oppoſing Nuncios, ſeeing that all reſiſtance was uſeleſs, reſolved to proteſt againſt the new Conſtitution by the publication of a Manifeſto, after which they retired without noiſe to their reſpective houſes. There was no attempt made to interrupt them, nor was any inſult whatever offered to their perſons. Cries of joy filled the ſtreets; but this joy was the expreſſion of a pure and calm patriotiſm. Through the whole day there was not the ſmalleſt confuſion, nor diſorder, nor riot. At eleven o'clock the ſtreets were ſo perfectly calm, that one would hardly believe that it had been the epoch of a new order of things.

It is pretended that, on the eve of this memorable day, a certain foreign Miniſter had endeavoured, by the dextrous application of 50,000 ducats, to avert the Revolution; but all was foreſeen and prevented. The buſineſs was executed in every point with as much addreſs as it was framed. On the 4th inſtant, eighteen Nuncios publiſhed their Manifeſto againſt the proceedings of the day before; and M. Suchorzewſki returned the *cordon-bleu* with which his Majeſty had inveſted him fifteen days before. On the 3d of May the poſt was ſtopped, and even foreign Miniſters ſubmitted to the general order; but on the 4th expreſſes were ſent off in all directions.

In the ſitting of the 5th of May, the new form of Conſtitution was again propoſed. The members preſent ſigned it *unanimouſly*; and they formally paſſed, ſentence by ſentence, the twelve articles of which it is compoſed, and which are as follow:

1. The Catholic religion ſhall be the governing religion of the State, and the King ſhall profeſs it. But all other forms of worſhip ſhall be admitted; and a general toleration, civil and religious, ſhall be a fundamental law of the kingdom.

2. The antient privileges and rights of the Nobleſſe are approved and confirmed.

3. At the ſame time, all the rights and privileges of the people, aſſerted, renewed, or granted to them during the preſent Diet, are equally ratified and confirmed.

4. All ſtrangers who arrive and ſettle in Poland ſhall enjoy full and entire liberty.

5. The peaſantry are taken under the protection of the laws and of Government. They are relieved from all arbitrary impoſitions, and do not depend, henceforth, in what regards their rights and labours, only on the contracts which they ſhall make with their Seigniors. All foreign labourers are free to enter and ſettle in Poland, or to depart, fulfilling only the obligations of the contracts they may have made with the proprietors of the ſoil.

6. The

6. The Government of Poland shall be composed of three branches, or distinct parts —the Legislative Power, the Executive Power, and the Judicial Power.

7. The Legislative Power belongs exclusively to the States assembled in Diet, and composed of two connected chambers, to wit, the Senate, and the Chamber of Nuncios.

8. The King shall exercise the Executive Power with his Council. The Council shall be composed of the Primate and five Ministers, who shall each have a department. No order of the King can be put in execution unless it is signed by the Ministers, whose lives and fortunes shall be responsible to each Diet for the orders they shall sign. As soon as two-thirds of the Diet shall demand the change of Ministers, the King shall be bound to dismiss them, and to name others in their place.

9. The election of a King shall never fall hereafter on an individual. A whole family shall be elected when the Royal Family shall be extinct. Thus, after the decease of the reigning King (for whose long life the States and the nation make the most fervent prayers), the reigning Elector of Saxony, and his male descendants after him, shall succeed to the throne of Poland. If he shall have no male issue, Mary Augusta Neponucene, his only daughter, now declared Infant of Poland, shall be Queen; and her husband, whom the King and the States assembled shall choose for her, shall wear the Crown, and form the stock from which shall spring a new royal dynasty of Poland.

10. In case of the minority of the King, his tutelage, with the administration of the Government, shall be in the hands of the Queen Mother and of the Council, who shall be responsible for their conduct to every Diet.

11. The education of the King's children shall in like manner be confided to the Council.

12. The Judicial Power shall be fixed for each palatinate, territory, and district. The Judges shall be elected at the Dietines.

Warsaw, May 7. The event of the 3d has not only filled this city with the utmost joy, but all the provinces which have received tidings of it.

To-morrow Warsaw will be illuminated, and the citizens will celebrate at the same instant the restoration of liberty to the body of the nation, and of good order to the Government; both established on the ruins of aristocratic anarchy, regretted at present by very few. Without this almost universal sentiment, so great a revolution could never have been effected with so little trouble.

In the session of the 5th it was decreed, that the deputation established lately to reform and settle the constitution should sign that which had been proposed and resolved upon two days before, which it accordingly acceded to. This, however, was not all. Those who, in the session of the 3d, had resolved to enter into a Protest, and publish their Manifesto, have withdrawn their opposition. They declare, "that by their instructions they deemed themselves obligated to it: but that the Revolution having been consummated with the apparent applause of nearly the whole nation, fully persuaded of the patriotic intentions of the King, and those who were the chief agents in bringing about this great change; and, in fine, perceiving by the form in which the King, the whole Senate, and nearly all the Chamber of Nuncios, had already taken the oath, it did not extend the royal power beyond its just bounds, but on the contrary guaranteed the full and entire liberty of every individual, by maintaining the sovereignty of the nation assembled in the Diet; they would no longer impede or retard by a vain resistance the effect of a Revolution, commenced, conducted, and accomplished with so much good fortune; that they should heartily concur therein; that they should congratulate their country on the occasion; and should return their most sincere and unfeigned thanks to those who had contributed to the happy change, especially to the King, who had been the chief author and promoter of it."

Amongst the antagonists of the revolution was M. Branitzky, Grand General of the Crown; but, the Revolution having been effected, he has acceded to it, and was not only amongst those who signed it on the 5th inst. but had also the honour afterwards to dine with his Majesty; to whom he expressed the utmost approbation of an event which is fraught with the greatest advantages for this country. The greatest regret we feel on this occasion is the secession of M. Malachowski, Grand Marshal of the Crown, who, without signing the Constitution, has retired to his estates, and offered the King his resignation, but it has not yet been accepted. We have also remarked the sudden departure of Mr. Hailes, Envoy from Great Britain, who is gone to Berlin, where he will probably be soon followed by Baron de Reede, Envoy from the States General of the United Provinces.

On the 3d of May, Count Malachowski, Marshal of the Confederation and of the Diet, accompanied by a great number of Nuncios and other gentlemen, went to the Town Hall, where they were solemnly received as citizens, and took the civic oath in that quality. The citizens shewed great joy on this occasion, and the people took the horses out of the Marshal's carriage, and wished to draw it themselves; but he refused to get into it, alledging, that it was an honour he could not accept without disgracing his fellow-citizens.

A new spirit seems to have infused itself into the nation. A great part of its Representatives assembled at the Diet have put on mourning for M. de Mirabeau, who, with all his faults, they regard as the chief and most

moſt able defender of the rights of man, and of the juſtice which ſhould reciprocally exiſt between the people and their Sovereign.

In the diſpatches received from his Pruſſian Majeſty on this occaſion, his Majeſty highly approved both of the new legiſlation and the choice of the Elector of Saxony as a ſucceſſor to the throne of Poland.

The anſwer of the Elector of Saxony was read in the ſeſſion of the 13th inſt. and is a proof of the wiſdom which has always regulated his conduct, and his confidence in the Republick. He expreſſes therein his gratitude to the King, the Diet, and the Nation, and promiſes eventually to ſupport the Conſtitution with all his power; but mentions, that he cannot, agreeably to the Saxon Conſtitution, accept the Crown of Poland without the conſent of the States of the Electorate.

The King of Sweden's departure for Germany, juſt at the time when the affairs of the Continent ſeem to require the moſt ſerious attention of all concerned, is not eaſily to be accounted for on the principles of ordinary ſtate-policy. The ſtipulations made in his favour when his Majeſty was invited to join the Turkiſh confederacy ſtill remain unſatisfied, and he has in vain called upon the Divan to fulfil their engagements; but his Ambaſſadors at Conſtantinople have been treated with marked diſreſpect. Perhaps his preſent views may be to take advantage of the times to recover his arrears, by renewing his treaty with the Turks, and again acting in concert with the Allies in the Baltic Seas, where his ſervices apparently would now be of greater importance than ever. This, however will depend on circumſtances. If the Emperor, as it is reported, is in earneſt to renew his treaty, and to act again with Ruſſia againſt the Turks, the Allies will be under the neceſſity of taking part with the latter, and of calling to their aid every independent ſtate capable of affording them effectual aſſiſtance. In that caſe, who would not be aſtoniſhed to ſee France and England fighting ſide by ſide againſt ſo formidable a combination of the deſtroyers of mankind!

The number of couriers that have paſſed to and from the Continent during the month of May, left little room to doubt that ſomething deciſive would have been concluded, and that the expectations of the publick would have been gratified either by a perfect reconciliation or an open rupture with Ruſſia; but no ſuch eclairciſſement has yet taken place. The quarrel is ſtill involved in myſtery; and the expences of war are continued, though the fleets and armies of the belligerent powers remain in ſuſpenſe.

In this ſtate of inactivity between the great leading powers, the Diet of Ratiſbon is expected to publiſh the original agreement of the voters relative to the Imperial commiſſion in the affair of the Princes and States of the Empire who have poſſeſſions in France.

The decree of the Imperial commiſſion, dated the 26th of April, was accompanied by twenty memorials, preſented between the 7th of January, 1790, and the 26th of February, 1791, by the following Princes and States: 1. The Grand Maſter of the Teutonic Order. 2. Baron de Hompeſch, as Poſſeſſor of two Commanderies of Malta. 3. The Cathedral Chapter of Straſburgh. 4. The Grand Maſter of the Order of St. John. 5. The Landgrave of Heſſe-Darmſtadt. 6. The Circle of Upper Rhine. 7. The Electoral College. 8. The Biſhoprick of Munſter. 9. The Elector of Cologne, and the Prince Biſhop of Spires, with the Clergy and Nobility of Alſace. 10. The Princeſs Abbeſs and the Chapter of Audlau. 11. The Elector of Treves. 12. The Prince de Limange. 13. The Duke of Deux Ponts. 14. The Abbé of Wadgaſſen, &c.

The Baron de Thugut, a perſon of confidence with the Houſe of Auſtria, is juſt arrived at Paris. He is ſaid to be charged with a ſecret and important commiſſion, and the public attention is conſequently much fixed on his motions. Whatever may be the object of his viſit, we ſhall be ſure to have it through the medium of the Diplomatic Committee, as nothing can now be effected at the Court of France, but with the concurrence of the National Aſſembly.

On the 24th of May the Pruſſian Reviews commenced. His Majeſty was accompanied by the Prince Royal and Prince Lewis of Pruſſia, the Duke of York, the Hereditary Prince of Anhalt Deſſau, the Prince of Bade, Count Potocki, a Poliſh General, Lord Sinclair, and other foreigners of diſtinction. On the 28th, after the review, the King returned to Potſdam. On the 31ſt his Majeſty gave a grand dinner at Charlottenburgh, to which the Duke of York, and the Generals and Miniſters of the King, were invited; and, on the 1ſt of June, in the evening, his Majeſty returned again to Potſdam.

The armies of Avignon and Carpentras ſtill continue to lay waſte and depopulate that fine country; (ſee p. 476). The Carpentraſſians are not to be intimidated by numbers. They made a ſally, attacked the Avignon army in their entrenchments, and retired in good order; but were followed by the enemy, who began battering the town with red-hot balls. This proved a fatal manœuvre; for the citizens, by way of decoy, placed pots of tar on the tops of their houſes, to which they ſet fire, and then raiſed ſuch hideous and horrid cries, as made the Avignon army conclude the whole city was in flames, and they accordingly approached, and began to ſtorm; when the beſieged opened two batteries upon them, that were ſo well directed that every gun told, and it is ſaid that the killed and wounded amounted

to

to near ſix hundred men on this unfortunate occaſion.

National Assembly.

NOTWITHSTANDING the propoſal to annex Avignon and the Comtat to the dominion of France was twice debated, and as often rejected by a majority of votes, it was on the 23d of May brought forward a third time; when, after a very long debate, the National Aſſembly came to the following reſolutions:

1. To enjoin its Preſident to wait upon his Majeſty, to beſeech him to ſend Mediators, who, in compliance with the common wiſh of thoſe intereſted, ſhall interpoſe the good offices of France, to induce the hoſtile parties to agree to a ceſſation of hoſtilities, as a neceſſary preliminary to the taking any ſubſequent reſolution relative to the rights of France to Avignon and the Comtat.

2. The King ſhall likewiſe be intreated to employ all the forces with which he is entruſted, to prevent the troops in the territories of Avignon or the Comtat from making any incurſion on the French territory.

3. His Majeſty ſhall beſides be intreated to demand the delivery of thoſe French who ſhall have engaged in either army; for which purpoſe a proclamation ſhall be publiſhed, fixing a time beyond which it ſhall not be lawful for them to remain in the territories of Avignon and the Comtat; and offering a general pardon to thoſe who ſhall return within the appointed time.

4. The tribunals ſhall be authoriſed to proſecute and to puniſh, as diſturbers of the public peace, thoſe perſons who ſhall be inſtrumental in levying troops for either party.

June 2. M. Dufraiſſe repreſented to the Aſſembly, that, on the morning of the preceding day, fifty or ſixty perſons entered the oratory deſtined for the uſe of the nonconforming Catholicks, and carried their irreligion ſo far as to overturn the altar upon which maſs had juſt been celebrated. He expreſſed his ſurpriſe, that, in what was called a country of liberty, the depoſitaries of the publick ſhould ſuffer ſuch profanations to take place before their eyes; and moved, That the Aſſembly, which has decreed the liberty of all kinds of worſhip, ſhould protect, by all the means in its power, thoſe citizens who peaceably exerciſe that in which they believe.

A letter was read from Mr. Henry Jefferſon, by order of the Preſident of the United States of America, and, in his name, to the National Aſſembly of France, expreſſive of the ſenſibility and gratitude with which Congreſs was penetrated, on account of the homage which the Repreſentatives of the French nation had paid to the memory of Franklin. This letter was accompanied with another from the State of Pennſylvania.

Theſe two letters, and particularly the laſt, were loudly applauded; and, on the motion of M. Freteau, it was decreed that an anſwer ſhould be tranſmitted to Congreſs, expreſſive of the deſire of the National Aſſembly to draw more cloſely thoſe ties of fraternity and intereſt with which the two people are united. *See the moſt recent intelligence in our* Hiſtorical Chronicle.

East Indies.

Subſtance of the Advices received by the Rodney, *one of the Company's Ships, and publiſhed in the* London Gazette.

The firſt is an extract of a letter from the Right Hon. Earl Cornwallis to the Right Hon. W. W. Grenville, dated Fort St. George, Dec. 28, 1790; and is as follows:

"In purſuance of the intention which I notified to you in my letter dated the 15th of November, I left Calcutta on the 6th, to embark in the Veſtal frigate at Diamond Harbour, and, after a very proſperous paſſage, I landed here on the 13th inſt. My time has been partly employed in attending to ſeveral important points of the Civil Buſineſs of this Preſidency, but principally in acquiring minute information of various kinds reſpecting the condition of the troops, of the magazines of proviſions and military ſtores, and of the nature of the different paſſes that lead into the Myſore Country; and, after the moſt deliberate reflexion, I have determined, inſtead of proſecuting the plan of the Southern invaſion, to penetrate by the paſſes that lead from the center of the Carnatic, and to commence our operations with the ſieges of Oſſore and Bangalore, unleſs Tippoo ſhould reſolve to hazard an action, and its event ſhall render it expedient to take other meaſures.

"I have accordingly inſtructed Gen. Medows, who had approached Trichinopoly before my arrival at this place, after he ſhall have made the arrangements that I have directed for the Southern garriſons, to march the whole army from Trichinopoly to Trincomalé, and there to form it into two diviſions, entering the enemy's country with one of them by the Changama Paſs; and ordering the other to continue its march, as lightly equipped as poſſible, to meet me with the re-inforcements from Bengal, and a conſiderable quantity of heavy artillery which I ſhall carry from hence, at Arnee, from which place it is my intention to proceed, to compleat our battering-train from the magazines at Vellore and Amboor, and to advance through ſuch of the paſſes in that quarter as may be found moſt convenient to form a junction with the other column near Oſſore.

"The diſtance between the columns will at no period of the march be very great, and the ruggedneſs of the country, as well as their own ſtrength, will ſecure them againſt danger from an enemy whoſe principal force conſiſts in cavalry, whilſt ſupplies of different kinds will be more eaſily obtained by the ſepa-

ſeparation of their route; and there will be at the ſame time an opportunity on the march to reduce or conciliate a number of Polygars, who would have it in their power either to facilitate or embarraſs the communication with our magazines in the Carnatic.

"The accounts that I have received of the ſtate of the army, and of the magazines and military ſtores that have been collected at Arnee, Vellore, and Amboor, upon which I ſhall have occaſion, by the intended plan of operations, to depend for ſupplies, have given me great ſatisfaction; but, above all, the liberal and friendly manner in which Gen. Medows has aſſured me of his cordial aſſiſtance and ſupport in the execution of any meaſures which I may adopt, while it reflects the higheſt honour upon his own character, has afforded me a gratification which it is not eaſy to deſcribe."

The next is a letter from Major-General Abercrombie to Earl Cornwallis, giving the General in Chief an account of the capture of Cannanore, and the ſtate of the army in general, with the plan of operations which the principal Commanders had thought moſt eligible, provided they had been left to their own diſcretion in the choice of meaſures to purſue and diſtreſs the enemy. In this letter the Major-General preſſes the Commander in Chief for a ſpeedy deciſion, and has ſent a ſpecial meſſenger to his Lordſhip for that purpoſe. He at the ſame time ſtrongly recommends Capt. Byron, of his Majeſty's ſloop Phœnix, aſſuring his Lordſhip that he has been of infinite ſervice, by his exertions in the reduction of Carley.

The Major-General likewiſe gives the Commander in Chief an account in brief of the tranſactions of Colonel Hartley on the Malabar Coaſt, much to the honour of that able officer.

Laſtly is given an extract of a letter from the Preſident and Council of Fort St. George, *in their Political Capacity, to the Court of Directors, dated Jan.* 1, 1791, which continues the detail of proceedings from the important capture of Palicudcherry by Col. Stuart, and the unfortunate check which had occurred by a ſudden attack of the troops under the command of Col. Floyd.

In this detail there is nothing ſtrikingly intereſting to the cauſe in which the army is engaged.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hartley, with the force ſtationed in the Travancore country, having received orders from the Commander in Chief to advance to Palicaudcherry, arrived ſafely at that place a few days after it had ſurrendered, and opportunely ſent the three Coaſt Battalions to Coimbatore juſt before the enemy made his appearance in the neighbourhood of that place.

But the enemy, who, as uſual, had ſtudiouſly avoided coming to action, by a ſudden movement had appeared before Daraporam; and that garriſon, having no guns, was obliged to capitulate, upon the humiliating terms of not ſerving during the war.

The next-intended manœuvre was to join the centre army under General Maxwell at Caverpatam, and orders were ſent to that officer, who was entruſted with the command of that army on the death of Col. Kelly (ſee p. 372), to haſten his march to that poſt. This he effected, which had inſpired the inhabitants with confidence; but, inſtead of being joined by the main army, the enemy's irregular horſe having driven off ſome cattle from the front of the camp, where they were grazing, were imprudently purſued by the firſt regiment of cavalry through a narrow paſs, on the other ſide of which 3000 horſe, regularly drawn up, immediately attacked them. Under this diſadvantage, however, the regiment made good their retreat, but not without conſiderable loſs. Lieutenant Fonbleanque, Cornets Hoare and de Morgan, and fifty men and horſes, were reported miſſing. Cornet de Morgan was ſaid to have been killed, and the other officers wounded and taken. Col. Maxwell added, that the army was ſurrounded by horſe, and that Tippoo was in the field.

At this juncture the Preſidency received intelligence of the intention of the Governor General to take upon himſelf the conduct of the war, leſt the Mahrattas and the Nizam ſhould be diſcouraged, from the apprehenſion leſt our army ſhould not be able to invade the Myſore country.

The next advices from Gen. Medows informed, that, after he had marched ſome days, he had ſeen the enemy; and that he had formed the junction with Colonel Maxwell: but that the enemy had declined an action, and had doubled back upon him ſo as totally to diſconcert the plan he had formed of paſſing the Ghauts, and taking poſt at the head of the Guzzlehatty, till the battering-train expected from Bombay ſhould arrive, and enable him to proceed to the ſiege of Seringapatam.

The next letter of Gen. Medows to the Preſidency was dated near Caroor; and it contained little more than the reaſons for relinquiſhing his former ſcheme, and reſuming it again, as the moſt eligible, and the moſt likely to bring the enemy to action, or drive him out of the country.

About this time the Preſidency received intelligence from the Commanding Officer at Trichinopoly, that the enemy had appeared in great force in the neighbourhood of that place, and that he meant an attack upon it: however, after remaining ſome days within ſight of the fort, he ſuddenly moved to the Southward. This, the Preſidency diſcovered afterwards, was in conſequence of Gen. Medows having again changed his plan of aſcending the Ghauts, and proceeding towards Trichinopoly, there to wait the arrival of Lord Cornwallis;

Cornwallis; which ſhews the conſummate addreſs of Tippoo, in having his ſpies about the perſon of Gen. Medows, who apprize him beforehand of all that General's motions, by which he is enabled to defeat them.

In the concluding paragraph of the laſt letter of Gen. Medows to the Preſidency, Gen. Medows ſtated, that he had received a kind of overture to a treaty from Tippoo's Miniſter, which, with the anſwer, he meant to ſubmit to Ld. Cornwallis upon his arrival.

Gen. Medows in his next letter informs the Preſidency of his arrival at Trichinopoly, and of his reſolution of invading the Myſore country, ſhould any accident intervene to prevent Lord C. from taking upon himſelf the actual command of the army: in which caſe he meant to purſue the moſt determined meaſures, ſo as to put an end to the war before the month of June.

On the 12th of December, in the evening, the Veſtal frigate anchored in Madras road, with the Governor-general on board. His Lordſhip was received at his landing with every mark of reſpect due to his high rank; and his powers, being read in Council, were ſubmitted to, and ſanctioned by, the whole Council, aſſembled on that occaſion.

Capt. Evans, who commanded at Deraponam, laid before the Council a copy of the articles of capitulation when the fort and garriſon were delivered up to the enemy, which were ſcrupulouſly adhered to by Tippoo's troops.

The Preſidency's letter to the Court of Directors concludes with the account of the ſucceſs of Lieut. Col. Hartley on the Malabar coaſt, who with his Majeſty's 75th regiment, two battalions of native infantry, and a few artillery, gained a ſignal victory, on the 10th of November, over a party of the enemy, conſiſting of 9,000 diſciplined men, and 4,000 Moplas. The battle was fought a few miles from Calicut, and was conducted with the moſt determined courage.

Officers killed, none; wounded ſlightly, 4.

Privates killed, 4 of the 75th regiment, 1 of the 7th battalion native infantry. Wounded, 3 ſerjeants, and about 40 men.

Lieutenant-colonel Hartley, in ſpeaking of the enemy's loſs, ſays, "one of their principal Sirdars, and above 100 men, were found dead in the ditch and at the gateway. Their wounded are very numerous. Huſſan Ally Cawn, two Sirdars, and about 900 men, are taken. Their loſs upwards of 1,000 men."

The Colonel purſued the enemy to Firickabad, a new fort built by Tippoo, adjoining to Calicut; but, the night before his arrival, Mautaub Cawn, the leader of the party, with about 200 men, carried off, through the Tumbercherry paſs, all the public treaſures. The fort of Firickabad was evacuated; 1,500 men laid down their arms. Baypore, and all the veſſels in the harbour, ſubmitted, as did 6,000 inhabitants.

Shortly after the above, advices were received that Major-general Abercrombie had arrived at Cannanore; that the fort had ſurrendered at diſcretion; and that all the troops in the neighbourhood had laid down their arms; by which means, and in conſequence of the brilliant ſucceſs of Col. Hartley, the Paniana river had been opened, and the Malabar coaſt compleatly cleared.

General Abercrombie ſpeaks in high terms of the conduct of Captain Byron, commander of his Majeſty's frigate the Phœnix, who rendered with chearfulneſs every aſſiſtance, and facilitated by his exertions the reduction of Carley.

We have the pleaſure to inform you, that the Mahrattas and the Nizam ſeem at length determined to proſecute the war with vigour againſt the common enemy. Our detachments ſerving with the reſpective armies of theſe States will, we hope, by their courage and conduct, inſpire our allies with confidence, and enable them to act with effect. The Mahratta army is now before Darwar, a principal fortreſs of Tippoo, on the Southern bank of the Kiſtna. The reduction of this place, which is expected ſoon to happen, will open the country for the invaſion of the rich province of Bednore, and give alarm to the center of the enemy's dominions. The Nizam's army, on the other hand, after taking the fort of Cummum, is now beſieging Kopaul, a place of much conſequence, which, in its fall, will inſure an eaſy conqueſt of the enemy's ſurrounding poſſeſſions, and effectually protect our Northern circars. We hope, therefore, that Tippoo will ſoon be confined within the circle of the Myſore country, and that the enſuing campaign will terminate the war in a manner highly favourable to the ſecurity of the allies.

Extract of a Letter from the Preſident and Council at Fort St. George, *in their Political Department, to the Court of Directors, dated Jan.* 28, 1791.

We have the honour to inform you, that the army is now encamped at Vehout, about 14 miles from the Preſidency; and that Lord Cornwallis expects to begin his march towards the Myſore country in a few days.

West Indies.

From the Jamaica Royal Gazette. In conſequence of a diſagreement of ſome ſtanding, a rencontre took place on the 9th of April between Robert Ewart and Walter Brett, eſqrs. in the piazza adjoining Edie's coffee-houſe, in which the former received a piſtol-ſhot in his body, which almoſt inſtantaneouſly put a period to his exiſtence. An inqueſt was immediately held on the body, and ſeveral witneſſes examined, when the verdict returned was, "that Robert Ewart, the deceaſed, did, on the 9th of April, aſſault Walter Brett, of the pariſh of Kingſton, gentleman, with a whip, which he the ſaid R. Ewart then and there had in his right-hand, and did ſtrike the ſaid W. Brett ſeveral

ral times with such whip; whereupon the said W. Brett, in his own defence, drew a pistol from his pocket, and then and there shot the said R. Ewart through the body, by means of a ball, which the said W. Brett, in his own defence, fired from the said pistol; by means of which shot or wound the said R. Ewart came by his death." Mr. Brett immediately surrendered himself to the officers of justice. On the inquest, a loaded pistol was found in the pocket of Mr. Ewart.

The rise in the sugar market is unparalleled. Sugars, which about this time [April] last year would have scarcely brought 47s. per hundred, now sell for 65s; and such as, about the same period, were worth about 39s. now sell for 58s.

America.

America has now to boast a flourishing trade, and a wise and upright Administration; and, with these blessings united, what wonders can they not perform! The paper currency of Congress, which would scarcely get purchasers at a shilling in the pound about fifteen years ago, is now in liquidation; but, as we do not perfectly understand their plan, we forbear to report it. What is called the American Budget, is as follows:

	Mexican Dollars
The neat national revenues for the year 1790 have produced	2,200,000
The interest of the national debt, foreign and domestic, is stated at	1,742,000
All the expences of the general Government of the United States	700,000

Thus, in 1790, the revenue produced as much as was wanted to cover the expenditure; and the great increase of revenue this year will be amply commensurate to the increased sum demanded for the services of Government. The general prevalency of this idea is felt in the rise of Government securities, which have increased to 50 *per cent.*

Ireland.

Letters from Dublin, of the 26th of May, give a most unfavourable account of the state of the weather and of vegetation in that kingdom. From the 16th to the 24th of May the weather was such for wind and cold, as hardly any man remembered the like so late in the spring. Add to this, that, on Monday the 17th, a violent storm exceeded every idea that could be conceived of the mild month of May, ravaging the gardens of every thing that was useful and beautiful.

Scotland.

The late Court of Session in Scotland sentenced a merchant in Aberdeen, pursued at the instance of his creditors as a fraudulent bankrupt, to stand on the pillory on a market-day at Aberdeen, from twelve to one o'clock, with a label on his breast with the words "Fraudulent Bankrupt." The Court also sentenced another resident in Aberdeen to be imprisoned three months, for assisting the former in secreting his effects.

Edinburgh, May 28. Yesterday the General Assembly had before them a cause from the Presbytery of Ayr, by way of reference, relating to Dr. M'Gill's publications. The representations from that Presbytery stated the magnitude of the cause, and the many difficulties attending it, which influenced them to decline judging in it, and to refer it to the Assembly: particularly Mr. *Sheppard*, of Muirkirk, stated the importance of the cause, the delicate situation of the Presbytery with respect to their brother, whom they had always treated with the utmost tenderness. They had delayed prosecuting him for almost three years; and, even at last, began it only in obedience to the recommendation of the General Assembly, 1789. They had referred every step of the procedure to their immediate superiors the Synod; and, from the same sentiments of delicacy, now referred it to the venerable Assembly.

Mr. *Peebles* also set forth the importance of the cause, as affecting the *vitals* of religion; and vindicated himself from the cruel and unjust aspersions of the world, which had presumed to charge him with personal pique and ill-will against Dr. M'Gill. These motives he disclaimed, and declared that he was influenced only by a regard to the dictates of his own *conscience*, the glory of God, and the interests of religion.

Mr. *M'Qubae* entered at greater length into the business, declaring that it was his opinion from the beginning that the cause ought never to have existed; that, admitting it to have originated in pure zeal for the doctrines of this Church, it had produced consequences very hurtful to religion, and to the peace of that part of the country; that, whatever opinion any person might have entertained concerning the propriety of commencing the prosecution, he was persuaded that now, after the experience of two years, wise men of all parties were convinced that it was full time it were brought to an end. With that view it was referred, by the Presbytery, to the superior wisdom and authority of the venerable Assembly; that, if it should appear the whole affair had come regularly before the Synod which met at Ayr in April, 1791, it must follow, that it was by them finally decided, for their sentence was neither protested against, complained of, nor appealed from; that the new prosecution, by James Morton and others, was founded in ignorance of the laws and constitution of the Established Church, conducted by unjustifiable means: first, by exciting the prejudices of the populace, and then collecting money by subscription, through all the West of Scotland, in order to carry it on; that this was a new species of persecution, unheard of in the Church of Scotland, and which requires an immediate and severe check from the supreme judicatory.

The

The firſt queſtion diſcuſſed by the Aſſembly was, whether the complainers had any right to be heard by their counſel; for it was argued, that, if the affair was decided by the Synod in April, 1790, and if the Aſſembly found it to be ſo, there could be no cauſe before them. But on the other hand it was alledged, that the learned counſel was prepared to argue that very point, and therefore, being directed to ſpeak to the *res judicata* alone, he was heard at ſome length. Being removed, it ſeemed to be the general opinion of the Houſe, that the buſineſs was finally ended by the Synod. The complaint was founded on the ſame publications which had been examined by the preſbytery of Ayr's Committee, and lay before the Synod.

Mr. *M'Donald*, Mr. *George Ferguſſon*, Mr. *Ferguſſon* of Craigdarroch, all ſtated it in that light; and the laſt-mentioned gentleman reprobated the idea of admitting farmers, ſhoemakers, and taylors, in different counties, to iſſue incendiary and calumniatory papers, in order to collect money by ſubſcription to libel a Miniſter of this Church, eſpecially one who had already given entire ſatisfaction to his proper and competent judges. He inſiſted, that they would be better Chriſtians, and better members of ſociety, by minding their ploughs and their laſts, than by meddling with matters far above their capacity or education.

Dr. *Gerard* expreſſed the ſame ſentiments, and even ſhewed, that, if the proceedings of the Synod had been in any reſpect irregular, it was of no conſequence, ſince their ſentence was not appealed from.

The deciſion of the Aſſembly would probably have been unanimous, at leaſt without a vote, if Mr. *Mackintoſh*, Advocate, had not inſiſted for a diviſion. He took up the matter on a different ground, alledging, that the crime of hereſy was of the ſame atrocious nature with murder and adultery; and that it was not in the power of any Church-judicature to accept of explanation or apology concerning it. The heretick muſt be condemned and *executed*; that is, *depoſed*.—Nobody followed him in his ſentiments; but the roll was called, and the votes marked (many having left the Houſe during his long ſpeech), and it was carried, by a majority of 93 to 7, to *diſmiſs* the complaint.

Thus was diſmiſſed, in the Aſſembly, by the very great majority of 93 to 7, a perſecution which, however ſevere upon an amiable, devout, and reſpectable character, has done more good than could have been expected from the pious labours of Doctor M'Gill, in his ordinary courſe of preaching, praying, and writing, theſe fifty years.

Country News.

They write from *Kendal*, in Weſtmoreland, that on the 4th of June they had there the moſt alarming thunder-ſtorm that was ever heard. When every one thought the ſtorm was abating, inſtantaneouſly the heavens ſeemed to open, and emit forth a flaſh of lightning, accompanied with a crack as loud as if a thouſand cannon had burſt at once. Such an uncommon report ſpread a general conſternation. The heavy rain that poured down at the ſame time, ſeemed to threaten an inundation, where, three quarters of an hour before, every thing was parching with drought. There fell in the ſpace of little more than half an hour one inch and a half of rain; a quantity that does not fall above two or three times in twenty-four hours in the courſe of a year.—While every one was in terror for his neighbour, providentially no one was hurt.

Domestic Occurrences.

May 14.

Ended the ſale of the valuable library of the late Dr. Lort, which had continued 25 days, with the interruption of Eaſter holidays, the produce of which amounted to 1269l. Among a variety of curious articles which the proprietor had amaſſed from his firſt entering on a collegiate life, and which his extenſive acquaintance with men of letters enabled him to purſue to the laſt, thoſe books on our National Hiſtory and Antiquities, enriched with the MS notes of his friend, that well-known Antiquary, the rev. Geo. North, rector of Coddicote in Hertfordſhire, were not the leaſt intereſting. The Doctor's notes in his books were chiefly references to authors who had treated the ſame ſubjects, or keys to particular publications. His prints were ſold May 26, and the ſix following days, and produced 401l. 1s. 6d.

May 27.

The following caſe was argued and determined in the Court of King's Bench:

The Plaintiff, an Officer on half-pay, in want of money, applied to a Money-lender, who, on the uſual aſſignment of his half-pay regiſtered at the Pay-office of the army, advanced the money required. When two half-years became due, the Plaintiff, notwithſtanding the aſſignment as above, made a demand of his half-pay from the Paymaſters General, who refuſed to pay it; and upon this refuſal he brought his action upon the caſe to recover it. The action was tried at the Sittings after Hilary Term, before Lord Kenyon, and a verdict found for the Plaintiff, with liberty for the Defendant's Counſel to move for a new trial. After many learned arguments, and caſes cited as precedents, the Court were clearly of opinion, That an Officer's half-pay, being allowed by the publick for the purpoſe of maintaining gentlemen in the navy and army until the neceſſities of the State required their ſervices, neither equity, good conſcience, policy, nor law, would germit them to ſell or aſſign their daily bread.

May

May 28.

At midnight, a dreadful fire broke out at Mrs. Sutton's, the Chequer public-houſe in Marſh-ſtreet, Walthamſtow, occaſioned by the maid going into a cloſet of linen with a lighted candle, which in a ſhort time entirely deſtroyed that houſe and two others adjoining, occupied by a baker, and a ſchool. Happily no lives were loſt.

May 30.

A deſperate attempt was laſt night made by the priſoners in the King's Bench priſon to eſcape. Much damage was done to the inſide part of the priſon; and the outer gate would ſoon have been forced but for the ſpeedy arrival of two troops of horſe, followed by a party of foot-guards, who went within the walls, and drew up before the priſon, where every remonſtrance and perſuaſion being uſed to pacify the rioters, the majority of the priſoners at length retired te their rooms, and the riot was fortunately quelled before eleven o'clock without bloodſhed.

Thurſday, JUNE 2.

Mrs. Dundas, wife of Captain Dundas, in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice, Mrs. Briſtow, Mr. Adair, and another lady, returning in their coach from London, were ſtopped about nine o'clock in the evening, near the eighth mile-ſtone, at the corner of South-ſtreet, Enfield Highway, by three foot-pads, who with great violence and rudeneſs robbed them of a conſiderable ſum of money and their gold watches. Information being immediately given to Mr. Law, conſtable of the diviſion, Mr. Adair ſuggeſted the hiring a poſt-chaiſe, and, taking one of Mrs. D's ſervants with him, they proceeded towards London, ſitting on the rail of the chaiſe. Overtaking the three men deſcribed by the ſervant, the poſt-boy was ordered to hail them for London, as a returning chaiſe: they accepted the offer, and agreed to give a ſhilling apiece, inſtead of eighteen pence which was aſked, while the others, quitting the chaiſe, walked before up Stamford-hill to the turnpike-houſe, where, by the aſſiſtance of the toll-men properly armed, they eaſily apprehended the robbers, and found the watches and money dropped by them at the bottom of the chaiſe. They were committed to New Priſon on Friday, and ſworn-to before Juſtice Spiller, and on the Monday following fully committed for trial at the Old Bailey, where they were capitally convicted on Thurſday the 9th.—— They are notorious offenders, who have infeſted this road for near ſix weeks, and robbed ſeveral drivers of carts, wounding one of them deſperately. One of them proves to be a working ſadler, another a working ſilverſmith, and the third a tin-plate worker, each of whom could make a guinea a week by their reſpective callings; and have acknowledged that they have five or ſix accomplices.—On Wedneſday evening the 22d, Mr. Mazzinghi of Cheſhunt was robbed of his watch and money near the above ſpot by three foot-pads, who, notwithſtanding an immediate purſuit, eſcaped by hiding themſelves in the corn-fields.

Saturday 4.

At eleven o'clock in the forenoon, a dreadful fire broke out at Mr. Sanders's patent axle-tree manufactory in Chambers-ſtreet, near Roſemary-lane, Goodman's-fields, which entirely deſtroyed that, the timber-yard of Mr. Maxtoke, who was out of town, and thirteen houſes, and was with difficulty reſtrained from breaking out afreſh a day or two after. The damage was eſtimated at thirty thouſand pounds. The want of water at firſt was ſupplied by beer from a large adjoining ſtorehouſe.

Monday 6.

Humphrey Bellamy, eſq. of Ewell, Surrey, and a lady, going to that place in a poſt-chaiſe, were ſtopped, near the twelve mile ſtone on the Epſom road, at ten at night, by three foot-pads, who robbed them of two gold watches and other valuable effects, and a conſiderable ſum of mouey; and, dragging them both out, cut and wounded Mr. B. in a moſt cruel, wanton, and dangerous manner, beſides firing a piſtol, which burſt in pieces.

The ſame evening, on the ſame ſpot, theſe villains robbed Mr. Hutchinſon, clerk of Brewers-hall, and Mr. Ellis, of Whetſtone, ſurveyor, and beat and bruiſed the latter with the butt-end of their piſtols as he ſat in the chaiſe, beſides cutting at him with a hanger.

Information was immediately lodged at Bow-ſtreet, and a patrole ſent out; ſo that it is hoped ſuch a deſperate gang will ſoon be broken up.

Tueſday 7.

Being the anniverſary of the foundation of the Methodiſt chapel on Enfield Chace, whoſe conſecration we announced in the midſt of the riots of 1780, when Mr. Medley beſought the Lord that Hell and Rome might be confounded from this houſe, two ſermons were preached; that in the morning by the rev. Mr. Jones, vicar of Llangar, co. Caermarthen; that in the afternoon by the ſaid Mr. Medley, from Liverpool, who, after entertaining the half-ſuffocated audience with an abſtract of the bill for the abolition of the ſlave-trade, aſſured them that Chriſt had aboliſhed it; for he had aboliſhed a ſlavery far worſe than the African, even that of the bottomleſs pit, the idols in our hearts; and this he proved from Iſaiah ii. 18, "the idols he ſhall utterly *aboliſh*;" and Ezekiel vi. 6, "your works may be *aboliſhed*;" and Iſaiah li. 6, "my righteouſneſs ſhall not be *aboliſhed*." He was proceeding to tell how Jeſus Chriſt ſprinkled with clean water, Ezek. xxxvi. 15, and quoted the obſervation of a pious old Miniſter which he had heard: "Any water is better than dirty water;" but Jeſus Chriſt never does any dirty work, when

when the writer of this paragraph, quitted the gaping crowd.

Thurſday 9.

At midnight, a dreadful fire broke out in a mews at Wigmore-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſqu. in which ſeventeen horſes, and a number of elegant carriages, including Lord Suffield's new one, were deſtroyed.

Saturday 25.

Early this morning a meſſenger arrived from Earl Gower, our Ambaſſador at Paris, to Lord Grenville, with the following ſhort notice, which appeared in the Gazette the ſame evening:

"*Paris, June* 22. Early in the morning of Tueſday the 21ſt inſtant, their Moſt Chriſtian Majeſties, with their family, and Monſieur and Madame, quitted Paris, and, as it is ſuppoſed, took the route of Flanders."

The eſcape of the Royal Family was made at one o'clock on Tueſday morning, but was not diſcovered till between ſeven and eight, when the Commandant of the Caſtle of the Thuilleries went towards the King's apartment, to learn whether his Majeſty was ſtirring. He was met by one of the houſhold, who told him, that none of the Royal Family were to be found. He was ſtruck with aſtoniſhment! Guarded as they were, their eſcape was miraculous. It was at firſt ſuſpected that M. de la Fayette was privy to the deſign; for no ſooner was the King's eſcape known, than he and M. Cazales were ſeized, but a Deputation from the National Aſſembly ſoon releaſed them. The Duke d'Aumont was likewiſe ſeized, and owed his life to the National Guard, when the cry of the mob was, *à la lanterne*. The Marquis de Noſle, one of the King's Body Guard, has likewiſe been arreſted; as was M de Montmorin, one of the moſt popular Miniſters employed by the King. Perhaps there never has been an event of the like kind effected without force and without bloodſhed. There are many inſtances of ſingle perſons, but none, we believe, where a whole family, guarded with ſentinels at their chamber-door, ſentinels on the ſtairs that led to and from it, ſentinels at the gates of the palace and the city—and to paſs all theſe, and mount their carriages, ſo much as ſix hours before their flight was ſuſpected, almoſt ſurpaſſes belief.

Their carriages conſiſted of a berlin drawn by ſix horſes, and two diligences. The berlin had been made for an officer of the Royal Guards, and held ſix perſons commodiouſly. The poſtillions ſay, that two women and two children were in it, and in the chaiſes two men of a ſwarthy colour. About fifty perſons immediately in the confidence of the King are miſſing. Relays of horſes were ſtationed on every road all the way to French Flanders; and M. de Bouillé, who commands there, is ſuſpected of favouring their eſcape.

About ten in the morning the eſcape began to be known in Paris; and a general murmur and conſternation enſued. The mob made a general parade of the King's arms in the Market-place, and, daſhing them and the figure of a crown on the ground, they trampled upon them, crying out, "Since the King is gone, let us trample upon his trappings."

The King, on the preceding day, had written a letter with his own hand, addreſſed to M. de la Porte, one of the Miniſters of State, containing the reaſons that induced him to make his eſcape, and apologizing for the duplicity of his conduct, which was, that he was in bondage, and his concurrence extorted during his captivity.

In this letter he enumerates his grievances, and forbids his Miniſters to ſign any orders in his name till they had received his further orders; and enjoins the Keeper of the Seals to ſend him the ſeal when demanded.

At nine on *Tueſday* morning the Aſſembly met. M. *Regnault* was the firſt that ſpoke. He deſired couriers to be ſent to every part of the kingdom, and an embargo to every port; and the King's Miniſters to be called to the bar.

M. *Camus* wiſhed that an additional guard be ſent to the Thuilleries, to prevent the pillage of the Royal Apartments; and that a proclamation might be iſſued, requiring all citizens to conduct themſelves quietly.

One of M. de la Fayette's Aid-de-Camps appeared at the bar, and acquainted the Aſſembly, that, having been ordered by the Commandant of the National Guard to purſue the King, he had been ſtopped and ill-treated by the populace.

M. *Barnave* moved, that orders ſhould be given for all citizens to hold themſelves in readineſs, and armed, to prevent the anarchy and confuſion which otherwiſe was likely to ſpread through the kingdom. This motion was unanimouſly approved.

M. *Fretau* adviſed, to prevent falſe news from being authenticated, to ſequeſter all the ſeals of office, and place them in the hands of Committees.

The Miniſters of State appeared at the bar.

M. *Montmorin* expreſſed his concern at the affront offered by the confinement of his perſon. He, with the reſt of the Miniſters, were remanded to their reſpective offices, to purſue the National buſineſs.

M. *Duport du Tertre* acquainted the Aſſembly, that he was forbidden, by the King's expreſs order, to make uſe of the ſeals of office without his Majeſty's approbation.

The National Aſſembly decreed, That, being the Repreſentatives of the Nation, ſuch of the decrees that have paſſed, or are to be paſſed, and cannot receive the ſanction of the Royal Name, on account of the King's abſence, ſhall, notwithſtanding, have the force of laws; and that the Chief Miniſter of Juſtice ſhall be authorized to affix the Seals of State to them.

Ordered

Ordered, That a double guard be ſtationed at the Secretary of State's office for Foreign Affairs.

Ordered, That, on account of the abſence of the Royal Family, the doors of their apartments ſhall be ſealed up.

M. *Govion* informed the Aſſembly, that, being the principal officer on guard at the Thuilleries on Wedneſday the 8th inſtant, he had been informed in confidence, that a project of an eſcape was concerted; that he acquainted the Mayor with what he had heard; that, in conſequence of this information, all the doors of the Thuilleries had been vigilantly guarded, day and night; and that he could not divine by what poſſible means the eſcape of the Royal Family could be effected.

M. *de la Porte* appeared at the bar. On being aſked, how he came by the letter already mentioned, replied, he received it from the hands of the ſervant who acted as principal valet de chambre to the King.

The next conſideration was, the meaſures neceſſary to be taken, in order that the correſpondence of the Nation with foreign powers might not be interrupted.

M. *de Rochambeau* appeared at the bar, and wiſhed to decline the charge of guarding the frontiers, becauſe of his great age. He aſſured the Aſſembly, however, of his zeal and fidelity.

A new oath was propoſed to be taken by the army; which was univerſally approved.

A Deputation from the Department of Paris was admitted to the bar. The Preſident of it hoped that, though the departure of the King was very afflicting, he hoped the Aſſembly would not add to it, by abandoning their poſts. He was ſure there was not a Department in the kingdom that would not conſider the Legiſlative Body as ſupreme.

A letter was read, ſtating, that every means had been taken to ſecure the city in the night.

The following are the decrees paſſed during the ſitting of this day:

1. That the Miniſters ſhall inſtantly diſpatch couriers to all the Departments of the kingdom, to prevent perſons, and every ſpecies of goods, from going out of the kingdom.

2. The Aſſembly declares to the citizens of Paris, and to all the inhabitants of the empire, that the ſame firmneſs and energy, that has enabled them to contend with ſo many difficulties, ſhall be continued.

Orders, that all citizens ſhall hold themſelves in readineſs to meet the worſt that can happen.

3. That the Miniſter of the War Department ſhall iſſue orders for the defence of the frontiers.

4. That all the ſeals of office ſhall be got together, and placed under the direction of Commiſſioners appointed to expedite the National decrees.

5. That the Public Miniſters retire to an adjoining room, to give the neceſſary orders for carrying the decrees of the Aſſembly into execution.

On *Wedneſday* the 22d, the Aſſembly met again.

Commiſſioners were apointed to inſpect the King's wardrobe; and many of the jewels were miſſing.

The Miniſters for foreign affairs were ordered to correſpond with the Miniſters of foreign courts as before.

Several articles of the penal code of laws were enforced.

A report was made of the new form of the oath preſcribed to be taken by the military, and other officers, appointed to watch over the defence of the nation.

M. *de Grey* ſtated, that he had received from the Municipality of Senlis three letters, which were found on the King's phyſician, addreſſed to perſons reſiding abroad. The ſitting was about to be ſuſpended for a ſhort time, when news was received that the King was in cuſtody, and that there were ſtrong reaſons to believe that M. de Bouillé had intended to favour their eſcape.

M. *Lameth* propoſed, that the King ſhould be brought back to Paris; that M. de Bouillé ſhould be ſuſpended from his command; and that meaſures be taken to ſecure the perſon of the King.

The King and Queen of France were arreſted on Tueſday evening at Varennes, a ſmall town upon the road to Mons. They travelled in ordinary carriages, not attended by any guard or ſuite, and depending ſolely upon the diſguiſe which they had aſſumed for their eſcape, except that at this town, and the others nearer to the frontiers, were ſeveral regiments under the command of officers whoſe attachment to the King was known. They had reached Menehoud, one of the laſt poſt-towns in Champagne, where they arrived about Wedneſday noon, next day after their eſcape from Paris, after travelling 156 Engliſh miles. Here they were recognized by the Poſtmaſter, who betrayed no knowledge of the Royal Perſon while they changed horſes, but retired into his own chamber, while they partook of ſome refreſhment, and wrote a letter to the Poſtmaſter at the next ſtage, Varennes, apprizing him of his ſuſpicions; and, as this letter would arrive at leaſt three hours before their Majeſties could arrive, he would have time to conſult what was proper to be done. By this means the proper precautions were taken. M. Maryn, the ſon of the Deputy of that name, aſcertained the King's perſon; and, without the leaſt tumult, a body of the National Guard ſurrounded their carriages, and arreſted the Royal Fugitives.

Wedneſday 29.

The lateſt accounts from Paris announce the arrival of their Majeſties to that capital on the 24th inſtant.

P. 389. Dr. Price died, not at Newington-green, which he had left for ſeveral years, but in St. Thomas's-ſquare, Hackney, and was aged 68.

P. 486, col. 2, l. 21, for *March* read *April*.

P. 487, col. 2. After the marriage of Lord Fielding, dele "daughter of Tho. Powys, eſq. M.P. for Northamptonſhire."

P. 490. The account of Mr. Wilſon requires ſome correction. Mrs. W. was married out of the family of a neighbouring Baronet. Her temper and manner of living were the very reverſe of what every domeſtic man would wiſh; and ſhe has lived for many years at Blackburn, in Lancaſhire, by mutual conſent. Mr. W. fell from his horſe two years ago; but that was certainly no cauſe of his death. Nor is the chapelry and ſchool of Ambleſide, as we are told, yet diſpoſed of.

P. 492, col. 1, l. 46, r. Freſſelicque. His wife died at Walthamſtow, Aug. 19, 1789.

Ibid. col. 2, l. 1. Lady Dryden, impreſſed by inſtances which have been recorded, of Nature having been re-animated after the vital ſpark had to all appearance been extinguiſhed, and even after bodies had been conſigned to the grave, left a legacy of 50l. to a ſurgeon of Eydon, to divide the *aſpera arteria*, or, in other words, to cut her throat, before the interment of her corpſe; which operation was accordingly performed.

Ibid. l. 27. The title of *Counteſs-dowager* is miſapplied. The only Earl of the title that ever was is the preſent Earl Groſvenor. She could not be his mother, for ſhe was only a *Baronet's* widow. Beſides, her name was *Jane*, and ſhe died in 1773. She could not be the preſent Earl's wife, if a *dowager*; although, from the name, *Henrietta*, one might ſuppoſe that to omit *dowager* would ſet the paragraph right. The news-papers blundered ſtrangely about this. "It was not," they ſaid, "the *divorced* wife of Earl G. but his mother." Now, the Earl was never *divorced* from his wife, but only *ſeparated*; ſo that, if alive, ſhe is ſtill Counteſs Groſvenor. A correſpondent wiſhes to ſee this explained.

P. 493. Mr. Groſe's father left him an independent fortune at an early age; but, like many men of a ſprightly turn and good parts, he did not reckon right for the evening of life. He engrafted careleſſneſs on a love of pleaſure; and, what was ſtill worſe, mixed the former in his buſineſs; inſomuch, that when he was adjutant and paymaſter in the Hampſhire militia, his only two books of accompts (as he uſed pleaſantly to tell) were his right and left hand pockets. In the one he received, and from the other paid; and this too with a want of circumſpection which may be readily ſuppoſed from ſuch a mode of book-keeping. His loſſes on this occaſion rouſed his latent talents. With a good claſſical education he united a fine taſte for drawing; and, encouraged by his friends, as well as prompted by his ſituation, he undertook the Works that will long remain a monument of his genius. He went early in the Spring of 1791 to Ireland, where he died ſuddenly, at the table of a friend. His literary hiſtory, reſpectable as it is, was exceeded by his good humour, conviviality, and friendſhip. Living much abroad, and in the beſt company at home, he had the eaſieſt habits of adapting himſelf to all tempers; and, being a man of general knowledge, perpetually drew out ſome converſation that was either uſeful to himſelf or agreeable to the party. He could obſerve upon moſt things with preciſion and judgement; but his natural tendency was to humour, in which he excelled, both by the ſelection of anecdotes and his manner of telling them. It may be ſaid, too, that his figure rather aſſiſted him, which was in fact the very *title page to a joke*. He had neither the pride nor malignity of authorſhip; he felt the independency of his own talents, and was ſatisfied with them, without degrading others. His friendſhips were of the ſame caſt, conſtant and ſincere, overlooking little faults, and ſeeking out greater virtues. He had a good heart, and, abating thoſe little indiſcretions natural to moſt men, could do no wrong.—An original miniature portrait of him, drawn from the life, by Dr. Bruce, then ſurgeon of the .... regiment of foot, is in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Wm. Flackton, bookſeller in Canterbury, who was long intimate with, and much reſpected by, him. It repreſents him ſitting in a chair, in his military uniform, and was eſteemed, at the time it was taken (about 27 years ſince), a very ſtriking likeneſs. Mr. F. has alſo two very excellent drawings of his in colours; one, a large North view of Canterbury Cathedral, never yet (we believe) publiſhed; the other, a North-eaſt view of St. Auguſtine's Monaſtery, which is not in his "Antiquities," but was afterwards engraved for "The Antiquarian Repertory."—In the poſſeſſion of Mrs. Gotling, daughter of the late well-known and reſpected Perambulator, are many drawings of his, and probably many more in and about Canterbury, where he married, and reſided ſome years, much beloved and admired for his wit and vivacity, which, though he poſſeſſed in an extreme degree, was but little tinctured with the cauſtic ſpirit ſo prevalent among ſpirits of that claſs. His humour was of that nature which exhilarates and enlivens without leaving behind it a ſting, and though, perhaps, none poſſeſſed more than himſelf the faculty of "ſetting the table in a roar," it was never at the expence of virtue or good manners. Of the moſt careleſs, open, and artleſs diſpoſition, he was often (particularly in the early part of his life) the prey of the deſigning, and has more than once (it is believed) embarraſſed himſelf by a too implicit confidence in the probity of others. A tale of diſtreſs never failed to draw commiſeration from his heart; and often has the tear been diſcovered gliding down that cheek which, a moment before, was fluſhed with jocularity.

BIRTHS.

BIRTHS.

LATELY, at the Hague, Lady Auckland, a ſon.

At Draycot, Wilts, the Lady of Sir James Tylney Long, bart. a daughter.

May 15. The wife of Richard Smith, a day-labourer, of Lee Brockhurſt, in Shropſhire, of three daughters. All of them are as well as can be expected; but they are ſo extremely ſmall and delicate as to admit a ring of an ordinary ſize being put over the foot, ancle, and almoſt up to the knee.

30. At Kirby, co. Northampton, the Lady of George Finch Hatton, eſq. a ſon and heir.

31. The Lady of Gerrard Noel Edwards, eſq. M.P. for the county of Rutland, a ſon.

In Berners-ſtreet, the Lady of William-Parker Hamond, eſq. a daughter.

3. In Groſvenor-ſquare, the Ducheſs of Montroſe, a daughter.

8. At Thames Ditton, Surrey, the Lady of Richard-Joſeph Sullivan, eſq. M.P. for New Romney, a ſon.

14. At his Lordſhip's houſe at Whitehall, Lady Cathcart, a daughter.

22. Mrs. Hill, of Newman-ſtreet, a ſon.

23. In Portugal ſtreet, the Lady of Capt. Hewgill, of the Coldſtream reg. a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

May 20. AT Fortfield, in Ireland, by ſpecial licence, John Bingham, eſq. of Newbroke, co. Mayo, to Miſs Yelverton, only daughter of the Lord Chief Baron Y.

26. At Hail-Weſton, co. Huntingdon, Mr. John Pyne, of Holborn, to Miſs Darnel.

At Harleſton, near Northampton, the Rev. Francis Montgomery, M. A. rector of Holcott, in that county, to Miſs Mary Andrew, daughter of Rob. A. eſq. of Harleſton-park.

Crichton Horne, eſq. of the glaſs-manufactory in Wells-ſtreet, to Miſs Gallion, of Leman-ſtreet, Goodman's-fields.

27. Rev. Tho. Ellis Owen, of Bangor, to Miſs Harriet Cheſter, 2d daughter of the late Rob. C. eſq. of Curzon-ſtreet, May-fair.

28. Mr. M'Laws, of Stamford-ſtreet, to Miſs Sharp, of Bow-lane.

30. At Cheſter, William Nicholls, eſq. to Miſs Ruſſell, niece to the late Sir Peter Leiceſter, bart. of Tabley.

31. Mr. Mills, druggiſt, to Miſs Kent, both of Smithfield bars.

At Bath, Mr. John Gare, to Miſs Mary Bridges, of that city.

Lately, in Dublin, C. Ward, eſq. to Miſs E. Radcliffe, 2d daughter of S. R. eſq. judge of the Prerogative Court there.

Mr. Whitley, to Mrs. Thoburn, both of Brompton.

Henry Jermyn, eſq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Mrs. Douglas.

At Aldborough, co. York, Mr. Mitton, banker, of Birchin-lane, to Miſs Margaret Glenton, of Boroughbridge.

At Lilles-hall, D. Bird, eſq. nephew of T. Gilbert, eſq. M.P. to Miſs C. Moſs Taylor, of the Wood, Salop.

Mr. Turner, attorney, of Margaret-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, to Miſs Howthgate, dau. of Joſ. H. eſq. of Kingſton, Jamaica.

Gilbert Thomas Edwards, eſq. to Mrs. Grice, widow of Tho. G. eſq. of Charlton.

Mr. Lloyd, ſurveyor, of Greek-ſtreet, Soho, to Miſs Cath. Search, of Clerkenwell.

June 1. Mr. Sam. White, attorney, of the Inner Temple, to Miſs Hitchcock, only dau. of John H. eſq.

2. Tho. Papillon, eſq. of Acriſe, in Kent, to Miſs Anne Pelham, daughter of Henry P. eſq. late a commiſſioner of the cuſtoms.

Francis Buller Yarde, eſq. M. P. for Totneſs, only ſon of the Hon. Mr. Juſtice B. to Miſs Holliday, daughter and only child of Jn. H. eſq. of Great Ormond ſtreet.

At Ponteſbury, Mr. Baxter, ſurgeon, of Montgomery, to Miſs E. Hodges, of Crockton.

Mr. Wm. Ranger, to Miſs Eliz. Harpin, both of the King's mews, Charing-croſs.

At Walthamſtow, Tho. Naylor, eſq. to Miſs Savage, both of Mansfield.

At Whitwick, co. Leiceſter, Mr. Stephen Charleſworth, of Thringſton, to Miſs Parkyns, daughter of Sir Tho. P. bart.

Mr. John Davidſon, of Hill-top, near Kendal, to Miſs Pennington, of Kendal, niece to Rowland Stephenſon, eſq.

At North Cadbury, Somerſet, Tho. Avarne, eſq. lieutenant-colonel of marines, to Miſs Blair, eldeſt daughter of the late Hamilton B. eſq. of Blair, in North Britain.

3. At Irvine, Tho. Mure, eſq. of Warriſton, to Miſs Boyle, eldeſt daughter of the Hon. Patrick B. of Showalton.

At Stapleford, Sir Tho. Cave, bart. of Stanford-hall, co. Leiceſter, to Lady Lucy Sherrard, daughter of the Earl of Harborough.

4. Joſ. Shrimpton, eſq. of Bedford-ſquare, to Miſs Ewer, of Clapham.

Mr. Kirkman, ſtationer, of Cornhill, to Miſs Blakſley, of Biſhopſgate-ſtreet.

By ſpecial licence, Chambrey Brabazon Ponſonby, eſq. M. P. in the Iriſh parliament for Dungarvan, to Lady Harriet Taylor, eldeſt daughter of the Earl of Bective.

6. Geo. Pocock, eſq. only ſon of Sir Geo. P. K.B. to Miſs Charlotte Long, 2d daughter of Edw. L. eſq. of Wimpole-ſtreet.

James Buller, eſq. of Downs, co. Devon, to Miſs Anne Buller, daughter of the Dean of Canterbury.

At St. Pancras, by the Biſhop of Saliſbury, Capt. J. Lucas, to Miſs Charlotte Abrams.

Mr. J. B. Webb, of the Temple, to Mrs. Perkins.

7. At Bath, Tho. Sotheby, eſq. captain in the royal navy, to Miſs Sarah Anſtey, youngeſt daughter of Chriſt. A. eſq. of Bath.

Cha. Mattendolce, eſq. to Miſs Hurrell, of Foxton, co. Cambridge.

Dr. Malcolm M'Queen, of Norwich, to Miſs Potter, of Harley-ſtreet.

Arnott Howard, eſq. of St. Julian's, Herts, to Miſs Randall, only daughter of Rev. Mr. R. miniſter of New Brentford, Middleſex.

Mr.

Mr. Clifford, of Tixhall, to Miſs Chicheſter.

At Killermont, W. Murray, eſq. of Polmaiſe, to Miſs A. Campbell, daughter of Jn. C. eſq. of Clathick.

8. Mr. Rich. Wright, of Wareham, Dorſet, to Miſs Mary Woods, of Artillery-place.

10. By ſpecial licence, Capt. Harward, of the 3d reg. of guards, only ſon of the Dean of Exeter, to Miſs Charlotte Auguſta Chambers, 3d dau. of Sir Wm. C. of Whitton-place.

At the Quakers' meeting-houſe in Sycamore-alley, Dublin, Mr. Hutchinſon, to Miſs Coates, daughter of John Dawſon C. eſq. an eminent banker in that city.

11. Mr. Smith, of Hackney-wick, to Miſs Charlotte Bowen, of Ludgate-ſtreet.

At Hampſtead, J. C. Lucena, eſq. to Miſs Mary-Anne Lancaſter, dau. of Joſ. L. eſq.

Mr. Pope, of New-court, Carey-ſtreet, apothecary, to Miſs Anne-Maria Eves, of Clifford, co. Hereford.

Rich. Harriſon, eſq. of Friern Barnet, late of Bombay, to Miſs Moore, of Taunton.

Wm. Carlyon Hughes, eſq. of the Royal Fuzileers, to Miſs Jenks, of Gr. George ſtr.

12. By ſpecial licence, Wm. Cole, eſq of the Prince of Wales's houſhold, to Miſs Hauden, of St. James's-place.

By ſpecial licence, Rob. Knight, eſq. of Barrills, co. Warwick, to the Hon. Miſs F. Dormer, youngeſt daughter of Lord D.

13. At the Quakers' meeting in Worceſter, Mr. Devereux Bowley, of Cirenceſter, banker, to Miſs Sarah Beeſley, daughter of Mr. Henry B. of Barborne.

Rev. Sam. Heyrick, rector of Brampton by Dingley, co. Northampton, to Mrs. Power, widow of Geo. P. eſq. of Peatling, co. Leic.

Rev. Mr. Nicholas, of Ealing, to Miſs Shury, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. S.

By ſpecial licence, Thomas Neave, eſq. to Miſs Caroline Digby, daughter of the late Dean of Durham.

At Charmouth, Dorſet, H. Compton, eſq. of the South Hants militia, to Miſs Lynne.

At Edinburgh, Wm. Mure, eſq. of Caldwell, to Miſs Hunter Blair, daughter of the late Sir James Hunter B. bart.

14. Mr. Tho. Jones, pawnbroker, of Fleet-ſtreet, to Miſs Sarah Patrick, of Iſlington.

Mr. Cha. Mayo, of Hammet-ſtr. Minories, to Miſs Knowlys, of Harp-lane, Tower-ſtr.

At Batterſea, Wm. Patterſon, eſq. of Devonſhire-place, Wimpole-ſtr. to Miſs Vardon, eldeſt dau. of Tho. V. eſq. of Batterſea-riſe.

At Winterborne, Dorſet, Mr. James Randell, of St. Peter's-hill, Doctors Commons, to Miſs Frances Davis, of Winterborne.

15. John Wilkinſon, eſq. of Cheſterfield, to Miſs Anne Golightly, of Berners-ſtreet.

Peter Floyer, eſq. to Mrs. Eliz. Howard, both of Brompton.

16. Wm. Farrington, eſq. of Shaw-hill, co. Lancaſter, to Miſs Wilbraham Bootle, daughter of Rich. W. B. eſq.

At Newcaſtle upon Tyne, Capt. Collingwood, of his Majeſty's ſhip Mermaid, to Miſs Blackett, daughter of John-Eraſmus B. eſq. mayor of that town.

Mr. Miller, ſurgeon, of Frome, Somerſet, to Miſs Davis, of Longleat.

17. At Southam, co. Warwick, Rev. B. Thickins, B. D. of Roſs, co. Hereford, to Miſs Weſtley, of Southam.

19. Mr. Nath Worſley, linen-draper, in the Minories, to Miſs M. Beniſon, daughter of the late Tho. B. eſq. of Greenwich.

20. By ſpecial licence, Wm. Fitzherbert Brockholes, eſq. of Claughton-Heaton and Maines-hall, co. Lancaſter, to Miſs Mary Heneage, of Calderby, co. Lincoln.

21. Rev. Joſeph Stennett, to Mrs. Straphan, of James-ſtreet, Covent-garden.

Mr. Geo. Maltby, of Queen-ſtreet, Cheapſide, to Miſs Mary Webſter, of Hampſtead.

23. Le Chevalier de Freire, miniſter from Portugal, and chargé des affaires at the Court of London, to Mrs. Lochyer.

Rev. William Brook Jones, vicar of Clare, co. Suffolk, to Miſs Eliz. Winter, ſiſter of Jn. W. eſq. of Swithin's-lane.

Mr. B. Pearſe, upholder, on Ludgate-hill, to Miſs S. Child, of Mount-row, Lambeth.

24. Granville Penn, eſq. of Spring-gardens, to Miſs Forbes, daughter of Col. Gordon F. of Ham-common, Surrey.

26. Mr. Rob. Smith, to Miſs Jones, both of Richmond, Surrey.

27. William-Robert Phillmore, eſq to the Hon. Sarah Henley Ongley, youngeſt daughter of the late Lord O.

DEATHS.

1790. *Nov.* 24. AT his country-houſe at Millfield, near Falkirk, Robert Henry, D.D. miniſter of one of the churches in Edinburgh, author of "The Hiſtory of Great Britain," in five vols. 4to.; the firſt volume of which was publiſhed in 1771; the 2d, 1774; the 3d, 1777; the 4th, 1781; the 5th, 1785; and in ten vols. 8vo. The remaining volume, we hear, will be completed, from his materials, by Sir Henry Moncrieff Welwood, bart.; to which will be prefixed, Memoirs of the Doctor's Life, before that, and in the 8th volume of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," 4to.

1791. *April* 29. In the King's Road, Chelſea, aged 64, Mrs. Margaret James, widow.

May ... At Dunkirk, of a pulmonary conſumption, aged 40, Mrs. Fanchon Andry, wife of M. Andry, and daughter of M. Vital Armand, both of Calais.

May ... At his villa on the banks of the Rotbach, in Alſace, aged 72, M. Pouletier, author of a whimſical poetic ſatire, intituled, "The Pallium," in alluſion to the pall declared by the popes to be an enſign of the plenitude of apoſtolic power. His ſatire was levelled principally at the exorbitant ſums exacted from prelates raiſed to the archiepiſcopal dignity.

15. At Copenhagen, of the meaſles and an inflammation in his bowels, the eldeſt ſon of Count

Count de Bernſtorf, ſecretary of ſtate. The death of this young man is much deplored. He was one of the king's chamberlains, major of a regiment of huſſars; married only one year ſince, and became a father at the moment of his death.

17. Mr. Johnſon, ſtudent of Clare-hall, Cambridge.

19. At Fortroſe, the Lady of Sir Alexander Mackenzie, bart. of Coul; to whom he had been married 60 years.

20. At Navenby, co. Lincoln, in his 70th year, greatly reſpected, Rev. Robert Burne, M.A. rector of Boothby, in that county, and vicar of South Collingham, co. Nottingham, and upwards of 30 years an acting magiſtrate for the parts of Keſteven, co. Lincoln. He was formerly fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge; took the degree of B. A. 1742, and that of M. A. 1746.

21. Mrs. Rolleſton, wife of Rob. R. eſq. of New Broad-ſtreet.

At his mother's houſe, in his 21ſt year, Mr. Robert Stable, ſon of Mrs. Anne S. ironmonger, High-ſtreet, St. Giles's.

At Margate, in her 53d year, Mrs. Wieſe, wife of Geo. W. eſq. of Jermyn-ſtreet, St. James's, belonging to his Majeſty's German-office at St. James's.

In her 81ſt year, greatly lamented by her numerous relations and friends, Lady Carpenter, widow of George Lord Carpenter, grandmother of the preſent Earl of Tyrconnel, and mother of the Counteſs of Egremont.

At Sommers town, Mrs. Greenway, niece to the late Alderman Whitaker.

22. At Gottingen, of a pulmonary conſumption, in his 51ſt year, John Andrew Murray, M.D. knight of the order of Waſa, Aulic counſellor to his Britannic Majeſty, ordinary profeſſor of phyſic and botany, and ſuperintendant of the Botanical Garden in Gottingen, &c. &c.—Profeſſor Murray was a native of Sweden, and born at Stockholm, Jan. 27, 1740. His father was a reſpectable clergyman in that city; to whom he was indebted for the early cultivation of thoſe talents which diſtinguiſhed him above his fellow-ſtudents at the Gymnaſium. At the age of 16 he was ſent to the Univerſity of Upſala, where his ſuperior abilities and the bent which his mind had acquired to purſuits of natural hiſtory recommended him to the notice of his great countryman, Linnæus. A reciprocal eſteem and attachment commenced between them, which continued uninterrupted till the death of the latter; and ſeveral paſſages in Profeſſor M's later writings teſtify his regard for the memory of his amiable preceptor. On quitting Upſala, Prof. M. became deſirous of travelling, with a view to extend his knowledge, and to free himſelf from the prejudices which attach to a perſon confined within the limits of his native country. But deeming it diſgraceful to viſit other countries with a ſuperficial acquaintance with his own, he devoted the Summer of 1759 to a tour through the Southern provinces of Sweden; in which his attention was chiefly directed to objects of natural hiſtory and œconomy. On his return to Stockholm, he was induced to viſit the Univerſity of Gottingen, which was now in repute as a ſchool of phyſick, and in which his brother had obtained a profeſſorſhip in philoſophy. Here he graduated, in the year 1763, and defended a theſis, "De Fatis Variolarum Inſitionis in Suecia." The following year he was appointed Extraordinary Profeſſor of Phyſick; and, on the death of Profeſſor Büttner, in 1769, ſucceeded to the botanical chair, with the title of Profeſſor in Ordinary. Beſides the two editions of the "Syſtema Vegetabilium," and the "Apparatus Medicaminum," by which he is beſt known to the Engliſh reader, the following works claim Profeſſor Murray as their author: 1. "Enumeratio Vocabulorum quorundam, quibus antiqui Linguæ Latinæ Auctores in re Herbaria uſi ſunt. Holm. 1756," 4to.—2. The Inaugural Diſſertation above referred to.—3. * "Commentatio de Arbuto Uva urſi. Gott. 1765."—6. "De Hydrophobia abſque Morſu prævio. Baſil, 1765," 4to.—7. "Hiſtoria inſitionis Variolarum in Suecia ad noviſſimum Tempus protracta. Gott. 1767," 8vo.—8. * "Diſſ. de Puris abſque prægreſſa Inflammatione. Gott. 1766," 4to. "Diſſ. de Cognatione Arthridis cum Calculo." Ib. 1767, 4to —9. * "Obſervationes de Vermibus in Lepra obviis, juncta Leproſi Hiſtoria, et de Lumbricorum Setis Obſervationes," c. figg. ib. 1769, 8vo.—10. "Prodromus deſignationis Stirpium Gottingenſium," c. figg. Gott. 1770, 8vo.—11. * "Commentatio naturam Foliorum de Arboribus cadentium expendens," in the "Commentationes Soc. Reg. Goett. An. 1771."—12. "Diſſ. de Conciliandis Medicis quoad Variolas internas diſſentientibus. Gott. 1771," 4to.—13. * "Tal om de på Djur anſtäldte Röns och Förſöks opålitelighet vid tillämpningen på Männiſkans Kropp. Stockholm. 1772," 8vo. An Oration delivered before an aſſembly of the Royal Academy of Sciences in Stockholm, in the year 1772, tranſlated by the author, and republiſhed in his "Opuſcula," vol. I. under the following title: "De Obſervationibus et Experimentis apud Bruta captis cautè ad Corpus Humanum applicandis, Oratio."—13. "Enumeratio Librorum præcipuorum Medici Argumenti. Lipſ. 1773." 8vo.—14. * "Commentatio de Polypis Bronchiorum," in "Com. Soc. Scient. Gott. 1773 —15. * "Prog. de Phthiſi Pituitoſa. Gott. 1776," 4to.—15. * "Prog. de Tempore Corticis Peruviani in tuſſi convulſivâ exhibendi. Gott. 1776," 4to.—16. * "Progr. de Redintegratione partium cochleis limacibuſque præcipuarum." ib. 1776, 4to.—17. * "Progr. Obſervationum et Animadverſionum ſuper Variolarum inſitione et Natura." ib. 1779, 4to. iii ps.—18. * "Diſſ de Aſcaride Lumbricoidi." ib. 1779, 4to.—18. * "Diſſ.

* "Diſſ. de Catechu." ib. 1779, 4to.—19. * "Diſſ. de dulcium Naturâ et Viribus." ib. 1779, 4to.—20. * "Spinæ Bifidæ ex mala Oſſium conformatione initia." ib. 1779, 4to. —21. "Oratio de Limitanda laude Librorum Medicorum practicorum uſui populari deſtinatorum. Gott. 1779," 4to.—22. * "Præſtet in uno medico an pluribus junctim uti? Opuſc. vol. II.;" diſcuſſed in an occaſional oration, on his entering on the prorectorate in the univerſity, in the year 1781.—23. * "De Medendi tineæ capitis ratione paralipomena." ib. 1782, 4to.—24. "Difficultates in curatione Morborum Infantilium obvenientes." ib. 1782, 4to.—25. * "Diſſ. de Tempore exhibendi Emetica in Febribus intermittentibus maximi opportuno." ib. 1782, 4to.—26. * "Vindiciæ nominum trivialium Stirpibus a Linneo Equite impertitorum." Gott. 1782, 8vo.—27. * "De Materia arthritica ad verenda aberrante." Gott. 1785, 4to.—28. "Prog. Succi Aloës amari initia. Gott. 1785," 4to.—29. "De Laude Magnetiſmi ſic dicti Animalis ambigua. Gott. 1789," 4to. The pieces diſtinguiſhed by an aſteriſk are inſerted in his "Opuſcula," two volumes of which appeared before his death. As, under the ſymptoms of a flattering diſeaſe, he might almoſt be ſaid to die with the pen in his hand, it is to be preſumed that he has left materials towards the completion of his "Materia Medica." In the above catalogue of his works, ſeveral of his contributions to the Gottingen "Commentationes," and his tranſlations from the Swediſh, have been omitted, as they would occupy too much room in our Obituary.

22. In Vine-ſtreet, Piccadilly, Mr. Lewis Martinnant, ſen.

At Bramſhot, Hants, Rev. Jonathan Dennis, M.A. rector of that place, and formerly fellow of Queen's College, Oxford.

23. At her houſe in Charlotte-row, Miſs Suſannah James, 4th daughter of the late Mr. Wm J. banker.

At Roehampton, Sir Gerrard Vanneck, of Hevingham-hall, co. Suffolk. He was one of the richeſt merchants in Europe; and has left eſtates to the amount of 8000l. a year, beſides a fortune of between 2 and 300,000l. He is ſucceeded in title and eſtates by his only brother, now Sir Joſhua Vanneck, bart. one of the repreſentatives for the borough of Dunwich, in Suffolk.—Sir Gerrard was a candidate for the county of Suffolk at the laſt general election, which he loſt after a very expenſive conteſt. His remains were interred in the family-vault in Suffolk.

At his houſe on Ranelagh-road, Dublin, in an advanced age, James Horan, eſq. one of the aldermen of that city.

24. In his 15th year, Benj. Dyke, ſon of Mr. James D. merchant, Aldermanbury.

At his houſe at Stanmore, aged about 50, of a mortification in his leg, occaſioned by pulling off his boot haſtily in the bars of a grate, which fell upon him on the 13th inſtant, ——— Clutterbuck, eſq. an eminent and wealthy brewer in that town. An amputation was propoſed, but too late, for the ſphacelation had extended above the thigh on Monday evening. He was a widower, and has left 12 children, the eldeſt ſon, aged 19, juſt entered at Oxford, and a father, near 90, almoſt ſuperannuated, whom he ſucceeded in the brewery. Mrs. C. died about 3 years ago.

25. At Logicalmond-houſe, in Scotland, Lady Catherine Drummond.

26. Mr. Robert Parſley, bookſeller, on the Surrey ſide of Blackfriars-bridge.

Near Maillezais, in Poictou, M. d'Auteroche, who had written moſt uſefully and elaborately on animal, vegetable, and mineral poiſons. He was a relation of the celebrated l'Abbé Chappe d'Auteroche, member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, who was ſent to Siberia in 1760, to obſerve the tranſit of Venus.

In his 62d year, Mr. James Priddifant, of Walcot-place, Lambeth, late of Market-ſtr. St. James's, cornfactor.

At her ſon-in-law's (the Rev Moſes Porter) at Clapham, aged 84, Mrs. Lockman, widow of Mr. John L. formerly ſecretary to the Britiſh herring-fiſhery.

At Greenwich, Miſs Laſcelles, eldeſt dau. of Michael L. eſq. of Saliſbury-ſtreet, Strand.

In New King-ſtreet, Bath, after a ſhort illneſs, Mrs. Griffith, wife of Rev. Dr. G.

At Bath, Mrs. Fuller, relict of Wm. F. eſq. of Uptown-place, in the iſle of Thanet.

At Ingateſtone, Eſſex, Sir Jn. Playter, bart.

27. At Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs. Baron Gordon.

John Croſbie, eſq. one of the ſenior aldermen of Liverpool.

At his ſeat at Shavington, co Salop, John Needham, tenth Viſcount Kilmory. He is ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon, Robert.

28. At Sandwich, in Kent, Mr. William Harriſon, of the Bell inn in that town.

At Chelſea, Adam Bland, eſq.

Mr. Wm. Heath, grocer, Holborn-bridge.

At the Gibraltar inn at Chatham, in his 43d year, of an inflamed ſore throat, Mr. Jn. Kemſley; 29 years a clerk belonging to the ſtorekeeper's office in the dock-yard there; alſo, high conſtable of that town for the preſent year.

Mr. Charles Brownlow Peregrine Samuel Myers, 2d ſon of Rev. John M. of Edenham, co. Lincoln.

In Eaſt-ſtreet, Red-lion-ſquare, Mrs. Elizabeth-Sophia Neſbitt, eldeſt daughter of the late Rob. N. M.D. who died May 27, 1761, and ſiſter of John N. eſq. of Bedfordſhire, who died in February 1783.

At Mrs. Leigh's, at Broadwell, co. Glouceſter. Capt. John Frodſham, of the royal navy; not leſs remarkable for his amiable manners and integrity of mind, than for his valour and conduct as an officer. He was 38 years in the ſervice had been in ſeven actions, and experienced all the dangerous and

and trying viciſſitudes incident to his profeſſion, without the good fortune of acquiring any advantage in return. He was promoted from the rank of lieutenant by Admiral Byron, in approbation of his conduct in negociating with Compte d'Eſtaign, when employed on a flag of truce; and to the rank of poſt-captain by Admiral Keppel, for his ſignal and memorable action with the La Fée, a French frigate of 36 guns, to which he gallantly oppoſed the Alligator, a ſloop of 14 guns, for an hour and three quarters, till his veſſel was reduced to a wreck. This ſlight tribute is paid to his memory by one well acquainted with his virtues, and who was ſincerely attached to him for them, at a time when it can anſwer no other end, but to render juſtice to a worthy character, whoſe modeſty ever led him to conceal his own merits. He married Miſs Anne Leigh, ſecond daughter of Rev. Peter L. of Lyme, in Cheſhire, and grand-daughter of Dr. Egerton L. of an antient family, of High-Leigh, in the ſame county.

29. At Dublin, in her 14th year, Lady Emma-Elizabeth Proby, eldeſt daughter of the Earl of Carysfort.

Dr. Michael Morris, of Parliament-ſtreet, late inſpector-general and phyſician to his Majeſty's forces.

At his ſeat, Wenvoe caſtle (Werwore Coythe), co. Glamorgan, Peter Birt, eſq.

At Oundle, co. Northampton, Mrs. Creed, a widow lady, much reſpected. She went to church in the morning, ate her dinner well, and was putting on her cloak to go to church again, when ſhe complained of being ill, fell into her chair, and expired immediately. Her family are well known at Oundle for their pious munificence. Mr. John C. intended to found a freeſchool and chapel at Aſhton, in that pariſh; but dying before it was effected, and his only ſon, Major Rich. C. being ſlain in the battle of Blenheim, 1704, left his property to his beloved ſiſter, Jemima, who perfected the deſign, and painted the altar. See Bridges's Northamptonſhire, II. 412.

At Kirk-Deighton, greatly lamented, Mrs. Thompſon, wife of Rev. Richard T. rector of that place.

30. At Rocheſter, Mr. Alderman Taylor, who had twice ſerved the office of mayor of that city.

Mr. Obadiah Hulme, of Charterhouſe-ſquare, author of an Hiſtorical Eſſay on the Engliſh Conſtitution, and ſeveral other tracts.

At Heaton, Lady Egerton, relict of Sir Thomas E. bart. and mother of Lord Grey de Wilton.

In the Fleet priſon, after a confinement of nine years, Clement Ives, eſq. formerly in the commiſſion of the peace for co. Norfolk.

31. At Croydon, Surrey, after a few days illneſs, Mr. Tho. Gridies.

At Shrewſbury, whither he went for the benefit of his health, Mr. Watkins, houſe-apothecary of the Leiceſter infirmary.

In Hamilton-ſtreet, Piccadilly, Mrs. Harriſon, wife of Mr. Rich. H.

Lately, at Yeverdon, in Switzerland, Sir Frederick Haldimand, K. B. lieutenant-general of his Majeſty's forces, colonel of the 60th regiment of foot, and late governor of the province of Canada.

At Altona, Wm. Hutchinſon, eſq. merchant there.

At New York, Polycarpus Wm. Taylor, eſq. formerly an officer in the 57th reg.

At the iſland of Barbadoes, the Hon. Benj. Nicolls, chief judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the precinct of St. Michael.

In Dublin, Tho. Adderley, eſq. M. P. in the Iriſh parliament for Bandon.

At his houſe near Cavan, in Ireland, Coſby Neſbit, eſq. formerly M.P. for Cavan.

At Cove, near Cork, Right Rev. Dr. Matthew Mac Kenna, titular biſhop of Cloyne.

At Inverneſs, Mrs. Margaret Roſe, relict of Rev. James Hay, of the epiſcopal church.

In her 72d year, Mrs. Chalmers, relict of Mr. C. printer, Aberdeen.

At Greyſtoke, in his 85th year, Raiſley Calvert, eſq. principal land-ſteward to the Duke of Norfolk, for his Cumberland eſtates.

At Worthy, near Wincheſter, Mr. Ogle, eldeſt ſon of Admiral Sir Chaloner O.

At Yaxley, near Peterborough, aged upwards of 90, Mrs. Higby. She retained her faculties to the laſt hour of her life, and had been the mother, grandmother, and great-grandmother of 250 children.

Mr. Wm. Croſs, organiſt of St. Peter's and St. Martin's churches at Oxford.

At Penruddock, in Cumberland, aged 86, Mathias Nicholſon, the laſt of the Northern giants. His height was ſix feet two inches, and his bulk proportionate. In his youth, and even till a few years ago, he was unrivaled, in his neighbourhood, at all the manly and athletic ſports; and, if the general reports concerning him may be credited, he would have been an overmatch for all the maſters of the modern ſchools of pugiliſm.

In the prime of life, after a long indiſpoſition, Mrs. Halliwell, wife of Rev. Mr. H. of Boroughbridge, and vicar of Nidd, co. York.

At Malpas, near Newport, co. Monmouth, aged 100, Rebecca Joſeph, widow. She retained all her faculties to the laſt, and till within about three years of her deceaſe could walk from 10 to 15 miles a day without the help of a ſtick. She was not known to have had a fit of illneſs from her infancy to confine her to her bed till within about a month of her death. She lived a very temperate life, though ſhe had kept a little public-houſe for 70 years. Her chief ſuſtenance, for the laſt two years, was brown ſugar and cold water.

At Briſtol, Miſs Bolaine, daughter of Mrs. B. of Canterbury. She was a moſt amiable and accompliſhed young lady, and her death is ſincerely lamented by all who had the pleaſure of knowing her. Her remains were depoſited in the family-vault of Thomas Farn-

ham, eſq. of Quorndon, co. Leiceſter; to whom, and alſo to the Counteſs of Denbigh, ſhe was niece.

At the coal-pits near Wedneſbury, in Staffordſhire, Joſeph Rawlins, commonly known by the appellation of The Pit-preacher, from the circumſtance of his performing religious duties, in the Methodiſtical manner, for many years paſt, among the colliers in that neighbourhood; which he was firſt impelled to from ill-uſing Mr. J. Weſley, when preaching in that place, in 1749. This ſingular paſtor, though blind, worked on the week-day as a collier, and (which is more extraordinary) diſtributed the largeſt portion of his earnings among his auditors, in caſes of ſickneſs, &c.

Suddenly, at S. Steele Perkins's, eſq. Ortonhall, co. Leiceſter, Mr. Thomas Farmer.

At Taunton, John Mallack, eſq. barriſter at law, and in the commiſſion of the peace for the county of Somerſet.

At Bath, aged 71, Mrs. Parſons, relict of Michael P. eſq. of Pall-mall.

At Hereford, Mr. Geo. Purcell.

At Chicheſter, James Alms, eſq. late captain of his Majeſty's ſhip Monmouth.

At Lyme Regis, Rev. Charles Lawrence, B.D. brother to Mr. Serjeant L.

At Kettering, co. Northampton, in his 82d year, Mr. Tho. Benford, an eminent manufacturer there; who, in the younger part of his life, diſcovered a fondneſs for mechanicks, and was the inventor of a machine for combing wool, which ſeemed to anſwer the purpoſe very well; but thinking it might injure the induſtrious poor, it was deſtroyed without being brought into common uſe.

At Canterbury, in his 84th year, Mr. Geo. Sims, one of the people called Quakers, formerly an eminent linen-draper, but retired from buſineſs ſome years; a man, in whom the ſimplicity of life and manners which diſtinguiſhes the great part of the ſect of which he was a member, was particularly conſpicuous. Till within a few weeks of his death, though grievouſly afflicted with the ſtone, he employed his leiſure-hours in mechanical exerciſes, being originally bred a watch-maker, a buſineſs which it is to be regretted he did not follow, as it ſeemed particularly ſuited to his genius, as is evident from the improvements he put in practice, and ſuggeſted, in the conſtruction of clocks and watches, weighing-engines, &c. &c. and which his ſingular modeſty prevented him from making public beyond the ſmall bounds of his own circle, though many ſpecimens of his ingenuity remain in the hands of his family. He was a man of exemplary probity and piety; and was buried in the Quakers' burying-ground in that city on Sunday May 22, and attended on foot by a very numerous and reſpectable train of relatives and friends. A diſcourſe, ſuitable to the occaſion, was pronounced at the grave by one of the ſociety; the ſimplicity, piety, charity, and reſignation to the Divine Power, which it breathed, appeared to have its proper effect upon the numerous audience which the ſingularity of the ceremony had drawn together.

At the houſe of his father-in-law (Mr. Tatham) at Maſon Gill, near Kirkby Lonſdale, in his 47th year, Mr. Booth, the celebrated philoſophical lecturer.

At her houſe in Vere-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, in her 75th year, Mrs. Eliz. Gore, aunt to Charles Orlando G. eſq. of Bruſſels.

At his lodgings in Weſtminſter, Mr. James Barbut, late of the Bank, and author of ſeveral approved publications in natural hiſtory.

Mr. John Eccles, of Drury-lane, a lieutenant in the Warwickſhire militia.

June 1. At Tenby, co. Pembroke, after a long illneſs, John Knox, eſq. of Waringsford, co. Down, Irel. only brother of Ld. Welles.

At Burnbank, Lieut.-col. David Muirhead, late in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice.

At Birr, in Ireland, Hon. John Baron Dillon, jun. cornet in the 7th (or Princeſs Royal's) dragoon guards.

Mr. Trapp, printer, in Paternoſter-row.

After a few days illneſs, having almoſt completed his 82d year, Wm. Raper, eſq. of Wendover Dean, one of the directors of the Million Bank.

2. Mr. Geo. Sherwood, many years butler of Pembroke College, Oxford.

At his houſe at Putney, Mr. Rich. Cottle, merchant, of Milk-ſtreet.

Aged 67, Mrs. Suſannah Roberts, of Southgate, Middlx. widow, aunt to Mrs. Winbolt.

At St. Andrew's, Rev. Dr. Jas. Gilleſpie, principal of St. Mary's College, St. Andrew's, and one of his Majeſty's chaplains in ordinary for Scotland.

At Brompton, in his 97th year, Sir Robert Mayers Broome, knt. formerly in the commiſſion of the peace for the county of Middleſex. He was knighted by George I. on occaſion of carrying an addreſs.

3. Mr. Roger Curtis, an eminent farmer, of Downton, Wilts, and father of Captain Sir Roger C.

At Goſport, Capt. Edw. Shepherd, of the royal navy.

At Camberwell, Mr. Wm. Dobbins, jun.

At Nottingham, aged 49, Mrs. Gregory, wife of Mr. Rob. G. builder.

At Wathinghorough, aged about 50, Mr. Henry Hill, of Lincoln, attorney.

4. At the Hotwells, Briſtol, aged 22, Miſs Charlotte-Sarah Hammond, one of the daughters of the late Leonard H. eſq. and ſiſter of the Lady of the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons.

At Norwich, of a rapid decline, in her 33d year, Mrs. Barnard, wife of Mr. Samuel B. merchant, of Boſton, co. Lincoln.

5. Of a decline at her uncle's houſe at Highfield-row, Palmer's green, Edmonton, in her 36th year, Miſs Graves, niece of Iſaac Smith, eſq. and ſiſter of Mr. G. who died Sept. 1, 1790.

Mr. John Wilkes, ſon of Heaton W. eſq.

and

and principal clerk in the banking-houſe of Meſſrs. Foſter, Lubbock, and Co.

In her 22d year, of a conſumption, Mrs. Miller, wife of Mr. M. bookſeller, in Old Bond-ſtr. and daugh. of Dr. M. of Doncaſter.

At her houſe in Conduit-ſtreet, in her 84th year, Mrs. Fladgate.

At Glaſgow, Dr. Alex. Stevenſon, profeſſor of medicine in the univerſity there.

At his ſeat at Cockfield, Suffolk, in a very advanced age, Rev. Harvey Aſpin, rector of Herteſte with Boxted, and Bailham, in the ſame county.

At Exeter, Mrs. Meſſing, wife of Mr. M. ſteward to the Earl of Gainſborough.

At Keith, in Eaſt Lothian, Lieut.-colonel David Hepburn.

6. At Kentiſh-town, Job May, eſq.

At Goſport, ſuddenly, Rob. Leſlie, M. A. ſchoolmaſter and French teacher.

8. At Putney, Edward Lewis, eſq.

Aged 93, Mr. Nathaniel Winter, of Lime-kiln-lane, Greenwich.

Mrs. Eliz. Browning, of Queen Elizabeth-row, Greenwich.

At the Well-houſe, Briſtol, Mrs. Firmin, wife of Peter F. eſq. of Dedham, Eſſex.

Suddenly, at Norwich, on a recruiting party, Capt. Tuffnell, eldeſt ſon of Col. T.

Mr. Harris, ſurgeon, Old Palace-yard, Weſtminſter.

Aged 26, Mr. Tho. Parkinſon, farmer, of Sutton, near Peterborough. He was in good health as uſual the day before.

At Plymouth, in his 81ſt year, Mr. Rawlins, many years maſter-ſail-maker of the dock-yard there.

At Bath, Rev. Rowland Duer, chaplain to the Biſhop of Lincoln, and brother-in-law to Geo. Roſe, eſq of the Treaſury.

At Liſle, in Flanders, Lewis Lochee, eſq. late lieutenant-colonel of the Belgic Legion, and formerly keeper of the Royal Military Academy at Chelſea.

9. Mr. Robert Furnaſs, late of Wapping, ſhip-broker.

At her brother's, Samuel Gardiner, eſq. at Woodford, of a mortification in her foot, Mrs. Parkinſon, aged 74.

At her houſe in Caroline-ſtreet, Bedford-ſquare, Mrs. Mary Alder.

At his houſe in the New Road, John Hobcraft, jun. eſq.

10. At Briſtol Hotwells, Charles Cock, eſq. late of George's-row.

At his houſe at Alphington, after a tedious illneſs, Rev. James Pitman.

At Wellingborough, after a ſhort illneſs of a bowel complaint, Mrs. Jacomb, wife of Rev. Mr. J.

At Abbot's Langley, Herts, aged 75, Mrs. Street, relict of Mr. Geo. S. of Bucklerſbury.

Mr. Miles Radcliffe, and Mr. Thomas Wilkinſon. Theſe two young gentlemen, both of Trinity College, Cambridge, were unfortunately drowned, about two miles from the Univerſity, by getting into a deep hole whilſt bathing. They were interred on the 13th, in the chancel of St. Michael's church.

11. At Pedlar's-acre-wharf, Lambeth, Mr. Burnham, diſtiller and coal-merchant.

At Clifton, Miſs Fry, eldeſt daughter of the late Mr. Joſeph F. of Briſtol.

Mrs. Morris, wife of John M. eſq. of Devonſhire-ſtreet, Bloomſbury.

At Clapton, Middleſex, in her 87th year, Mrs. Jane Berthon, widow of Paul B. eſq. of Liſbon, merchant.

Suddenly, at Tamerton, near Plymouth, Col. Crabb, 25 years in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice.

12. At Oſtend, in his 69th year, the Rev. Peter Whalley, LL. B. rector of the united pariſhes of St. Gabriel Fenchurch and St. Margaret Pattens, in the city of London, vicar of Horley, in Surrey, and formerly grammar-maſter of Chriſt's hoſpital.

13. In Wimpole-ſtreet, Mrs. Egginton, widow of John E. eſq. of Nottingham.

Henry Lys, eſq. in the commiſſion of the peace for Hants.

14. Henry Jackſon, eſq. of Clement's-inn.

At Norwich, Mrs. Eliz. Gurney, relict of Mr. Henry G. banker there.

At Northiam, Suſſex, Tho. Frewen, M.D.

At North Lodge, in Ireland, Major Cha. Edmonſtone, brother of Sir Archibald E. of Duntreath, bart.

Wm. Reeve, eſq. of Melton-Mowbray, co. Leiceſter, father of W. R. eſq. barriſter at law, and deputy recorder of Stamford. His daughter was the ſecond lady of the preſent Earl of Harborough, and mother to Lord Sherrard, and the newly-married Lady Cave.

At Knayton, near Thirſk, in his 75th year, Dr. Charles Biſſet, a phyſician of conſiderable literary fame, as well as extenſive and ſucceſsful practice in the Northern part of the county of York, by which he had obtained an ample fortune. Though he was bred to phyſick, being a ſpirited young man, he obtained a commiſſion in a new regiment, raiſed in 1742, and ſerved in Flanders during that war. He was diſtinguiſhed ſo particularly for his knowledge in engineering, acquired merely by his ingenuity, that his late Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland placed him in the line of engineers. Being at the ſiege of Bergen-op-Zoom, he was frequently obſerved to walk on the ramparts with unconcern amidſt the enemy's ſhot, the more narrowly to obſerve the ſituation of French attacks. He was reduced to half-pay at the ſubſequent peace, and ſettled as a phyſician in Yorkſhire, where he practiſed phyſick ever ſince, with much reputation for his ſucceſs and humanity.—A further account of Dr. Biſſet and his writings will be given in our next.

At Bromley, in Kent, in his 39th year, of a gradual decay, which brought on with it ſymptoms of a dropſy, for which he had been tapped the day before, Mr. John Chriſtian, of Pall-mall, attorney at law. He was married,

in

in his 18th year, 1ſt, to Miſs Davy, the elder of the two nieces of the late —— Sumpter, eſq. of Walſoken, in Norfolk, near Wiſbech, who died in 1788; afterwards, to Mrs. Saunder, of Pall-mall, widow of Tho. S. eſq. ſugar-baker in London, who has attended him, during his long illneſs, with unremitting aſſiduity and affection.

At Burton-upon-Trent, of a paralytic ſtroke, Mrs. Dawſon, wife of Jn. Selleck D. eſq.; a lady of great benevolence and charity, and much reſpected.

15. At Kinolton, aged 85, Mr. Bonfar, of Langor.

At his houſe in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, aged 60, Mr. John Harden, many years proprietor of the Green Dragon inn in that ſtreet.

Mr. Lucas, linen-draper, at the corner of York-ſtreet, Covent-garden.

Aged 53, Nathaniel Turner, eſq. of Stoke-hall, near Ipſwich.

At Ewell, co. Surrey, on his way to town, Mr. John Ellerbeck, of Vere-ſtr. Oxford-ſtr.

At Epſom, Mrs. Madan, relict of the Rev. Martin M.

16. At Stratford, Eſſex, Mr. John Brooks, of Lichfield, co. Stafford.

Aged 63, Mr. Thomas Hibbs, merchant, of Ipſwich.

At Rocheſter, Rev. Mr. Leech, rector of Wouldham, and vicar of Halling.

17. At her houſe in the Spa-fields, near London, in her 84th year, the Right Hon. Selina Counteſs-dowager of Huntingdon. She was born Aug. 13, 1707, and was the ſecond daughter, and one of the three coheireſſes, of Waſhington ſecond Earl Ferrers; was married, June 3, 1728, to Theophilus Earl of Huntingdon, by whom ſhe had iſſue four ſons and three daughters, of whom the Counteſs of Moira is the only ſurvivor. Her Ladyſhip had been a widow 45 years; and ſo long has a fine buſt of her, by Kent, been placed on the tomb of her deceaſed lord, at Aſhby-de-la-Zouch, co. Leiceſter, where, by her will, ſhe has directed her own remains (dreſſed in the ſuit of white ſilk which ſhe wore at the opening of a chapel in Goodman's-fields) to be depoſited, in as plain a manner as poſſible; the coffin to be covered with black, and the officiating clergyman (Mr. Jones, of the Spa-fields chapel) to receive 10l. for his trouble. Her very great religious concerns, as head of a very numerous ſect in Great Britain and Ireland, are left by will in the hands of committees for managing them in both kingdoms. Her religious principles have been long ſince known, and her unbounded benevolence bore the beſt teſtimony of the purity of her intentions, having, in the courſe of her life, expended above one hundred thouſand pounds in public and private acts of charity. She has left an annuity of 100l. to Lady Anne Erſkine; and 4000l. to be diſpoſed of in charitable gifts, at the diſcretion of the Earl of Dartmouth, Sir Richard Hill, the Hon. Thomas Erſkine, and her chaplain, Mr. Hawes. By her death, Lord Rawdon, her grandſon, gets an addition to his fortune of 2200l. a year; 1500l. per annum goes to his Lordſhip's mother, the Counteſs of Moira; at whoſe death he will get an addition of the ſix following baronies: Haſtings, Hungerford, Newmarch, Botreax, Molins, and Moëls. The reſt of her Ladyſhip's fortune is bequeathed for the ſupport of 64 chapels, which ſhe had eſtabliſhed throughout the kingdoms.

Mrs. Gore, wife of Mr. G. deputy-lieutenant of the Tower.

Suddenly, Elizab. Fairman, who for ſome years kept one of the huts on Sydenham common, in Kent. Her coffin was ſix feet nine inches long, three feet five inches broad, and two feet two inches deep, and ſo completely filled with the body, that it was obliged to be preſſed when ſcrewed down.

18. In an advanced age, Tho. Land, eſq. of Hambledon, one of the moſt celebrated fox-hunters in the kingdom.

19. John Pedder, eſq. of Chatham-place.

In Little St. Martin's-lane, Mr. Butterfield, well known in the theatrical world.

20. At Stortford, aged 94, Mrs. Sarah Jocelyn, daughter of the late Sir Strange J. bart and ſiſter of the late sir Conyers J. bart. of Hide-hall, Herts.

At Stobbs, Scotland, Sir Fran. Eliott, bart.

Mrs. Raines, of Hull; whoſe huſband died about a month ago.

21. After a long and painful illneſs, Mrs. Stewart, of Iſlington, wife of Mr. Robert S. formerly an eminent tea-dealer in Grace-church-ſtreet.

Suddenly, James Webb, eſq. of Wokingham, Bucks.

At Sevenoaks, Kent, in a very advanced age, Francis Auſten, eſq.

22. In Wincheſter ſtr. Saliſbury, aged 101, widow Poor; the oldeſt woman in that city.

23. At Binfield, Berks, after a long and very painful illneſs, Mrs. Catherine Macaulay Graham. She was the youngeſt daughter of John Sawbridge, eſq. of Olantigh, Kent, and ſiſter of John S. eſq. alderman of London.—June 13, 1760, ſhe married George Macaulay, M. D. (ſee his writings in the Medical Obſervations of the London Phyſical Society, in our vol. XXVI. pp. 224, 362); who died in 17.., leaving by her one daughter, married, Dec. 7, 1787, to Cha. Gregory, eſq. an Eaſt India captain. Mrs. M. re-married, Dec. 17, 1778, the younger brother of the celebrated Dr. Graham, with whom ſhe retired to a cottage in Leiceſterſhire. She began her literary career with the "Hiſtory of England, from James I. to the Brunſwick Line;" the firſt volume of which was publiſhed in 1763; the ſecond, 1765; the third, 1767; the fourth, 1769; the fifth, 1771; the ſixth and ſeventh, 1781; and the eighth, 1783. "Thoughts on the Cauſes of the preſent Diſcontents, 1770" (ſee our vol. XL. p. 222). "A modeſt Plea for the Property of

of Copy-right" (XLIV. 125). "Hiſtory of England, from the Revolution to the preſent Time; in a Series of Letters to a Friend, the Rev. Dr. Wilſon, Prebendary of Weſtminſter, 1778," 4to. (XLVIII. 528); on which C. Lofft, eſq. publiſhed Panegyrical "Obſervations" the ſame year. "A Treatiſe on the Immutability of Moral Truth, 1783," 8vo. "An Addreſs to the People of England, Scotland, and Ireland, on the preſent important Criſis of Affairs, 1775," 8vo. Her laſt publication was, "Letters on Education, 1790," 8vo.—The enthuſiaſtic devotion paid to her, as a favourer of Liberty, by the late Dr. Wilſon, prebendary of Weſtminſter, by ſetting up a ſtatue of her, in the character of the Goddeſs of Liberty, in her life-time, in the chancel of his church in Walbrook, which on his death was removed, is well known. "I looked to no purpoſe," ſays Mr. Pennant, in his 'Hiſtory of London,' p. 388, "for the ſtatue erected DIVÆ MACAVLÆ, by her doating admirer, a former rector, which a ſucceſſor of his has moſt profanely pulled down."

At his lodgings in Hampſtead, Sir David Murray, bart.

25. At Sittingbourn, Mr. Tho. Baniſter.

Gazette Promotions.

RIGHT Hon. Thomas Harley, appointed lieutenant and cuſtos rotulorum of the county of Radnor, *vice* Earl of Oxford, dec.

Right Hon. William Wyndham Ld. Grenville, one of his Majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, the Right Hon. Wm. Pitt, chancellor of his Majeſty's exchequer, the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, the Right Hon. Lord Frederick Campbell, his Grace James Duke of Montroſe, and the Rt. Hon. Thomas Steele, appointed his Majeſty's commiſſioners for the affairs of India.

The Earl of Leven, appointed his Majeſty's high commiſſioner to the General Aſſembly of the Church of Scotland.

Right Hon. Viſcount Parker, appointed comptroller of his Majeſty's houſehold, *vice* Lord Belgrave, reſigned.

Right Hon. Thomas Orde, appointed governor and captain of the Iſle of Wight, and governor of Cariſbrook-caſtle, in the ſaid iſle, *vice* Duke of Bolton, reſigned.

Rt. Hon. Henry Dundas, appointed one of his Majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, *vice* Duke of Leeds, reſigned.

Edw. Boodle, eſq. appointed receiver-general of the land-tax for the counties of Northampton and Rutland, *vice* Partington, dec.

Stephen Luſhington, eſq. of South-hill-park, Berks, chairman of the Eaſt India Company, created a baronet.

Alex. Jardine, eſq. appointed conſul in Gallicia, Aſturias, and St. Andero, *vice* Katencamp, reſigned.

Geo. Munro, eſq. appointed keeper of the regiſter of ſeaſines in Inverneſs, Roſs, Sutherland, and Cromarty, *vice* Roſe, dec.

Sir James Peachey, bart. appointed gentleman and maſter of his Majeſty's robes, *vice* Earl of Cardigan, reſigned.

Barne Barne, eſq. appointed one of the commiſſioners of taxes, *vice* Bull, dec.

Cha. Carpenter and Rob. Frazer, eſqrs. appointed (by the Prince of Wales) collectors of the tell-tin ariſing within the manor of Lydford and foreſt of Dartmore, Devon.

Geo. Unwin, eſq. appointed (by the Prince of Wales) ſupervifor of the exports of tin, from the counties of Cornwall and Devon, to all places beyond the Cape of Good Hope.

Mr. John Grant, appointed commiſſary of the commiſſariot of Elgin and Forres, *vice* Ludovick Grant, reſigned.

Rev. Tho. Martin, preſented to the church and pariſh of Langholme, in the preſbytery of Langholme, and county of Dumfries, *vice* Dickie, reſigned.

Rev. Rob. Ruſſell, preſented to the church and pariſh of Yarrow, in the preſbytery and ſhire of Selkirk, *vice* Cramond, dec.

Rev. James Dallas, preſented to the church and pariſh of Contine, in the preſbytery of Dingwall and county of Roſs, *vice* M'Kenzie, tranſlated to the church, &c. of Knockbean.

Rev. Anthony Stewart, preſented to the church and pariſh of New Luce, in the preſbytery of Stranraer and county of Wigton, *vice* Caddell, dec.

Rev. John Weller Poley, Herteſte and Boxſted R. co. Suffolk, *vice* Aſpin, dec.

Eccleſiaſtical Preferments.

REV. James Stanhope Clarke, Preſton with Hova R. *vice* Hayley, dec.

Rev. John Iſaacſon, B.A. Little Bradley R. and Cowling perpetual curacy, both co. Suffolk, *vice* Carleton, dec.

Rev. Harry Allen Lagden, M.A. Ware with Thundridge V. Herts.

Rev. Benj. Griſdale, M.A. Worthington R. co. Glouceſter.

Rev. Wm. Inland, Little Bealings V. co. Suffolk, *vice* Carthew, dec.

Rev. Solomon Parker, Little Steeping R. co. Lincoln.

Rev. Samuel Berjew, Thorn-Falcon R. co. Somerſet.

Rev. Chriſtopher Smear, M.A. Froſtendon R. co Suffolk.

Rev. Rich. Relhan, M.A. F.R.S. Herningby R. near Horncaſtle, co. Lincoln.

Rev. Sam. Wells, B.A. Portlemouth R. co. Devon, *vice* Grantham, dec.

Rev. ——Mitchell, Throwleigh R. Devon.

Rev. Mr. Willis, St. George, Bloomſbury, R.; Rev. Mr. Selwyn, preſented to the ſubchanterſhip of Saliſbury cathedral; and Rev. Dr. Harrington, to the prebend of Yateſbury, in that cathedral; all *vice* Tarrant, dec.

Rev. Henry Shield, M.A. Stoke Dry R. co. Rutland, *vice* Whitnell, dec.

Rev. Mr. Wm. Draper, elected Sunday afternoon lecturer of Allhallows, London-wall, *vice* Garnons, dec.

Rev.

Rev. Tho. Cattel, Berkſwell R. co. Warw.
Rev. W. Landon, B.D. Uttoxeter V. Staff.
Rev. Cha. Nixon, Great Dalby V. co. Leic.
Rev. J. Cleathing, M. A. Thorpe-Ernold V. co. Leiceſter, *vice* Towne, dec.
Rev. W. Mounſey, curate of Bottesford, Saltby and Sproxton VV. both co. Leiceſter.

DISPENSATIONS.

REV. Wm. Batchelor, jun. M.A. to hold Babington R. co. Somerſet, with Cold Aſton R. co. Glouceſter.

Rev. Henry Key Bonney, M. A. to hold King's Cliffe R. with Warmington V. both co. Northampton.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from June 13, to June 18, 1791.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	5	10	3	4	3	0	2	3	3	1
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middleſex	6	3	0	0	3	2	2	7	3	5
Surrey	6	0	3	3	0	0	2	6	3	11
Hertford	6	0	0	0	3	0	2	6	3	10
Bedford	5	10	3	11	3	0	2	6	3	9
Cambridge	5	6	2	10	2	4	1	11	3	2
Huntingdon	5	7	2	0	3	0	2	1	3	0
Northampton	6	3	3	8	3	0	2	3	3	5
Rutland	6	0	0	0	3	3	2	4	3	10
Leiceſter	6	3	3	9	3	5	2	4	4	2
Nottingham	6	1	4	0	3	4	2	5	4	1
Derby	6	6	0	0	0	0	2	6	0	0
Stafford	6	8	5	10	3	5	2	10	4	3
Salop	6	0	4	3	3	6	2	4	4	7
Hereford	6	4	3	6	3	5	2	4	0	0
Worceſter	6	4	3	6	3	6	2	8	4	0
Warwick	6	6	0	0	3	6	2	8	4	1
Glouceſter	6	4	0	0	3	0	2	4	3	6
Wilts	6	2	0	0	2	11	2	3	4	0
Berks	6	1	0	0	2	10	2	3	3	3
Oxford	6	4	0	0	3	1	2	4	3	7
Bucks	6	1	0	0	2	11	2	4	3	6
COUNTIES upon the COAST.										
Eſſex	5	5	0	0	2	7	2	3	3	2
Suffolk	5	8	3	0	2	8	2	4	3	1
Norfolk	5	5	2	10	2	6	2	3	3	3
Lincoln	5	9	3	8	2	10	1	11	3	4
York	6	3	4	7	2	8	2	4	4	0
Durham	6	4	3	7	3	4	2	7	0	0
Northumberld.	5	7	4	2	3	4	2	7	4	4
Cumberland	6	8	4	1	3	3	2	8	3	8
Weſtmorland	6	9	5	6	3	11	2	9	0	0
Lancaſhire	6	7	0	0	3	5	2	8	3	11
Cheſhire	6	7	5	5	3	7	2	6	0	0
Monmouth	6	2	0	0	3	5	2	1	0	0
Somerſet	6	1	0	0	3	3	2	1	3	2
Devon	5	11	0	0	2	9	1	9	3	8
Cornwall	5	11	0	0	2	10	1	9	0	0
Dorſet	6	1	0	0	2	8	2	1	3	7
Hampſhire	5	11	0	0	2	7	2	2	0	0
Suſſex	5	8	0	0	2	6	2	5	0	0
Kent	5	10	0	0	2	10	2	4	3	0
WALES.										
North Wales,	6	6½	4	8½	3	8½	2	2½	4	7½
South Wales,	6	5¾	4	5½	3	6	1	7¾	0	0

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

June DRURY-LANE.

1. Love for Love—The Devil to Pay.
2. The Haunted Tower—The Pannel.
3. The Siege of Belgrade—Spoil'd Child.
4. The Country Girl—No Song No Supper.

June COVENT-GARDEN.

1. The Chances—Love in a Camp.
2. The Chapter of Accidents—Robin Hood.
3. Belle's Stratagem—*The Cottage Maid.*
4. Fontainbleau—The Poor Soldier.
6. Double Falſehood—*Tippoo Saib*; *or, Britiſh Valour in India*—Barnaby Brittle.
7. Thomas and Sally—Wild Oats—Tippoo Saib. [Ditto.
8. Suſpicious Huſband—Hob in the Well—
9. The Beggar's Opera—Modern Antiques.
10. The Recruiting Officer—The Wives Revenged—Tippoo Saib.
13. The Woodman—Tippoo Saib—Two ſtrings to your Bow.
14. The Buſy Body—The Farmer.
15. Death of Captain Cook—Wild Oats—Hob in the Well.

June HAY-MARKET.

6. Spaniſh Barber—Catherine and Petruchio
8. The Battle of Hexham—Who's the Dupe?
10. Inkle and Yarico—Village Lawyer.
13. I'll tell you What!—Agreeable Surprize.
14. Spaniſh Barber—Catherine and Petruchio
16. A Quarter of an Hour before Dinner—The Battle of Hexham—Half an Hour after Supper.
17. Summer Amuſement—A Mogul Tale.
18. Seeing is Believing—Ways and Means—Agreeable Surprize. [the Fourth.
20. Half an Hour after Supper—King Henry
21. Inkle and Yarico—The Village Lawyer.
22. Summer Amuſement—Agreeable Surprize
23. The Young Quaker—Gretna Green.
24. Half an Hour after Supper—The Battle of Hexham—Seeing is Believing.
25. Seeing is Believing—*The Kentiſh Barons.*
27. The Kentiſh Barons—Village Lawyer.
28. Ditto—Gretna Green.
29. A Quarter of an Hour before Dinner—King Henry the Fourth.
30. The Kentiſh Barons—The Son-in-Law.

BILL of MORTALITY, from June 7, to June 21, 1791.

Chriſtened.			Buried.		
Males	545	1128	Males	557	1081
Females	583		Females	524	

Whereof have died under two years old 425

Peck Loaf 2s. 3½d.

Between	2 and 5	88	50 and 60	89
	5 and 10	30	60 and 70	77
	10 and 20	37	70 and 80	58
	20 and 30	90	80 and 90	14
	30 and 40	84	90 and 100	1
	40 and 50	82		

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JUNE, 1791.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct reduc.	3 per Ct. consols.	1726 Ditto	4 per Ct Consol.	5 per Ct	Long Ann.	Short 1777.	Ditto 1778.	India Stock.	India Ann.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock	Old A	New Ann.	3 per Ct 1751	New Navy.	3 per Ct Scrip.	4per Ct. Scrip.	Exchcq Bills.	Lottery Tickets
27	186 1/4	81	81 3/4 a 82		101 1/2	120 3/8	23 7/8		12 7/8	166 1/4		89		80 7/8							
28		81 3/8	82 1/8 a 1/4		101 3/4	121	23 3/4					89					1 1/4				
29	Sunday																				
30																					
31	186 1/8	81	81 7/8 a 3/4		102 1/2	120 5/8	23 3/4		12 3/4			90									
1	186 1/8	80 7/8	81 1/2 a 3/4		101 3/8	120 3/8	23 3/8		12 3/4			90									
2																					
3	186 1/4	81	81 3/4 a 82		101 1/2	120 3/8	23 3/4		12 7/8	166 1/2		91					1 1/8				
4																					
5	Sunday																				
6	186 1/4	81	82		101 3/8	120 5/8	23 3/4		12 7/8			92					1 1/8				
7	186 3/8	81 1/4	82 1/8		101 3/4	120 7/8	23 3/4														
8	187	81 1/2	82 1/2 a 1/4		101 3/4	120 7/8	23 7/8														
9	186 3/8	81 1/4	82 1/4 a 81 5/8		101 3/4		23 3/4		12 7/8			96									
10	186 3/8	81 1/8	82 1/8 a 81 7/8		101 1/2		23 3/4		12 7/8			94					1				
11																					
12	Sunda																				
13																					
14																					
15	186 1/4	81	81 7/8 a 82		101 1/4		23 3/4		12 7/8			94					1				
16	186 1/8	81 1/8	81 7/8 a 82		101 1/4		23 3/4		12 7/8	166 3/4		91					1				
17	186 1/8	81 1/8	81 7/8 a 82		101 3/8				12 7/8			90									
18		80 7/8	81 7/8		101 1/8		23 3/4					90									
19	Sunday																				
20		81	81 7/8 a 82		101 1/4		23 3/4		13			90		80 7/8			1 1/8				
21	186 1/8	81 1/8	82		101 1/4		23 3/4														
22		81 1/4	8 1/8 a 1/4		10 3/8	120 3/4	23 3/4		13	167		88					1 1/8				
23		80 3/4	82 3/8 a 3/4		101 3/4							86									
24		82	82 3/4 a 7/8		101 7/8		23 3/4					88									
25	187 3/4	81 7/8	82 1/4 a 83		101 7/8		23 3/4					87									
26	Sunday																				

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Confols. the higheſt and loweſt Price of each Day is given; in the other Stock the higheſt Price only.

INDEX of NAMES in Volume LXI. Part I.

A.

ABBAT 391, 489
Abernethy 186
Abrams 582
Achmet 85
Acton 287, 379, 380
Adair 380
Adam 278
Adams 91, 278
Adderley 586
Adlam 91
Ainslie 490
Ainscombe 188, 277, 324
Alcock 383
Allder 285, 588
Aldred 188
Alexander 488
Allen 88, 285, 380
Alms 587
Altham 88
Amey 286
Anderson 184, 380, 490
Andrew 582
Andrews 184, 381, 488
Andry 583
Anstey 582
Anstie 381
Antrobus 488
Applewaite 88
Arairsbeg 372
Arbuthnot 489
Archer 184
Arden 379
Armstrong 370
Armytage 181
Arnold 350
Arrhenius 490
Arrowsmith 87
Ashby 280
Askerley 184
Askew 280, 391
Aspin 588
Atherton 87
Atkinson 92
Atkyns 185
Avarne 582
Auckland 582
Aufrere 278
Aufrice 184
Auriel 181
Auriol 489
Austen 380, 589
Auteroche 585
Awdry 181
Aydosce 85
Aylesford 183
Ayrey 280
Aysough 490

B.

BAbington 492
Badger 490
Baggaley 488
Baier 279
Bailey 187, 382
Baillie 279
Baker 93, 187
Banks 488
Banister 590
Banton 490
Barber 278
Barbut 587
Barday 382
Baring 279, 488
Barker 186
Barlow 92, 286, 488
Barnard 88, 183, 587
Barne 590
Barnes 380
Barns 389
Barrington 87, 488
Barrow 286
Barton 381
Barha 85
Bashi 85
Basschi 85
Batchelor 591
Bate 85
Bates 188
Bath 380, 388
Baverstock 88
Baxter 379, 582
Bayley 183, 489
Baynton 390
Beach 278
Beard 187
Beaumont 183
Beck 186
Becker 183
Beckford 490
Bedingfield 490
Beesley 589
Beevor 279, 488
Begh 85
Bell 489, 492
Beloe 492
Benford 587
Benger 381
Benson 583
Beresford 278, 487
Beridge 388
Berjew 590
Berkenhout 388
Bernard 187
Berrington 94
Bertheonneau 186
Berthon 490, 588
Bertie 487
Berostorf 584
Bettinger 488
Betts 488
Beverley 93
Beyer 492
Billing 186
Billson 278
Bingham 582
Birch 88, 281
Bird 88, 183, 582
Birdwood 391
Birket 87
Birkinshaw 389
Birt 586
Birtwhistle 90
Bishop 490
Bisset 588
Bisson 488
Blachford 88
Blackett 92, 583
Blackie 87
Blackwell 380
Blackwood 87
Blair 582, 583
Blakestone 184
Blaksley 582
Bland 380, 585
Blane 87
Blashfield 91
Blomefield 278
Blossett 284
Bluett 380
Blundell 380
Blythe 488
Boddam 184
Boissier 379
Bolaine 586
Bones 489
Bonham 285
Bonney 591
Bonsar 589
Boodle 282, 590
Boosey 88
Booth 587
Boothby 286
Bootle 583
Borlase 488
Bosma 88
Bourchier 183
Bourne 87
Bouverie 281
Bowder 389
Bowen 181, 583
Bower 88, 380
Bowle 488
Bowles 88
Bowley 583
Boyle 582
Boys 489
Bradwick 278
Bradstreet 491
Brantwayt 488
Bray 379, 489
Brereton 87, 187
Bridge 87
Bridges 490, 582
Brien 379
Brind 93
Brindley 93
Bristow 87, 380
Broach 181
Broadehurst 104, 181
Broadley 188, 277
Brockholes 583
Brockman 181
Bromehead 382
Brooks 184, 589
Broome 587
Brown 93, 94, 189, 278, 279, 284, 286, 379, 382, 385, 388, 488
Browning 588
Brunier 488
Bryant 282
Buckworth 282
Budburg 82
Budworth 286
Bulgin 88
Bull 184, 382
Bullen 492
Buller 382, 582
Bullstrode 379
Bulteel 381
Burch 381
Burcham 93
Burdon 280
Burgess 281
Burhan-ud-dean-Cawn 371
Burkett 382
Burlton 186, 488
Burn 95, 584
Burnham 588
Burrard 388
Burnell 380
Burthall 285
Burton 92, 280, 380
Bush 280
Butcher 93
Butler 88, 93, 285, 492
Butterfield 589
Byam 184
Byne 181

C.

CAlcraft 181
Calley 381
Calvert 586
Cam 278
Cameron 181, 385
Campbell 87, 174, 187, 280, 381, 383, 583, 590
Cannon 278
Cant 186
Cappe 189
Cardale 489
Cardigan 391, 487
Carew 487
Carleton 94
Carley 187
Carpenter 584, 590
Carr 285, 286
Carter 391, 489
Carthew 92
Carysfort 389
Casamajor 87
Case 380
Caswell 87, 286
Cargrave 385
Catheart 582
Cattel 591
Cavan 487
Cave 582
Cazalet 183
Chalfice 381
Chad 184
Chaigneau 488
Chalmers 287, 586
Chalup 381
Chamberlain 92, 184, 492
Chambers 95, 583
Chandler 186
Chapman 489
Charlesworth 582
Charlwood 488
Chase 87
Cheap 186
Cheney 488
Cherry 88, 381
Chesshyre 87
Chester 487, 582
Chetter 488
Chichester 583
Child 88, 583
Choiseul 487
Cholmley 286
Cholmondeley 487
Chorley 383
Choviel 379
Christian 279, 588
Churchill 379
Claridge 380
Clarke 87, 92, 94, 279, 281, 380, 483, 485, 491, 590
Claxton 182
Clay 280
Clayton 88
Cleathing 591
Cleeve 380

INDEX of NAMES in Vol. LXI. Part I.

Clements 188
Clifford 583
Clutterbuck 585
Coates 285, 583
Cobb 91
Cock 92, 588
Coddington 494
Coignet 490
Cole 88, 488, 583
Colegate 380
Coleman 487
Colhoun 279
Colland 188
Collier 93, 286
Collingwood 583
Collour 184
Colquhoun 92
Combes 279, 387
Compton 583
Coney 278
Congrove 375
Connop 182, 279, 324
Conſtable 491
Contavos 279
Conyngham 489
Cook 87, 91, 388, 487, 490
Cookſedge 380
Coombe 279
Coomes 278
Cope 380
Corbett 388
Corckcraft 92
Cormac 187
Corney 186
Corrie 91
Cortlandt 488
Coſens 184
Cothery 489
Cotterell 183, 380
Cottle 587
Couſe 279
Couſen 92
Cowling 88
Cox 285
Crabb 588
Craiſton 488
Crannage 184
Cranſtone 487
Crawford 488
Cree 91
Creed 586
Creſſwell 390
Crickitt 286
Croft 286
Croix 490
Croſbie 585
Croſs 586
Croſsley 188, 280
Croſſman 186
Crowder 390
Crump 93
Culme 389
Cuuningham 186
Curtis 231, 587
Cuſt 280

D.

DALE 91
Dallas 590
Dalton 188
Daly 278
Dalziel 278
Dampier 278
Daniel 189
Danſey 87
Danvers 87
Darby 89
Darnel 582
Darroch 381
Darville 88
Daſhwood 184, 388
Davidſon 582
Davies 382, 388, 390, 487, 490, 583
Dawſon 380, 589
Day 88, 184, 385, 489, 490
Dayrell 488
Deane 184, 391
Deare 370
Debenham 489
Deerhurſt 183
Denham 287
Denning 278
Dennis 585
Denny 87
Dent 491
Deron 488
Dervey 93
Dethick 488
Devall 381
Devaynes 488
Dickenſon 389, 488
Didſbury 91
Digby 583
Dillon 587
Diſney 92
Ditton 385
Dobbins 587
Dobree 385
Dodd 86, 282
Dodſworth 88, 488
Dolphin 490
Donaldſon 488
Doniſthorpe 278
Dore 489
Dormer 583
Doromond 73
Dorſet 183
Dove 488
Dover 187
Douglas 93, 186, 189, 488, 582
Down 183
Downes 187
Dowſe 279
Dowſet 281
Drane 281
Draper 590
Drew 181
Drouly 492
Drummond 87, 385, 489, 585
Drury 520
Dryden 492
Dubois 185
Ducie 88
Duer 588
Duff 87, 488
Duncan 282
Dundas 590
Dunkin 95, 391
Dunlop 187
Durnford 186
Durrant 381
Dutton 488
Dyke 492, 585
Dymock 95
Dyſart 487
Dyſon 186

E.

EARL 181, 380
Eaſton 87
Eaſtwick 489
Eaton 187
Eburne 492
Eccles 587
Edkins 183
Edmonſtone 588
Edridge 190
Edwards 184, 380, 489, 582
Egerton 586
Egginton 588
Eloſed 381
Eliott 589
Elkin 190
Ellerbeck 589
Ellicot 187, 277
Ellis 94
Elton 181
Elwes 379
Emini 85
Engleſield 381
Eſdale 478, 487
Etherington 490
Evans 183, 278, 389
Everſon 487
Eves 583
Everts 93
Evill 87
Ewart 575
Ewer 582
Ewin 187
Eyre 88, 388

F.

FAirman 589
Falconer 87
Falls 490
Farmer 587
Farrer 286, 381
Farrington 583
Fauconberg 87
Fell 487
Fendall 281
Fenn 181
Ferguſſon 285
Ferrers 382, 487, 492
Field 183, 487, 491
Fielding 487
Firmin 588
Fiſher 380
Fitzgibbon 91
Fitzherbert 281, 391
Fladgate 588
Flavel 494
Fletcher 184, 280
Flood 93, 184, 278, 381
Floyer 583
Fonbleanque 574
Foot 87, 488
Forbes 87, 583
Foreman 91
Forſter 94
Forſyth 391
Forward 385
Foſter 88, 186
Foulis 91
Fountaine 92, 94
Fowler 91, 381, 494
Fox 380
Foxall 184
Frankland 92
Frazer 590
Free 180
Freemantle 488
Freire, de 583
Freke 88
French 381
Freplicque 581
Frewen 181, 588
Frizzell 488
Frodſham 585
Froggatt 91
Froſt 487
Fry 487, 588
Fryer 184, 488
Fuller 585
Fullerton 390
Furley 92
Furnaſs 588
Fuydell 92

G.

GAdeſby 373
Gale 187
Galſton 582
Gambier 489
Garden 389
Gardiner 187
Gare 582
Garlick 87
Garrat 87, 93
Garrick 188
Garth 487
Gaſkill 390
Gaſt 388, 491
Gauſſen 379
Geledricke 88
Gerrard 286
Gibbon 285
Gibbons 278
Gibbs 88
Gibſon 280
Gilbee 188
Gilbert 487
Gilgriſt 88
Gilleſpie 587
Glenton 582
Glover 488
Gloyne 183
Glyn 183
Godby 93
Goddard 91
Goggin 490
Golden 88
Golightly 583
Gooch 380
Goodaker 380
Goodall 184
Goodhew 184
Goodline 491
Goodman 184
Gooling 388
Gordon 186, 379, 385, 585
Gore 587, 589
Goreham 279
Goring 381
Goſlin 91
Gould 380
Goulding 88
Gower 488
Grafty 88
Graham 183, 189, 381, 589
Grant 590
Grantham 281
Graves 587
Gray 93, 278
Grayhurſt 87
Greaves 380
Green 285, 286, 487
Greenley 286
Greenough 187
Greenway 584
Greenwollers 190

Greenwood 285
Gregory 181, 285, 380, 487, 587
Greigson 492
Greville 184
Grice 582
Griffies 586
Griffith 88, 190, 282, 380, 585
Grignion 184
Grisdale 381, 590
Groome 184
Grose 492, 581
Grosvenor 380, 492
Grote 487
Grubb 185
Guistiniani 280
Gulliford 183
Gundry 282
Gunning 488
Gunston 390
Gurney 494, 588
Gutch 87
Gwynn 285, 380

H.

HAinworth 190
Haldimand 586
Hall 286, 382
Halliwell 586
Halmshaw 92
Halton 184
Hames 286
Hamilton 186, 278, 286, 380
Hamlet 487
Hammond 391, 582, 587
Hampton 488
Hancock 488
Handley 94, 185
Hankey 87
Hanson 391
Harden 278, 589
Harding 588
Hardy 184, 491
Harley 590
Harman 183
Harpin 582
Harrington 590
Harris 183, 189, 281, 381, 382, 490, 588
Harrison 181, 285, 487, 583, 585, 586
Hart 88
Hartley 371, 488
Harvey 181, 183, 280, 385
Harward 93, 583
Harwood 380
Harworth 277
Hasilridge 388
Hasled 285
Hatchet 181
Hatfield 93
Hatton 582
Hauden 583
Hautesiork 279
Hawkins 380, 490
Hay 184
Haydon 88
Hayne 90, 488
Hayward 190
Heaford 285
Healey 487
Hearle 184, 487
Heath 585
Heathcote 381
Heathfield 183
Heaton 284
Hebbert 88
Heineken 488
Hele 488
Hemstead 187
Henderson 188
Heneage 583
Henley 491
Henry 583
Henshaw 278
Hepburn 588
Hewgill 582
Hewitt 184, 385, 489
Heyrick 583
Hibbs 589
Hicks 279
Hide 278
Higgins 385
Higby 586
Hiley 380
Hill 487, 582, 587
Hillersdon 93
Hirst 280
Hitchcock 582
Hoare 574
Hobcraft 588
Hobson 92
Hodges 582
Hodgkinson 280
Hoogson 184
Holdsworth 488
Holliday 582
Holloway 188
Homan 187
Homer 492
Hone 187
Hope 488
Hopkins 184
Horan 585
Hore 95, 490
Horne 488, 582
Horniblow 380
Horton 188
Horwood 87
Hospodar Maurogeni 374
Hotham 380
Hough 489
Houlton 185
Howard 94, 188, 582, 583
Howe 279
Howgarth 582
Hozier 87
Hudson 280
Hughes 181, 583
Huguetan 494
Hulme 586
Humfrys 278, 385, 487
Hunt 88, 391, 488
Hunter 280, 286
Huntingdon 589
Hurrell 582
Hurst 488
Hutchinson 583, 586
Hyett 390
Hyndman 491

I. and J.

JACKSON 184, 186, 187 188, 279, 380, 588
Jacomb 87, 588
Jacques 488
Jakowski 82
James 92, 184, 487, 585
Jane 208
Jaques 91
Jardine 89, 590
Jeffries 93, 181, 380
Jenks 583
Jennings 488
Jermyn 582
Jesse 185
Jesson 491
Jivers 281
Illingworth 380
Inge 87
Ingham 186
Ingle 381
Ingram 87
Initt 87
Inland 590
Jocelyn 589
Johnson 278, 584
Johnston 189, 280
Johnstone 379
Jones 181, 184, 186, 385, 391, 487, 492, 494
Joseph 586
Joslin 87
Irton 181
Isaacson 590
Judd 88
Ives 87, 586

K.

KAPTON 85
Kay 92
Kazi 85
Kean 184
Keating 91
Kellet 184
Kelly 187, 372
Kempson 187
Kemsley 585
Kendall 279
Kenrick 184
Kennaway 391
Kent 94, 582
Kew 278
Kidney 190, 278
Killeen 379
Kincard 92
Kinck 92
King 187, 278
Kirby 381
Kirk 383
Kirkes 87
Kirkman 582
Kirshaw 95
Kite 87
Knapp 488
Kneller 488
Knight 88, 184, 380, 583
Knightingale 91
Knightley 186
Knipe 380
Knowles 583
Knox 587

L.

LACAM 94
Lafosse 184
Lagden 590
Laidlaw 489
Lambert 88, 285, 287
Lancaster 583
Land 589
Landon 591
Lane 278, 491
Langdale 488
Lange 187
Langford 389
Langley 187
Langston 95
Langton 91
Lardner 87
Lascelles 585
Latham 385
Lavillasse 479
Law 490
Lawrence 388, 587
Lawson 187, 381
Layard 185
Layton 184
Leaf 185
Lechmere 491
Lee 88, 280, 380, 488
Leech 589
Leeson 278
Legh 284
Leicester 184
Leigh 381
Leitch 186
Leslie 379, 385, 588
Leven 590
Levermore 380
Lewis 88, 184, 280, 380, 487, 588
Leybourn 91
Legden 279
Liddiard 184
Lidger 88
Light 381
Lighton 391
Lilly 279
Limberry 87
Lind 183, 285
Lindow 186
Lintott 380
Lisle 280
Lister 490
Little 186
Littler 286
Livett 286
Llewellyn 381
Lloyd 93, 181, 190, 488, 582
Lochee 588
Lockhart 184, 278, 279
Lockman 585
Lockyer 583
Loftus 183, 382
Long 87, 488, 582
Lucas 88, 582, 589
Lucena 583
Lulman 187
Lumley 88
Luntley 186
Lushington 590
Lusk 186
Lusulla 85
Lydius 383
Lynn 278, 281, 583
Lys 588
Lysons 785

M.

M'CARTY 488
Macclen 187
Macfarlain 389
Machell 88
M'Intyre 187
Mackarel 281
Mac Kenna 586
Mackenzie 492, 584, 590
Mackey

INDEX of NAMES in Vol. LXI. Part I.

Mackey 186
Mackinnon 87
Maclarty 381
M'Laws 582
M'Mahon 90
Macnamara 379
M'Pouletier 583
M'Queen 582
Madan 87, 589
Madockes 391
Magee 91
Mahon 186
Maiſter 280
Malbon 388
Malet 391
Mallack 587
Malpas 491
Maltby 190, 278, 583
Mangles 286
Manley 278
Manning 187
Manwaring 190
Marjoribanks 381
Marlow 190
Marm 278
Marriott 488
Marſhall 381
Martiel 186
Martin 184, 285, 590
Martinnant 585
Marveilleux 92
Marvis 185
Maſon 87, 187, 488
Maſſie 489
Matheas 380
Mattendolce 582
Mauduit 481
Maunſell 286
Maxwell 88, 381
May 588
Mayo 583
Meacock 488
Mechmet 85
Menzies 91
Mercati 94
Mercer 490
Mercerton 489
Meſſing 588
Metcalfe 391, 488
Middleton 190
Millar 380, 488, 494, 583, 588
Mills 286, 487, 492, 582
Munchin 280
Minter 282
Mirabeau, M. de 385
Mitchell 280, 590
Mitton 582
Modena 90
Moffart 93
Moleſworth 181
Monſell 488
Montagu 88, 379
Montgomery 184, 582
Montroſe 582, 590
Moore 92, 583
Morgan 279, 574
Morgell 87
Morris 280, 370, 586, 588
Morſe 279
Morton 87, 279, 487
Moſcrop 185
Mounſey 591
Mounſlow 188
Mount 88
Mountain 278
Moxon 181
Muirhead 587
Mullis 380
Munday 489
Munro 186, 590
Murray 91, 583, 584, 590
Mure 582, 583
Muſgrave 187
Myers 585
Mylne 492

N.

NAGLE 489
Napier 184
Napper 284
Naylor 582
Neare 88
Neave 583
Needham 278, 281, 289, 585
Nelthorpe 490
Nelbitt 585, 586
Neſs 184
Newark 281
Newham 280
Newman 92
Newſam 93
Newton 381
Nicholas 583
Nicholl 380, 487
Nicholls 582, 586
Nicholſon 586
Nightingale 190
Nixon 591
Norbury 87
Norcutt 278
Norden 88
Norris 391
Northcote 488
Norton 281
Norval 88

O.

OAKES 278
Oates 93
Oddy 488
O'Donnel 385
Oginſka 90
Ogle 278, 381, 586
Oliphant 494
Oliver 184
Ongle 583
Onſlow 93
Orange 488
Orde 590
Orford 281
Orme 92, 381
Orton 189
Oſtervald 90
Owen 488, 491, 582

P.

PACE 488
Pachalis 73
Packharris 93
Packman 174
Paine 87, 388
Palk 181, 183, 285
Palmer 88, 92, 181
Papillion 184, 582
Pardoe 284
Park 87
Parker 90, 590
Parkinſon 588
Parkyns 87, 582
Parminſter 278
Parrott 41
Parry 183, 491
Parſley 585
Parſons 380, 391, 487, 491, 587
Partington 285
Paterſon 92, 94, 583
Paton 285
Patrick 91, 583
Patton 281
Pauger 87
Paxton 186
Peachey 590
Pearce 92, 383, 489, 583
Pearſon 286, 391
Peck 494
Pedder 589
Pedley 380
Pegge 279
Pelham 582
Pellew 389
Penn 583
Pennell 185
Pennington 488, 582
Pennoyre 181
Pentland 270
Percival 385, 391
Perkins 388, 488, 582
Peters 278
Phillips 186, 187, 391
Phillmore 583
Phipps 382
Pickford 184
Pigou 87
Pigott 87, 279
Pike 381
Pinnock 94
Pitt 88, 185, 590
Pittman 280, 588
Placket 94
Player 284
Playter 585
Plumtree 280
Plymley 87
Pocock 582
Pode 380
Pole 278, 380
Poley 590
Polhill 88
Ponſonby 582
Poole 88
Poor 589
Pope 583
Popham 379
Porter 487
Potter 582
Power 583
Powys 487
Pratt 184, 487
Preſton 88, 92, 281
Price 278, 389, 581
Prichard 184, 189, 379, 380
Proby 87, 88, 279, 586
Purcell 587
Puddifant 585
Pugh 492
Purkis 281
Puriing 388
Pye 488
Pym 181
Pyne 582

Q.

QUIN 184
Quince 91

R.

RAdcliffe 582, 588
Raincock 490
Raines 589
Ralp 380
Ramel 280
Ramſay 87, 278, 381
Ramſden 385
Randall 184, 382, 582
Randell 583
Ranger 582
Raper 181, 587
Raſhleigh 391
Raſtall 92, 488
Ratcliff 92
Raulin 91
Rawling 184
Rawlins 88, 586, 588
Rawſon 385
Raymond 184
Rayne 380
Read 183
Readings 87
Redmill 488
Reynolds 188
Reeve 91, 588
Relhan 590
Rhode 488
Rhodes 382
Rich 388
Richardſon 95, 181
Richlieu 280
Ring 383
Ringroſe 281
Roberts 88, 187, 587
Robertſon 190
Robins 190
Robinſon 88, 93, 181, 187, 189, 488
Robſon 88, 93, 488
Rodney 379
Rogers 282, 390, 492
Rolleſton 584
Roquette 73
Roſe 93, 586
Roſher 381
Roſs 279
Rous 88
Row 279
Rowe 286
Rowley 181
Roy 380
Ruſſel 93
Ruſſell 380, 491, 582, 590
Rutt 488
Ryam 380
Ryan 380
Rycroft 379
Ryder 390, 391
Rymer 491

S.

SACKETT 88
Saffory 281
Saint 91

St.

St. Albyn 94
St. Clair 278
St. George 379
St. John 185, 188, 382
Salisbury 379
Salter 492
Sandilands 494
Savage 190, 278, 582
Savile 189
Saunders 91, 380, 485
Saunderson 380
Sawbridge 88
Saxe-Cobourg 280
Say 350
Scofield 388
Scott 93
Scot 183, 380
Scrivener 488
Scroope 350
Seaman 87
Search 582
Selby 391
Selim 85
Selwyn 94, 590
Sergrove 388
Serocold 488
Setree 190
Sewell 87, 186
Seybroot 282
Shakerley 181
Shapleigh 389
Sharp 383
Sharp 582
Shawe 286, 289
Sheldon 183
Shepherd 587
Sheriff 88
Sherrin 488
Sherrard 582
Sherwin 277
Sherwood 587
Shield 590
Shiells 489
Shilliten 285
Shortland 88
Shotter 488
Shrimpton 582
Shury 583
Sibley 92
Sills 88
Silver 281
Simpson 88, 183, 286
Sims 587
Singleton 488
Skarow 280
Skerrett 380
Sketchley 281
Skrine 188
Smart 490
Smear 590
Smellman 184
Smith 87, 88, 93, 185, 189, 278, 281, 285, 380, 381, 487, 488, 489, 582, 583
Smythe 184, 188
Snape 45
Snelgrove 489
Sneyd 184, 380
Snook 88
Snow 93
Soll 391
Somers 381
Somerset 391
Sotheby 582
Southby 286
Southwell 381
Sowell 91
Sparrow 88
Spencer 94 285
Splidt 492
Spranger 388
Stable 584
Stanley 93, 492
Steele 93, 391, 590
Stennett 583
Stephenson 278, 488
Stevens 91
Stevenson 88, 588
Stewart 385, 589, 590
Stirling 186, 281, 391
Stock 487
Stockbridge 94
Stockdale 87
Stoney 380
Stopford 183
Stow 380
Stowey 87, 183
Straphan 583
Strathaven 380
Street 588
Stretton 270
Stricker 281
Strong 186
Stuart 185, 281
Sullivan 487, 582
Surman 382
Sutherland 184, 371
Sutton 380, 389, 391
Swallow 489
Swayne 380
Sweet 381
Swendel 88
Swinfen 278
Swinnerton 184
Swyer 280
Syer 87
Symonds 382

T.

TAmberlain 382
Tamm 92
Tankerville 281, 379
Tarbutt 494
Tarrant 191
Tatlock 88
Tattershall 492
Taylor 189, 488, 490, 582, 586
Tempest 88
Thalet 476
Thickens 583
Thoburn 582
Thomas 380
Thompson 382, 488, 586
Thomson 380
Thorne 88
Thornbury 281
Thornhill 181, 183
Thornton 183
Thurlow 494
Thwaits 494
Tinkler 88
Tiop 190
Toke 487
Tollet 185, 189
Tolson 488
Toozey 380
Topping 388
Torriano 188
Toulmin 381
Towgood 95
Towne 286
Townrow 184
Townsend 379, 491
Trail 187
Trepp 587
Trawley 490
Treffelicque 492
Tribe 492
Tronsdale 490
Trotter 279
Tudor 184
Tufnell 281, 588
Tunnard 488
Turnbull 88
Turner 184, 281, 388, 582, 589
Turpin 285
Tyrrell 380

V. and U.

VALE 88
Vandeleur 90
Vane 489
Vanhagen 93
Vanneck 585
Vardon 583
Vaughan 385
Veasey 491
Venn 489
Verney 94, 383
Vernon 184
Veysie 391
Ufford 382
Villiers 87
Vince 91
Vincent 184
Virgo 186
Umfreville 287
Unwin 381, 590
Uvedale 279

W.

WAddington 92
Wade 95
Wadlam 382
Waghorn 380
Waite 94, 487
Wake 181
Wakeman 181
Waldegrave 487
Walhouse 181
Walker 87, 90, 286, 381
Wall 94, 182, 278
Walter 187
Ward 92, 190, 389, 485, 582
Wardle 181
Ware 380
Warner 490
Warren 278
Wastee 380
Waters 282
Watkins 389, 586
Watson 95, 278, 488, 492
Webb 385, 582, 589
Webster 488, 583
Weeks 487
Welford 95
Wells 590
Wenlock 286
Wentworth 285
Wesley 282
West 391
Westfading 87
Westley 94, 583
Westmancott 88
Westmoreland 183
Weston 489
Westwood 93
Whalley 588
Wharton 186, 488
Whatley 285
Whatmore 380
Wheatcroft 87
Wheeler 184, 382
Wheeley 382
Whichcote 319
Whitaker 391
Whitbread 494
White 189, 582
Whitfield 382
Whitley 582
Whitnall 280
Wickham 278
Wiese 584
Wilkes 587
Wilkie 187
Wilkinson 87, 88, 381, 494, 583, 588
Williams 87, 88, 91, 181, 184, 189, 381, 487
Williamson 279
Willis 286, 590
Wilmot 88
Wilson 91, 279, 280, 380, 385, 488, 490
Winchiscomb 491
Winn 492
Winter 380, 583, 588
Winterton 281, 380
Withers 286
Wolfe 281
Wood 181, 382, 488, 489
Woodhouse 389
Woods 181, 183, 583
Worcester 488
Worsley 583
Woty 285
Wray 185, 487, 491
Wright 94, 183, 184, 285, 389, 487, 491, 583
Wroughton 189
Wyatt 490
Wyndham 590
Wynne 380, 488
Wyvill 286

Y.

YARDE 582
Yates 186
Yeaw 188
Yelverton 582
Young 92, 381, 391

INDEX to the Essays, Dissertations, Transactions, and Historical Passages, 1791. Part I.

A.

ABER, a Welsh word, explained 117
Abercromby, Gen. his letter to the East India Company 478
Aberystwyth, account of 17, 118, 530
Abrus Precatorius described 132
Academy, Royal, anecdotes relative to 526
Addison, Eliz. epitaph on 134
Addison, a letter of his partly translated, and partly in the original Latin 502
Africa, subscription for carrying on the trade to 338
Agriculture in Cardiganshire 221
Albion-mills destroyed by fire 274
Album of the Carthusians, extracts from 3
Alfred's tower, inscription on 230
Almanack-writers, hints to 207
Almanacks, saints in, enquired after 363
Almanack, China, account of 404
Altar found in Knaresborough forest 402
Ambergris found in whales 548
America, intelligence from 80, 170, 270, 372, 481. new discoveries in the North-west part of 206. loss of, may be repaired by wise measures 256. budget 576
Anastatica, botanical description of 25, 104, 132, 202
Anatomy, what books to be studied for? 134
An't please the pigs, explained 520
Anthony, St. account of 322
Antigallican club 317
Antiquarian, censured for regarding trifles 158
Antiquaries, anniversary of the Society of 377
Antiquities, on the study of 33
Ants, observations on those that destroy the sugar-cane 151
Appian, historical detail of the various editions of 431
Apples, on a tree in January 127
Apple-trees in Devonshire, toast drunk to on the eve of the Epiphany 403
Arabic coins described 6
Arachus Indicus, botanical description of 25
Army, trial about half pay 577
Arnold, George, robbed 174
Arts, Society of, premiums offered by 442
Arundel, Philip Howard, Earl of, anecdotes of 218
Astronomy, discoveries in 176
Athanasian Creed, reasons for retaining it 121
Authors, advice to 32. grievances to which they are subject 120

B.

BANCROFT, Thomas, anecdotes of, and enquiry after 332. epigrams and epitaphs illustrated 526
Banditti, cruelty of in Scotland 171
Bank Proprietors, proceedings of the General Court of 376. proceedings respecting the unclaimed dividends 142, 274, 275, 337, 343, 376, 438, 440, 484
Bannat, where situated 467
Barbadoes, insurrection at 270
Barker, George, epitaph on 214
Baronets of Nova Scotia, query respecting 400
Bason, old one described 417
Bath, antiquities found at 103, 221. and Cheltenham, remarks on a ride between 511
Beard, Lady *Henrietta*, epitaph on 187
Beard, John, account of 187, 277
Beckington, Thomas, account of 208
Beetles, black, method of destroying 398, 504
Beggar's Petition, doubt about the author of 563
Bellendenus, the publisher of defended 129
Below, William, account of 492
Bentley and Horace compared 44
Berkenhout, Dr. his writings 485
Berlin, negociations with 374
Bible, a passage of St. John, vindicated 43. Hebrew Bible in Manchester College 212. Greek MSS. of the New Testament at Dublin 333
Billings, William, account of 186
Bills of exchange, trials about 176, 236, 238. new stamp duty on 274
Biographical Index wanted 226
Biographical Dictionary, hints to the author of 308
Biography of portraits on Oxford Almanacks 208
Birmingham, seditious papers distributed at 508
Bisset, Dr. account of 588
Bodmin election settled 240
Body preserved in treacle 131
Bockingham, Bp. account of 208
Botany, the necessity of propagating male plants with the female 4
Botany Bay, letters from, describing it 79, 271
Bovey, Catherine, epitaph on 345
Bourne, Emanuel, epitaph on, requested 504
Bower, Archibald, his story reviewed 118
Boxers, modern, compared with the antient 161
Bradshaw family, account of 315. epitaphs on 327
Bricks made by the Israelites 243
Bridge at Derry, account of 505
Briefs, what the produce of requested 30
Bristol, Earl of, his answer to the address of the Irish volunteers 103
Brown, John, account of 182
Bubble and squeak, explained 16, 216
Buckenger, specimen of his writing 418
Buckingham-house, John Belville tried for a robbery in 175
Bucks, societies of, account of 317
Buffoon, account of the Duke of Wharton's wanted 33
Burcham, Rev. *John*, charities of 93
Burial service recommended to be performed by the clerks 43. impropriety of being performed by laymen 134, 221. dispute about reading it at Brechin in Scotland 524
Burke, Mr. address to from the resident graduates at Oxford 99. his letter to Mr. Windham 99. characterized 210
Burton's Leicestershire enquired after 8

C.

Cagliostro's sentence mitigated 485

Cambridge,

Cambridge, antiquity of 14
Campbell, Admiral, biographical account of 100
Campbell, Sir *Archibald*, account of 383
Campy's character 136
Canada, message from the King about 337. debated on 340, 344
Cant-words, beneath the dignity of the Gentleman's Magazine 104. use of 114, 217
Cappe, Rev. Mr. account of 189
Cards, expressions made use of at 16, 141, 327
Carthew, Rev. Mr. biography of 92
Cat, the occasion of the death of a child 84
Catholicks, penal laws against, debate on 240, 543
Cattle, bull and cow, 1000 guineas refused for 91
Chancery, suit in the Imperial Chamber more than 200 years 221
Charles I. bust of enquired after 115, 221. memorial of 401. writing of, to be decyphered 418
Charles II. his licence to Sourton to preach 418
Chatterton, mistake about rectified 41
Chatterton, *William*, epitaph on 131
Cheltenham and Bath, remarks on a ride between 511
Chepstow castle described 512
Chester bishoprick, account of 310, 323
Cheviot hills, description of 9, 115
Child with two heads, account of 149
Children, *Richard*, epitaph on 214
Chovet, Dr. account of 279
Christ, on the divinity of 319
Christian customs 215
Chrysostom, *St.* extract from his life 521
Church-yard fences, thoughts on 213
Cicero, remarks on his *Consolatio* 32
Circumcision of Moses 241
Cirencester described 513
Clamond, *John*, account of 2 8
Clarendon, Lord, his character 518
Clementines and Recognitions, observations on 40, 108
Clergy, plan for reforming the Liturgy and Articles 11, hardships of the inferior 17, the bishops' charges recommended to be in Latin 20. hints to, relative to their conduct in the pulpit 112. on the proper address to 131, 503. obliged to obey the Rubrick 221. thoughts on the distribution of preferments 409. a disquisition of importance to, respecting chapels 433. query on the sale of advowsons 504
Cock-fighting, Battle-royal and Welsh main explained 437
Coins, antient, described 6, 104
Coke's Collections for Derbyshire enquired after 467. where to be met with 531
Cold, Dr. Franklin's and Sir John Pringle's thoughts on catching 200
Colley, *Brown*, character of 381
Combs, M. account of 387
Constantinople, intelligence from 374
Consumption, cure for 141
Convention, the Emperor ratifies the 374
Cook, Capt. monument for wished 318
Cooper, Mr. excellence of his miniatures 399
Coquenary, that word to be explained 563
Corn bill, debates on 240, 342, 344. price fixed for exportation and importation 543
Cornwall, Hals' History of enquired after 32
Cornwallis, Earl, his letter on the state of affairs in the E. Indies 573
Coventry, *Thomas*, a speech of his enquired after 21
Coventry, bishops of, sometimes styled bishops of Chester 310, 329
Coverdale, *Miles*, his letter to Lord Cromwell, with an account of him 415. his Bible, doubt about cleared up 532
County-history, analysis of the statistical account of a parochial district 506
Courtney, Miss, her cloaths catch fire 171
Cramp, remedy for 232
Crevenna, Mr. not dead 32
Crim. Con. Travers versus Mc Carthy 372
Crimes, thoughts on the prevention of 212
Criminals, alarming increase of 115
Cromwell, *Oliver*, anecdote of 200. letter of 44, 520
Croup, treatment of this disorder 182
Cumberland, Duke of, his musical instruments sold 175. his books sold 175
Cunningham, *James*, Earl of Glencairn, biographical account of 186
Curries explained 126
Customs observed on Twelfth-eve and eve of the Epiphany 403

D.

DADDO, Rev. Mr. account of 222
Dalton, *Richard*, account of 188. anecdotes of, and list of his drawings and etchings 195, 197, 528
Darby, *John*, biography of 89
Davis, *Lockyer*, account of 390
Day, Mr. biographical account of 401
Deafness, observations on the cause and the cure of 21, 39, 130, 138
Death, thoughts on 141
Debtors in Newgate, petition in behalf of 144
Degge's Collections enquired after 467. where the account of to be met with 531
Degrees, university, on granting them to improper persons 210
Denmark, rescript from Petersburg to 375
Derby, accident at 86
Derbyshire, Degge and Cooke's Collections for enquired after 467, 531
Derry, Bishop of, his writing in the Album of the Carthusians 3. answer to the address of the Irish volunteers 103
Devil's arrows near York 132
Devil,—*Talk of the Devil and bless you*, explained 136
Devil's house, near Woolwich 403
Diseases near lead mines 220
Distress, an affecting story of 407
Dodd, Dr. remarks on 128
Doddridge, Dr. his character 127. his successors characterized 330. his Life to be admitted in the new Biographia Britannica 397
Dogs, military, of Ram-javaram, their manner of training 62. petition for a tax on

on 237. relief refused to paupers that keep dogs 482
Doletus, Stephen, vindicated 434
Donington castle described 157. original royal letters there 157
Doran, Mary, taken for firing her house 377
Douglas, Bp. calumny against him reprobated 118
Dream, account of 408
Drowned persons, their bodies said to be discovered by quicksilver 130
Druids, custom observed by, in cutting misletoe 34
Drury, family of, answer about 104
Dryden and Pope, controversy about, to end 8
Dryden, portrait of, account of 321
Dryden, Lady, requested to have her throat cut after death 581
Dublin, St. Audoen's church at, correction about 26. military infirmary at 26
Duelling, mode of in Africa 62
Duke, Richard, the time of his birth wanted 536

E.

Eastern nation, antient intercourse with the British isles 427
East Indies, intelligence from 170, 269, 370, 478, 573. state of the war in the 76. statement of the origin of the present war 79. warm debates on 233, 237, 338, 341, 544. noblemen returned as members of the Court of Judicature 270. battle with Tippoo 370, 371. proceedings of the army 478
East India directors, notice to 378
East India Company, notice given to of the expiration of their charter 440
Echo, remarkable one 510
Eclipses of the sun, best method of viewing 125
Edinburgh, fire at 84
Education, thoughts on academic 210, 311
Edwards, Dr. hint to, on one of his public sermons 201
Effectuate, enquiry on that word 529
Egypt, prints relative to the manners and customs of 176
Elections, petitions against 46. in Scotland, freedom of, trial about 171, 482
Electricity, if a certain criterion of life or death? 134
Elizabeth, Queen, her golden manual of prayers described 28. her treatment of the Earl of Arundel 218
Ellicott, Mr. account of 379
Epigrams translated 221
Episcopalians, number of, in Scotland 426
Epitaphs, impropriety of, without names 532
Esdras, IVth book of, its authenticity doubted 531
Estlin, John, Prior, account of 128
Ethelbert, St. where martyred 9
Eugene, Prince, said to encourage the Mohawks 336
Executions, on public 212, 510
Eyes drawing straws, explained 16

F.

FAIRY circles, observations on 8, 36, 127, 141, 518
Featley, Daniel, notes from his Clavis Mystica 26
Fell, Samuel, account of 208
Fenton, Elijah, the time of his birth wanted 536
Ferber's theory of the formation of volcanoes, remarks on 24
Fielding's Tom Jones, anachronism in 434
Fir, Scotch, enquiry about 563
Firring of kettles, how to prevent 226
Fish, in Wales, and its price 221. royal household ordinances for 507
Fishing, experiment in 270
Florence Miscellany, extracts from 4
Florence, intelligence from 374, 483
Foe, Daniel De, account of 346. books published by him 347
Fonthill, account of, and inscriptions there 231
Fore-knowledge, instance of 544
Forsyth's method of preserving old trees 569
Fox, Bp. anecdote respecting 208
Fox, Mr. his speeches 47, 238, 240, 540
Fox, Stephen, account of 230
Fountains abbey, state of 134
Fowke's petition, debate on 542
France, proceedings of the National Assembly 73, 169, 265, 573. the oath the clergy take 74. National Assembly's address to the King, Queen, and Dauphin, and their answers 74. Duke de Fitzjames' letter to the King 75. sends ships, with arms and ammunition, to Tippoo Saib 84. the King's message concerning the Emperor of Germany 169. conclusion of the budget for 1791, 169. national flag hoisted at Brest 172. Abbé Mann's letter on the Revolution in 227. Quakers' petition 265. the King's aunts leave Paris 265. tumults at Paris 267. tumults in 369. King's speech to the National Assembly 369. the responsibility of French ministers 378. troubles in 473. the King prevented leaving Paris 473. M. de la Fayette resigns 475. Lavilasse murdered by the mob 476. Abbé Thalet murdered 446. the King and family escape 579. stopped and brought back to Paris 580
Framlingham, information about requested 419
Franklin, Dr. his parable against persecution, from whence borrowed, and traced to its source 109, 312, 362. his thoughts on catching cold 200. thoughts on his character 413
Freemason, account of 317
Frodsham, Capt. account of 585
Frost, effect of, on mortality 132

G.

GAdesby, William, his execution and confession at Edinburgh 373
Game, trial on the right of killing in Scotland 373
Gardener, Robert, epitaph of 359
Gardening, plants proper for a town-garden enquired after 414. useful discovery in 569
Garrick, David, medal of 104
Garth, Samuel, time of his birth wanted 536
Gaunt, John of, his retainer to Sir Hugh de Hastings 102
Geneva, the rage for liberty at 269
Gentoo Indians, voluntary torture of 205
George III. his message to the House of Commons 276. to the

the House of Lords, about Russia 538, 539. answer to the message 541
George's-Bay, St. Company, bill for establishing 539
Germany. Emperor's letter to the King of France 85
Glanville, Serjeant, portrait of enquired for 227
Glastonbury Tor described 419
Gloucester described 513
Godwin, Bp. account of 209
Gold ingots found on breaking up a ship 175
Gooseberry, whence that term originated? 531
Gordon, Lord *Geo.* answer to, from the French Ambassador 175
Gordon, Tamer, account of 309
Gormagons, account of 316
Gospel, anniversary meeting of the society for propagating 175
Graham, Macaulay, account of 589
Grammatical disquisitions 328
Granger, account of 209
Greek, difficulty of translating into English 145
Grose, Francis, account of 492, 581
Grosvenor, Countess Dowager, mistake about, rectified 581
Ground, sinking of, at Whitehaven 171
Gulston, Joseph, account of 89
Gunnery, query in 563
Gunning, General, mystery in his family 180
Gwilym, Dafydd ap, the Welsh poet, account of 117
Gwylmabsant, that word explained 14

H.

HACKNEY College, remarks on 509
Hagmanheigh, where to be found 33
Hal's History of Cornwall enquired after 32
Hampshire, a peep into 231, 320
Hardy, Mary, account of 491
Harringworth doctor, prescription of 140
Harriott, Mr. letter on the damages sustained by, from the high tide and fire 228
Hastings, Sir *Hugh de*, retainer of 102, 222
Hastings's trial, debates on 234, 235, 238, 239
Havering atte Bower, history of, wanted 30, 115
Havock, where that word is used 33
Hayley, Mr. portrait of him published in 1789 402
Heimarc, a measure of corn, explained 31, 115
Hellfire club 316
Helstone election determined 235
Hemp, culture of, encouraged 543, 563
Henry IV. of France, anecdote of 509
Henry VI. manuscripts about, enquired after 222
Henry, Dr. account of 583
Hereford, antient tenures at 31. dates of the grants for fairs wanted 104
Herring fishery, account of 349
Herrings, great quantities of 529
Heyrick family in Leicestershire 310, 323
Hindoos, chronology of 151
Hinton abbey, information about, wanted 323
Hippisley's statement of the origin of the present war in India 79
Holbech, his character, with corrections 30
Holdsworth, Edward, cenotaph at Gopsal described 305, 434. his character 306
Hollis, Timothy, his character 307
Hood, Captain, bravery of 481. receives a sword of a hundred guineas value, for saving the lives of three men on a wreck 481
Hops, not so good as formerly, with a remedy 4
Horace and Bentley compared 44
Horace's Odes, remarks on 105
Household, Royal, orders and regulations for, in different reigns 415
Howard, Mr. observations on a monument to be erected to his memory 395
Huguetan, Lord of Vryhouven, account of 494
Humane Society, anniversary of 176
Humanity to the brute creation recommended 335
Huntingdon, Countess of, biographical account of 589
Hurricane, melancholy effects of 86
Hydrophobia cured 276

I. and J.

JAMAICA, case in the Assembly 328. intelligence from 481. gives a sword of a hundred guineas value to Captain Hood, for saving the lives of the men on a wreck 481
James II. his head on a seal 104
Ibis of the Egyptians 242
Jeffreys, account of, to be given 66
Jennens, inscriptions by 305
Jennings, John and *David*, account of 128
Jesuits, their manner of giving sanction to the murder of kings 223
Jewish customs 215
Image, a mutilated one 513
Index Indicatorius 45, 66, 115, 163, 259, 361, 467, 520, 563
Indians, supposed to be descended from the Welsh 597
Invalids, the danger of telling them they look poorly 136
Inundations near Yarmouth 171
Johnson, Dr. how far an assistant to Lauder 432. anecdotes and last words of 499. dialogue with Mrs. Knowles 500
Jortin's Remarks on Doletus, account of 434
Ireland, intelligence from 31, 170, 270. Earl of Westmoreland's speech on opening the session of Parliament 81. Charlemont packet lost, in going to 81. resolutions against Dublin system of police 373. old customs observed 427. enquiries about 467. storms there 576
Islington, information about, recommended 216. King John's house, account of 217. Queen Elizabeth's palace 217. Oliver Cromwell's house 217. Lady Owen endows the charity-school 217. antiquities 401
Ismail taken by the Russians 172
Israel, probable situation of the ten tribes 437
Judges, circuits of 181. wine given to 416
Jug, a brown one described 513

K.

KEMEYS, J. G. his situation in Jamaica stated 3-8
Kennicott, Dr. his letter to Mr. Daddo 222
Kent, Thomas, account of 94
King's Bench, riot at 578
Kirk, where the account of him may be met with 531
Kite, Mr. the report of his death contradicted 87
Knowles, Mrs. her dialogue with Dr. Johnson 500

L.

LANGUAGES, antient, on the affinity of 107
Lantley, James, charities left by 186
Larch, utility of, with the method of raising 505
Lauder, how far assisted by Dr. Johnson 432
Lawrence, Rev. Mr. biographical account of 388, 485. books published by 388
Lead mines, effects on men and animals 220
Leaf, Simon, account of 185
Leeds, Duke of, resigns 484
Leibnitz, monument erected for 378
Leigh, Edward, epitaph for, requested 504
Leycester, Robert de 310
Libel, trial about 376
Libraries, public, observations on 257
Lightning, effects of 149
Lincolnshire stuff-manufactory encouraged 3
Liturgy, plan for reforming, for the laity 11. hints respecting a reformation in the Liturgy and Articles 123
Llanbadarn Fawr, natural history of 12, 116, 219, 325, 529
Llwyd, Jevan, the Welsh poet, account of 117
Locke, Mr. urn to his memory 511. enquiry whether his epitaph has been published 563
Lort, Dr. sale of his books 577
Lothingland island, account of 349
Lottery, foreknowledge in 544
Lowestoft, account of 349
Lovet, Lord, anecdote of 56
Ludgershall election, debate on 239
Lydgate MSS. enquired after 310
Lynn Regis, trial with London respecting toll 84

M.

MACHINES used in manufactures, benefit of 256
Madawgwys, discovery of 329, 396, 534
Magee against Daly, suit ended 372
Maitland's History of Scotland, the writer of the second volume enquired after 434
Malabar Point, image found in the Old Pagoda at 106
Mammuthians, account of 61
Mann, Abbé, his letter to Mr. Thickness 227
Manuscrips, in the Advocates' library at Edinburgh, recommended for publication 212. impropriety of withholding their use from proper persons 429
Marden church, in Herefordshire, description of 9
Margate, view near 105. bodies found at 270
Martinique, intelligence from 85
Mary Queen of Scots, anecdote of 467
Mary Overy, St. account of the priory 299
Masquerade at Dublin, riot at 372
Mauduit, Col. murdered 481
May gosling explained 327
Medals explained 321. of Charles I. and II. account of 419
Meteorology. Rain that fell at Brighthelmstone in the year 1790 133
Methodism, the accommodating principles of 250
Methodists, conversation about, at a card-table 35. review of their doctrines 250. their negligence in educating their children 251, anniversary and sermon at a chapel 578
Mickle, Mr. employed by Evans in collecting old ballads 402. vindicated 504
Military education, Wolfe's letter on 212
Milton, passages in, illustrated 29. his picture 39. miniature of, by Cooper 399. his letter to Mr. Urban 525
Mines, manner of working, in Wales 220. methods of discovering 226
Mirabeau, M. de, account of 385
Mistletoe, custom observed by the Druids in cutting 34
Mobocks, history and trial of 315, 336, 528
Montague, Lady *Mary Wortley*, character of 421
Monuments, sepulchral, single figures recommended 395
Moon, contemplations on viewing 412
Mortality, thoughts on the bills of, in frosty winters 45, 132
Mummies, Egyptian 242
Murder, an extraordinary one 483
Murray, Dr. account of 584

N.

NARDUS Indica, or spikenard, account of 149
Natural history, what books to be studied for 134
Newborough, John, account of 436
Newcastle, present state of 325
Newton, Sir *Isaac*, letter to Aubrey 504
Nicholas, St. honoured in the Greek church 334
Nil dictum quod non dictum prius, enquired after 467
Nile, observations on that river 434
Noblesse, unconstitutionally adopted 32
Norfolk, Thomas Duke of, his seal 419
Nundinæ explained 115

O.

OAK. Revolution oak at Clipston 522. query on the quantity of oak timber cut down in the King's forests 563
Oginska, Countess, the great strength of 90
Okey Hole described 419
Oldham, Hugh, account of 208
Onorey, cruelty at the taking of, contradicted 341
Osborne, the seat of R. P. Blachford, esq. described 51
Osterwald, his great avarice 90
Owen, Lady, endowed a charity-school at Islington 217
Oxford, antiquity of 14. St. Mary's steeple damaged by wind 174. particular history of the Oxford almanack 207, 318
Oyster-shells prevent kettles from furring 226

PA-

P.

PACIFIC Ocean, North-west passage to practicable 405
Pagonus, *P.* doubt about a passage in his works 33
Palmer, Rev. Mr. account of 536
Palm-trees, the impregnation of the female by the male 148
Pantheon, open for operas 174
Panwell, *Thomas*, epitaph on 214
Parliament, proceedings in 46, 142, 233, 337, 438, 538
Parr, *Catherine*, her manual of prayers 28
Parsons the Jesuit, his writings enquired after 534
Patrick, *St.* Society, anniversary of 275
Paulina, medal of, where explained 32
Paul's, *St.* the monuments proper to be admitted into it 395. committee to fix of situation for monuments appointed 484
Pearcefield described 512
Pendrell, the last of that family supposed to be buried 398. family, account of 544
Pentland, Mr. murdered in Ireland 270
Persecution, Franklin's parable against, from whence taken 109, 313, 362
Petersburg, account from 483
Petre, Lord, his stables burnt down 175
Peyrouse, M. *de la*, to be sent in quest of 66. the French navigator, accounts from 483
Pharmacopœia, the London, to be explained 44
Phillips, Governor, his letter from Botany-bay 271
Physiognomy, schools for, in Africa 62
Pictures at Castle Donington 158
Picture of a lady, to be explained 563
Pitt, Mr. his speeches 48, 238, 240, 439, 540
Plague, broke out at Morea 172
Plessey castle, in Saxony, account of 105
Ploughs, drill, inquiry why not more generally used 400
Plymlymmon mountain, in Cardiganshire 117
Poland, intelligence from 82. revolution in 478, 569
Polwhele, Mr. his letter to Mr. Incledon 308
Poor, thoughts on the removal of 7. trial about 377
Pope and Dryden, controversy about, to be ended 8. and Swift, compared 224. abused by Weston 420
Pope, Mr. his head on a seal 104
Pope, burnt in effigy at Paris 477
Port-Cox, the chief's house described, and entertainment at 324
Portland, in Jamaica, election stated 328
Portraits by Dalton, list of 197. catalogue of 524
Premiums offered by the Society of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce 442
Price, Dr. account of 389, 486. his writings 390, 486
Priestley, Dr. his opinion asked about Thomas à Didymus 66. rapid glance of 101
Pringle, Sir *John*, on catching cold 200
Pritchard, Rev. Mr. account of 277
Providence, on the particular interposition of 18, 19, 114, 133
Prussia, intelligence from 82, 572
Prussian treaty considered 541
Pulpit, improper for discussion of contested points 202
Pyramids of Egypt 243

Q.

QUADE, *Lydius-John Henry* Baron *De*, account of 383
Quicksilver, recommended to discover drowned bodies 130
Quin, Dr. account of 278
Quotations, accuracy of, recommended 32

R.

RAIN in Egypt 241
Rainsford, *Richard*, a speech of his enquired after 21
Ramsgate harbour, debates on 236
Rat, a child bit by one 374
Raulin, Mr. remarkable size of 91
Rawleigh, Sir *Walter*, his house at Islington, account of 17, 104
Rawling, Mrs. account of 184
Recognitions and Clementines, observations on 40, 108
Rey, Sir *Philip de*, his donation to Surfleet 419. doubt about cleared 531
Rheumatism, remedy against 135
Richardson, Rev. Mr. biographical account of 489
Richardson, Col. *Nicholas*, his monument 508
Richlieu's letter in favour of Campy 136
Ring, an old one described 513
Rieu, Lieut. court-martial on 484
Roman Catholic Dissenters, debates about 339
Roscommon, Earl of, the time of his birth wanted 536
Rose of Jericho, botanical description of 25, 104, 132, 202
Ross, Lady, account of 279
Rowington, extract from their register 508
Royal letters at Castle Donington 157
Royal household, ordinances for fish 507
Ruere, explained 115
Russia, rescript from to Copenhagen 375. Empress of, her answer to the British Court 476
Russians and Turks, engagement between 83, 172
Russian war, debates on 540

S.

SADI, fable of, explained 362
Salisbury, Bishop of, his beneficence 6. vindicated 137
Salisbury cathedral, improvements in 138
Sandham cottage, see *Wilkes*.
Savage, Rev. Dr. *Morton*, account of 190, 331
Saxe Gotha, Duke of, invested with the order of the Garter 483
Scotland, intelligence from 170, 576. trial on the right of killing game in 373. Episcopalians in, number of 426. sentence for carrying off voters mitigated 482. landed interest, trial about 543. trial respecting M'Gill's publications 576
Scots peers, petitions relative to the elections of 235. debates on electing 239
Sea egg, uncommon species of 403

Seal of Thomas Howard Duke of Norfolk 419. found near Reading 403
Seal-fish seen occasionally on the coast of Wales 529
Seduction, trial for, at Lancaster 482
Seeds with hard skins, vegetation encouraged by putting them in tan-beds 104
Selwyn, George-Augustus, account of 94, 183, 299, 467
Servants' wages in Cardiganshire 118. characters, debate on a regulation in giving 342. carelessness of, accident by 377
Seward, Miss, and Mr. Weston, hints to 225, 232
Shakspeare, on the learning of 32. his Othello misrepresented 225
Shakspeare Gallery, pictures damaged at 378
Sheep, on improving the wool of 171, 516. proper food for 517
Sherborn, Bp. *Robert*, account of 208
Sheriffs for 1791 181
Sherwin, the engraver, account of, with a list of his plates 277, 379, 485
Shiells, account of 489
Shoe, an old one described 513
Shoreham church, information about wanted 132
Sierra Leona, alarming dispute with the inhabitants of 483
Silver mine discovered in Poland 374
Simpson, Mr. his death occasioned by a leopard 182
Sims, George, account of 587
Singleton, Thomas, account of 436
Skeletons found near Hinckley 321
Slave-trade, extract from Prideaux's Commentary on 17. not justified by Scripture 205. petition on 237. rejoicings at Bristol on the rejection of the slave-trade-bill 362. abolition negatived 484. expostulatory address on 537. Grenada petition against the abolition of it 543
Sleep on a full stomach not hurtful 135
Slutch, explained 126, 467
Smith's manuscripts enquired after 467
Socrates, on an imputation of Athenæus against 39. defence of 109
Somersetshire, tour through 229, 401
Somerset, Duke of, warrant from to an esquire-beadle 198. list of servants, with their wages 199
Somerset-house, alarming state of 234
Sourton, licence granted to by Charles II. to preach 418
Southampton, account of 320
Spanish war, debates on 46
Spirituous liquors, method of proportioning the excise on 150
Sparle, curiosities found at 514
Sprot, George, anecdote of 27
Stable-keepers' licence, debate on 342
Stafford, Ralf, Baron *de*, original order of 31
Stanger, Dr. prescription of 140
Statues at Oxford, account of 333
Steyning church, information about wanted 132
Stockbridge, account of 321
Storm, violent one in Sussex 173. in Holland 173
Strafford, Wentworth William, Earl of, biography of 285
Strasburg, commotion at 85
Strawberry, whence that term originated? 531
Stretton, Robert de, Bishop, account of 310, 323
Stretton chantry 323
Strype's letters to Baker, extracts from 223. biographical account of 223
Stuff manufactory, encouraged in Lincolnshire 3
Stuss, or *Sluss*, explained 126
Suffocation, a family suffocated in Mayo lighthouse 170
Sun, calculation of an eclipse of 124. account of an eclipse of 321
Surfleet, donation to 419
Surfleet-marsh, date to the deed of gift 531
Sutton-walls, in Herefordshire 9
Sweden, intelligence from 572
Swedenborg's true character 514
Swift and Pope compared 224
Swineshead abbey, account of 518

T.

Tabasheer, account of 149
Tapis, originated from the table being covered with a carpet 259
Tarrant, Charles, account of 191
Tasso's letter to Broccardo 309
Taylor, Bp. particulars in his early life 515
Telescopes, achromatic, information about wanted 214, 416, 522
Temple, Sir *William*, his letter to Sir P. Warwick 532
Tenures, antient, account of 31
Thickness, Dr. account of, with corrections 30
Thorp Mandeville church, notes from 110
Thunder-storm at Ashton-under-Line 82
Thurlow, Bishop of Durham, account of 494
Tide, remarkable high one, and the damage done by it at London, in Kent, Suffolk, &c. 173, 174. cause of a late high one 398. observations on 514. on the coast of Wales 530
Tilly, buried in his summer-house 312
Tippoo Saib, battle with 370. account of 480
Tobacco, the culture of in Ireland enquired after 563
Toll, trial about between London and King's Lynn 84
Tollemache, copies from Gainsborough 49
Tonbridge, epitaphs at, corrected 211
Tontine, origin of 27
Torture, voluntary, of the Gentoos 205
Tottenham token 104
Toup, criticism of, considered 41
Tower, curiosities there 217. inscription in, corrected 324
Town-piece, Ashburton 403
Tradesmen's tokens, various 403. of Melton Mowbray 419
Treacle, the body of a Negro-child preserved in 131. recommended to preserve meat 467
Trees, Forsyth's method to preserve 569
Trinitarians, hints to 215
Tu deces, on a tea-chest 50 years ago 259
Tunbridge church, epitaphs in 214
Turkey, intelligence from 477
Turks and Russians, engagement between 83, 172
Turner, Robert, account of 218
Tusser, Bernardo, his letter to his daughter 125
Tyke, explained 30

U.

INDEX *to the* Essays, Occurrences, &c. 1791. Part I.

U. and V.

VERNEY, Countess, biographical account of 94
Verney, Ralph Earl, account of 383
Vernon, Dr. epitaph on, requested 504
Vernier, divisions of 402
Vetches, African, botanical description of 25
Vienna, intelligence from 85
Union sloop lost 174
Unitarian Society, toast given at 322
Volcano, conjecture on Cheviot Hill being caused by 11. remarks on the formation of 24

W.

WAKE, explained 14
Wales, price of provision and labour in 14
Wales, New South, expences incurred on the settlement at 276
Walker, Jean, account of 90
Wallis, Dr. his letter to Boyle 404
Walter, the printer, liberated from Newgate 275
Warburton's Divine Legation, the object of 243. remark from him 519
Warwick, Sir *Philip*, account of 532
Washington's speech to Congress 80
Wassailing, custom of, in Herefordshire 116
Watkins, Pennoyer, account of 485
Weather, gloomy, antidote against 45
Weller family, epitaphs and pedigree of 214
Weller, Henry, inscription for 311
Welsh Indians, account of 535
Welsh rabbit explained 16
Wenzel, Baron, epitaph on 182
Wesley, Rev. *John*, account of 282. Anthony Wood's account of an ancestor of 331. character of 428
West India intelligence 270, 481, 575
Westminster. Horne Tooke's election-petition declared frivolous and vexatious 237. election ended 337
Whale fishery, debate on 46
Wharton, Duke, song of, enquired after 536
Whigs of the present times characterised 209
White, Rev. Mr. account of 189
Whitehaven, ground gives way at 171
Williams, Rev. *William*, character of 91
Williamson, John, account of 208
Wilkes, John, his cottage at Sandham described 51
Wilmot's speech on the unclaimed dividends 440
Wilson, Bp. remark on a passage in his works 315
Wilson, Mr. account of 581
Wine gallon, measure of 467, 513
Wiseman, John, extracts from Rowington register respecting his ejectment from the living 508
Wolfe, General, his letter on military education 212. anecdote of 506
Wood, Anthony, account of 209
Wood, Rev. Mr. his will 485
Woodgate, Henry, epitaph on 214
Wool, British, prospect of its improvement 516
Wool Society, British, held at Edinburgh 171
Woty, Mr. his writings 379. account of him 379
Wray, Charles, account of, and his legacy towards paying off the national debt 185
Wyat family, enquired after 363

Y.

YARMOUTH, Great, seal 513

INDEX to the BOOKS Reviewed in Vol. LXI. Part I.

A.

ABO, Antonina Queen of, Memoirs of 361
Ammon's Nova Versio Græca Pentateuchi 66
Antiquaries Museum 156

B.

BASTILLE, History of 536
Bayley's Charge on opening the Court-house at Manchester 560
Belsham's Herodotus 145, 241, 353, 460, 545
Bible. Nova Versio Græca Pentateuchi 66. Key to 322
Bibliotheca Parisiana, a Collection of Books to be sold 155
Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica, N° L.LI. 156. N° LII. 359
Bigland's Historical, Monumental, and Genealogical Collections for Gloucestershire 345. History of Fairford 345
Black's Sermon on the Death of Carthew 360
Borzacchini's French Grammar 65. Italian Grammar 160
Boswell's Life of Johnson 396, 466, 499, 533, 561
Bowles's Consideration on the respective Rights of Judge and Jury 548
Brotier's Memorable Sayings of eminent Moderns 361
Bruce's Travels 426, 434
Burke's Remarks 300. letter 503

C.

CAMDEN's Britannia 312
Carmen Seculare, a Secular Ode on the French Revolution 154
Carthew, Rev. *Tho.* a Sermon on his death 360
Chalmers's Life of Daniel de Foe 346
Clarke's Statistical View of Germany 54
Cleaver, Dr. (Bp. of Chester), his Sermon 246
Corn Trade for Two Eighteen Years compared 154
Coustos, John, his Sufferings 159
Creation, the Wonders of; or, Contemplations on the Works of God 356
Customs. Vade-Mecum for the Merchants and Traders 356

D.

DALTON, Dr. his Sermons 310
Dixon's Remarks on Meares's Voyages 63
Domesday Book proposed to be published, with Explanations 163
Downman's Poems 254

E.

EDWARDS's Sermon 201
Elmeswell, History and Anti-

Antiquities of 359
England, View of, towards the Close of the Eighteenth Century 256

F.

Fawcett's Sermon 246
Ferber on Volcanoes 24
Ferrar, Nicholas, Memoirs of the Life of 456
Foe, Daniel De, Life of 346

G.

GERMANY, an Introduction to the Knowledge of 54
Gillingwater's Hiſtorical Account of Loweſtoft and Lothingland 348
Gottingen, Prize-queſtions of the Royal Academy at 361
Gough's Camden 312
Gray's Key to the Old Teſtament 322

H.

HASSELL's Tour in the Iſle of Wight 49
Herodotus, Hiſtory of, tranſlated from the Greek 145, 241, 353, 460, 545
Heyne's Abridgment of Pliny's Natural Hiſtory 562
Highmore's Reflections on Proſecutions for Libels 548
Himerius' Declamations, publiſhed by Wiernſdorff 562
Hodgetts' Sermon on Free-Maſonry 160
Horace, Select Odes of, tranſlated 161
Hurd's Horace 332

I.

INchbald, Mrs. Simple Story 255

K.

KIPPIS's Addreſs at the Interment of Dr. Price 559

L.

LANGE, Elemens de Phyſique 156
Lanſdown, Lord, his Speech on Occaſional Conformity 244
Leiceſter, Collections towards the Hiſtory and Antiquities of the Town and County of 156
Ley. Abbé Vella's LXth book of his Arabic tranſlation of announced 66
Lloyd's God, a Poem 502
London, Antiquities of, and its Environs, by Smith 157
Lowndes on Medical Electricity 351. Utility of Medical Electricity illuſtrated 351

M.

MAcaulay's Hiſtory and Antiquities of Claybrook 360
Macleod, Donald, Memoirs of the old Highland Serjeant 55
Mammuth, or, Human Nature diſplayed 59
Manning's Sermons 253
Meares's Voyage 324
Metaſtaſio's Poems, tranſlated from the Italian 64
Methodiſts, Review of the Policy, Doctrines, and Morals of 250
Millin, Antiquités Nationales, &c. 562
Montlinot, Eſſai ſur la Mendicité, par M. de 361
More, Hannah, her Eſtimate of the Religion of the Faſhionable World 449
Morriſian Miſcellany 325

N.

NISBETT's Appeal to the Publick 348

O.

Opera-houſe, Statement of Tranſactions and Circumſtance 249

P.

PARSONS's Sermon on Providence 561
Peckard's Memoirs of the Life of Nicholas Ferrar 456
Pennant's London, Additions to 258. Walk in and about London 363
Philanthropic Society, an Addreſs from to the Publick 53
Philoſophical Tranſactions, Vol. LXXX. 149. LXXXI. 548
Picture of Paris, 83
Pindar, ſelect Odes of, tranſlated 161
Plautus, Rudens of 562
Poetry, Pieces of antient popular 561
Prieſtley's Sermon on the proper Objects of Education 462. Sermons 503, 509. Reflections on his Controverſial Writings 503, 553. Sermon on the Death of Dr. Price 557
Price, Dr. Prieſtley's Sermon on his Death 557. Kippis's Addreſs on the ſame 559

R.

RAYMENT's State of the Corn Trade 154
Religion, the Spirit of all 361. Eſtimate of the Religion of the Faſhionable World 449. An Enquiry into the Origin of the Civil Eſtabliſhment of 549
Rennaville on the Inquiſition; or, The Hiſtory of the Baſtile 362, 536
Rezendi's Life of the Infant Don Edward 361
Richard Cœur de Lion, Adventures of 356
Ritſon's Pieces of antient popular Poetry 561
Robinſon's Poems 560
Rooke's Deſcription of Oaks at Welbeck 523
Rowley on the Diſeaſes of the Eyes and Eyelids 158
Ruſher's Collects of the Church of England imitated in Verſe 547

S.

SChnebbelie's Antiquaries' Muſeum 156
Schwerin's Codex Diplomaticus Hiſtoriæ Megapolitanæ 361
Scott, Major, his ſpeech in the Houſe of Commons 352
Sermon, a Political Theological one for the 30th of January 548
Shore, Jane, Portrait of, explained 361
Slave-Trade, on the Nature of 247. Remarks on the Advertiſement of the Committee for 249. Slavery, No Abolition of; or, The univerſal Empire of Love, a Poem 357. An Elegy on the Rejection of Mr. Wilberforce's Motion 358
Smith's Antiquities of London and its Environs 157
Spark's Oration on opening Free-Maſons'-hall at Quebec 160
Sturm on the Wonders of the Creation; or, Contemplations on the Works of God 356
Symmons's Sermon for the Benefit of Sunday-ſchools 245

T.

TASKER's Tranſlation of Select Odes of Pindar and Horace 161
Teſt Act, Debates on, in the Aſſembly of the Church of Scotland 244
Teſt Laws, an Addreſs to the Publick againſt the Repeal of 551
Theodoro-Palatinæ, Hiſtoria & Commentationes Academiæ, &c. 162

Thornton, Mr. a Diſcourſe on his Death 249
Throſby's Select Views in Leiceſterſhire 157
Tewkeſbury, Hiſtory and Antiquities of 53

W.

WAGNER's Tranſlation, in German, of the Parian Chronicle 66
Wakefield's Silva Critica 57
Warburton and a Warburtonian, Tracts by, Remarks on 129
Wendeborn's View of England towards the Cloſe of the Eighteenth Century 256
Weſtmoreland, Dialect of, in Three familiar Dialogues 57
Williams, Miſs, her Letters written in France in 1790, with Anecdotes relating to the French Revolution 62, 300
Wintringham, De Morbis quibuſdam Commentarii 156
Wolſtencraft's Vindication of the Rights of Man 151
Wool, Report of the Committee of the Highland Society of Shetland 53

INDEX to the POETRY in Vol. LXI. Part I.

A.

ALBOIN's Feaſt 260
Anſty's Ad Regem 564

B.

BOSOM-Friend, with a Boſom-friend Siberian Ermine 263
Boſwell's Ode to Dilly 367. Additions to it 564
Box, Lines ſent with a Box to hold Verſes, Letters, &c. 167
Bunce, Rev. *John*, on ſeeing his Portrait 469
Burghill, *Philibert*, Epitaph on 9
Burke, Mr. Lines to 364
Bute, Earl, on his Recovery 261

C.

CAMPBELL, Lady *Caroline*, on her Picture 565
De Chriſto Patiente 368
Coffin-lid, Sonnet on 564
Cottage, Inſcription for 103

D.

DAFYDD ab Gwilym, Tranſlation from the Welſh 69
Daughter, Lines on the Death of a 167
Deity, Addreſs to the 365
Dilly, *Charles*, Ode to 367
Dog, Beloe's Stanzas on an old one 565
Downman's Infancy, Extracts from 468

E.

EPIGRAMS, to be tranſlated 103. tranſlated 263
Epilogue by a School-boy 167
Epitaph on a Lady 168. Latin, tranſlated 264
Evening, Addreſs to, in June 68. Lines on 568

F.

FAIRY-CAMP, Lines preſented by a little Figure made out of the Back-bone of a Horſe, habited as Father Paul 368
Feddyg, Ode for the Firſt of March 164
Ferribbee, *Elizabeth*, Epitaph on 72
Fortune, Sonnet to, from Metaſtaſio 65
French Revolution, on the 155
Friend, an Elegy on 165
Friendſhip defined 261
Funeral Hymn 264

G.

GEORGE III. Ode for his Majeſty's Birth-day 565
Glouceſter Gaol, Reflexion on 469. On ſeeing the Sunday-ſchools parade to Church 469
Good Friday, Lines on 168

H.

HERMITAGE, Inſcription for a ruined one 68
Horace, Ode XX. Book II. 67. Book IV. Ode XIII. 165
Humanity, Ode to 566

I.

INFANCY, Extracts from 468
Italian Poetry 68

K.

KEY, *John*, on his Death 366

L.

LAURA's intended Marriage with Mr. Crop 263
Leland's View of Deiſtical Writers, Lines on reading 166
Liberty, Poem on, from Metaſtaſio 64. Ode to 72
Lover, a Lady's Anſwer to 103

M.

MARKHAM, Dr. Epitaph by 564
Martin's Verſes on the Death of John Key 366
Mary Queen of Scots, Monody of 471
Maſonic Prologue 317
Metaſtaſio, Tranſlations from 64
Mills, Mr. Lines on the Death of his Daughter 368
Milton, Tranſlation of an Epigram on 71. Paradiſe Loſt, Specimen of a Greek Tranſlation of 471
Mohocks, Song and Poem on 7

N.

NEWCOME, *Auguſtus Henry*, Elegy on his Death 262
Night, Lines on 568
Nuns at an antient Abbey, now gone to Decay 168

O.

ODE for St. David's Day 164

P.

PICTURE of Paris, Songs in 83
Piozzi, Mrs. Poem by, in the Florence Miſcellany 4
Pitcairn, Dr. Sonnet to 166
Poetic Melancholy, Sonnet on 567
Polwhele, Mr. Verſes to, on writing the Hiſtory of Devonſhire 470
Pope, In Quendam Papam 567
Prichard, Rev. *J. J.* Elegy on 472. to the Memory of 472
Pſalm XV. paraphraſed 364
Pye's Ode for the New Year 67

R.

REDBREAST, Lines on 564
Reid's Monody on Weſley 367
Robin Hood Society, Song for 166

S.

SAPPHO's Addreſs to Venus 470
Seward, Miſs, Sonnet on a violent Thunder-ſtorm 67. Sonnets by 564

INDEX *to the* POETRY *and* PLATES *in* Vol. LXI. Part I.

Shakſpeare, Two Epigrams on 333
Simonides, a Poem from 470
Slavery, No Abolition of, a Poem 357
Slave-Trade, an Elegy on 358
Smile, The, a paſtoral Poem 567
Somnus, to 263
Sonnet on a Sermon 565
Stanton's Occaſional Epilogue for his Dog Tyger 366
Stanzas from the French of the King of Pruſſia 264
Stephens, Mrs. Elegy to the Memory of her Huſband 364
Stock, Thomas, on his Reſignation 70
Stream, Inſcription on a Tablet hung over a Stream in Somerſetſhire 230
Sympathy, Invocation to 260

T.

THUNDER-STORM, Sonnet on 67

V.

VENTRILOQUAM, Epigram in 167

W.

WEST, Mrs. Inſcription for a ruined Hermitage 68. On the Death of a Friend 69
Weſley, Rev. Mr. Monody on 367
Wild, John, Epitaph on 368
Wiſh, the 468. Anſwer to 567
Wolfe, General, Elegy on his Death 71

Y.

YEAR, Ode for the New 67
Yeeles, N. on his Death 264

INDEX to the PLATES in Vol. LXI. Part I.

A.

Anthony, St. Plate of 321

B.

Barfreſton Church 497
Baſon, an old one 417
Bovey's Monuments 345
Buckinger, Specimen of his Writing 418

C.

Charles I. Medal of 419
——— II. Medals of 419
——— Writing of 418
Charles V. Coin of 321
Clifford, Lord, Fac Simile of his Writing 418
Coins of the Brabanters 104

D.

Derry Bridge 505
Divining Rod, to find Metals 417
Dryden, Portrait of 321
Dublin, Military Infirmary 25

G.

Garrick's Seal 104
Gentoos, Fanatic ſuffering voluntary Torture 204
Glaſtonbury Torr 419

H.

Hinton Abbey 321

J.

James II. Head of, in a Seal 104
Iſley Church 497
Image from an old Pagoda 106
——— an old one 513
Jug, brown 513

M.

Marden Church 9
Margate, View near 105
Mary Overy, St. Remains of the Priory of 299
Medals from Perry 321
Melton Token 321

N.

Norfolk, Duke of, his Seal 419

P.

Pope's Seal 104
Portrait for Explanation 200
Prayer-book Cover 320

R.

Rawleigh, Sir Walter, his Manſion at Iſlington 17
Ring, an old one 513
Roſe of Jericho 25

S.

Saxony, View in 105
Seal, antient 321
——— Leaden 418
Shoe, old one 513

T.

Tottenham Tradeſman's Token 104
Tower, Curioſities in the 218

W.

Writing, old 25

Y.

Yarmouth Friars, Seal of 513

Mr. URBAN, *Hinckley, June* 30.

IN your laſt volume, p. iv. is a reference to vol. LIX. p. 935, reſpecting the difference of four years between the real and computed time of Chriſt's birth. It is known that our modern chronologers are not agreed about the ſame, by making it four years before the Dionyſian or vulgar epocha, or time; which is deducible as follows, from the computation of a *lunar* eclipſe, according to the teſtimony of Joſephus (lib. XVII. chap. 8), which happened in Herod's laſt illneſs, a little before (without ſaying how much of) his death, in whoſe time our Saviour was born. The time of which eclipſe is computed by Kepler, and by Whiſton, who, in his Aſtronomy, makes it happen March 12 d. 15 h.; with which Brent, in his Aſtronomy, agrees; being on Monday, March 13 d. 3 h. morning, 4710 of the Julian ſtyle. The vulgar æra of Chriſt's birth was never ſettled till the year A. D. 527, when Dionyſius Exiguus, a Roman abbot, fixed it to the end of the 4713th year of the Julian period, which was four years too late; for our Saviour was born before the death of Herod, who ſought to kill him as ſoon as he heard of his birth, who muſt have been born ſome months before Herod's death, ſince in the interval he was carried into Egypt. The lateſt time in which can be fixed the true æra of his birth is about the end of the 4709th year of the Julian period.

Yours, &c. HINCKLEIENSIS.

